

Numismatic
Fine
Arts



Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc.



AUCTION IV ANCIENT COINS AND RELATED LITERATURE

From the estate of the late Richard A. van Every of New York, and other owners.
A part of the van Every Collection was sold by Bank Leu Ltd. of Zurich, in their auction of May, 1976

March 24-25, 1977

THE CHAMPAGNE ROOM, BEVERLY WILSHIRE HOTEL

Beverly Hills, California

FIRST SESSION:	Thursday, March 24, 1977	
	Morning 9:30-1:00	Lots 1-231
	Afternoon 2:30-5:30	Lots 232-461

SECOND SESSION:	Friday, March 25, 1977	
	Morning 9:30-1:00	Lots 462-746
	Afternoon 2:30-5:30	Lots 747-1004

Telephone: (213) 784-7772
(213) 784-2181

Cable Address:
NUMISARTS, ENCINO

TERMS OF SALE

All coins offered for sale in this catalogue are unconditionally guaranteed to be genuine and as described. This guarantee supersedes all articles below, but any claim in this area must be backed by the opinion of a recognized expert and is subject to the consensus of numismatic scholars.

Unknown bidders must establish credit through references or deposit 25% of the sum of their bids. Deposits not used will be refunded. Bids from minors cannot be accepted.

Auction sales are strictly for cash (personal checks are also acceptable with proper identification). We must insist on prompt payment in United States currency, as we in turn are obliged to settle with our consignors within a reasonable period after the sale. Title remains with the owner until lots are paid for in full. Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc. reserves the discretionary right to withhold delivery of the lots until full payment has been received.

All floor sales are final. No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers. Any claims for adjustment from mail bidders must be made in writing within five days of the delivery of the goods. No lot may be returned without our written consent.

The prices printed on the enclosed sheet are estimates based on recent international market prices. These are not limits or reserves but are intended as a guide for bidders. The prices realized may be higher or lower than these valuations.

Your submission of bids for this sale constitutes your acceptance of the foregoing terms.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Take care to read the terms of sale above, as they apply to mail bidders as well as floor bidders.

A bid sheet has been provided with this catalogue. Please check your bids carefully before submitting them, as we cannot be responsible for any errors by bidders; any errors on our part will of course be corrected. Please be sure to sign your bid sheet.

Please consult the enclosed list of estimates as you plan your bids. The bidding for each lot will be opened at approximately 60% of the estimated value. Please do not submit bids for a small fraction of the fair market price. We understand your desire to get a bargain, but we ask you to understand our obligation to protect the interests of our consignors.

Mail bids will be executed by Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc. The lots will be awarded to the highest bidder at a round number price representing an increment of approximately 5% over the next highest bid. Your bids will be protected, and even if your bid greatly exceeds the next highest bid you will buy the lot for roughly 5% over the underbidder.

In the case of identical bids the lot will be awarded to the earliest bidder. Please do not submit bids in irregular amounts such as \$200.10 under the impression that you will thus outbid \$200.00. The correct increment over \$200 is \$210, and out of fairness to other bidders we must consider bids which differ by only fractions of a per cent as identical.

No commission will be charged for executing bids. However elaborate bidding systems involving alternate choices or a ceiling on total expenditures can be extremely difficult for an auction house to execute without error, and we respectfully request that for your best satisfaction you commit such bids to another dealer who plans to attend our sale in person. Numismatic Fine Arts will be happy to furnish the name of a reputable dealer to execute your bids in person to any client whose local dealer does not attend the sale.

All lots delivered in California are subject to California sales tax unless the bidder is the possessor of a valid California resale license and has a resale card on file with us at the time of the submission of his bids.

Successful bidders must pay all postage, express and insurance charges. Non-residents of the United States are advised that our postal service does not offer a book rate for foreign shipments. Therefore, to avoid excessive charges to our clients, we shall be sending all book lots by registered sea mail unless otherwise requested.

NOTICE OF EXHIBITION

Lots will be on exhibition each working day, starting March 7, 1977, from 10:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M. at the offices of Numismatic Fine Arts, Incorporated, 16661 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 518, Encino, California until the day of sale.

FIRST SESSION:
GREEK COINS

REFERENCES

- AJN American Journal of Numismatics
 AMNG F. Imhoof-Blumer, ed., Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlandes, Berlin 1898-1906.
 ANS MN American Numismatic Society Museum Notes
 Asyut M. Price and N. Waggoner, Archaic Greek Silver Coinage—the "Asyut" Hoard, London-Encino 1975.
 Babelon E. Babelon, Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines, Paris 1907+.
 Bement Naville VI-VII, Collection Clarence S. Bement, Geneva 1923-4.
 BMC A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum, Bologna reprint 1963.
 P. Gardner, The Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in the British Museum, New Delhi reprint 1971.
 Bodenstedt F. Bodenstedt, "Studien zur Elektronprägung von Phokaia und Mytilene," SNR 51 (1972).
 Boehringer E. Boehringer, Die Münzen von Syrakus, Berlin 1929.
 Boston A. B. Brett, Catalogue of Greek Coins, Museum of Art, Boston, Boston 1955.
 Brown W. L. Brown, "Pheidon's Alleged Aeginetan Coinage," NC 1950, pp. 177ff.
 Cahn H. A. Cahn, Knidos, Die Münzen des sechsten und des funften Jahrhunderts v. Chr., AMUGS IV, Berlin 1970.
 de Ciccio G. de Ciccio, Gli aurei siracusani di Cimone e di Evaneto, Naples 1922.
 de Luynes J. Babelon, Catalogue de la collection de Luynes, Paris 1924.
 Desneux J. Desneux, Les tetradrachmes d'Akanthos, Brussels 1949.
 Ehrhardt C. Ehrhardt, "A Catalogue of Issues of Tetradrachms from Amphipolis, 318-294 B.C.," Journal of Numismatic Fine Arts IV, Number 4, March 1976.
 Evans Sir A. J. Evans, "The Artistic Engravers of Terina and the Signature of Evanetos on its Later Didrachm Dies," NC 1912, pp. 20ff.
 Sir A. J. Evans, "The 'Horsemen' of Tarentum," NC 1889.
 Gabrici E. Gabrici, La monetazione del bronzo nella Sicilia antica, Palermo 1927.
 Garrucci P. R. Garrucci, Le monete dell'Italia antica, Rome 1885.
 Gobl R. Gobl, Sasanian Numismatics, Braunschweig 1971.
 Greenwell W. Greenwell, Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus, London 1887.
 Grose S. W. Grose, Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Greek Coins, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge 1929.
 Gulbenkian E. S. G. Robinson, A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins. Part I: Italy, Sicily, Carthage. Lisbon 1971.
 Head B. V. Head, On the Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Boeotia, London 1881.
 Herzfelder H. Herzfelder, Les monnaies d'argent de Rhégium, Paris 1957.
 Hirsch collection P. Naster, La collection Lucien de Hirsch, Brussels 1959.
 Holloway R. R. Holloway, "An Archaic Hoard from Crete and the Early Aeginetan Coinage," ANS MN 17 (1971), pp. 1ff.
 Jameson Collection R. Jameson, Paris 1913.
 Jenkins G. K. Jenkins, Ancient Greek Coins, New York 1972.
 Jenkins G. K. Jenkins, The Coinage of Gela, AMUGS II, Berlin 1970.
 Jenkins & Lewis G. K. Jenkins and R. B. Lewis, Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins, London 1963.
 JHS Journal of Hellenic Studies
 JIAN Journal International d'Archeologie Numismatique
 JNG Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte
 Kraay-Hirmer C. M. Kraay and M. Hirmer, Greek Coins, New York 1961.
 May J. M. F. May, Ainos, Its History and Coinage, 474-341, London 1950.
 Milbank S. R. Milbank, "The Coinage of Aegina, NNM 24, New York 1925.
 Mitchiner M. Mitchiner, Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage, London 1975.
 Muller L. Muller, Die Münzen des Thrakischen Königs Lysimachos, Copenhagen 1858.
 L. Muller, Numismatique d'Alexandre le grand, Copenhagen 1855.
 L. Muller, C. T. Falbe and J. C. Lindberg, Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique, Copenhagen 1860.
 Naville L. Naville, Les monnaies d'or de la Cyrenaïque de 450 à 250 avant J.-C., Geneva 1951.
 NC Numismatic Chronicle
 Newell Dated Coinage E. T. Newell, The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake, Yale Oriental Series II, New Haven 1916.
 Newell Demanhur E. T. Newell, Alexander Hoards II: Demanhur, 1905, NNM 19, New York 1923.
 Newell ESM E. T. Newell, The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III, NS 1, New York 1938.
 Newell LSM E. T. Newell, Late Seleucid Mints in Ake-Ptolemais and Damascus, NNM 84, New York 1939.

- Newell *Reattributions* E. T. Newell, "Reattributions of Certain Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great," *AJN* XLV-XLVI (1911-12).
- Newell SMA E. T. Newell, "The Seleucid Mint of Antioch," *AJN* LI (1917), pp. 1ff.
- Newell WSM E. T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*, NS 4, New York 1941.
- NNM Numismatic Notes and Monographs
- Noe S. P. Noe, *The Coinage of Caulonia*, NS 9, New York 1958.
- S. P. Noe, *The Coinage of Metapontum*, NNM 32 and 47, New York 1927 and 1931.
- Pers. Ach.* E. Babelon, *Les perses achemenides, les satrapes et les dynastes tributaires de leur empire*, Chypre et Phenicie, Paris 1897.
- Pozzi Naville I, *Collection de feu le prof. S. Pozzi*, Geneva 1920.
- Qunduz R. Curiel and G. Fussman, *Le tresor monetaire de Qunduz*, Paris 1965.
- Ravel O. E. Ravel, *Les "poulains" de Corinthe*, London 1936 and 1948.
- Rec. gen.* W. H. Waddington, E. Babelon and T. Reinach, *Recueil general des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineur I*, I: Pont et Paphlagonie, Paris 1904.
- Regling K. Regling, "Terina" in *Programm zum Winkelmannsfeste*, 1906.
- Rizzo G. E. Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia*, Rome 1945.
- RN *Revue Numismatique*
- Robinson D. M. Robinson and P. A. Clement, *Excavations at Olynthus, Part IX: The Chalcidic Mint and the Excavation Coins Found in 1928-1934*, Oxford 1938.
- Rogers E. Rogers, *The Second and Third Seleucid Coinage of Tyre*, NNM 24, New York 1927.
- Sambon A. Sambon, *Les monnaies antiques de l'Italie, Vol. I*, Paris 1903.
- Sellwood D. Sellwood, *An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia*, London 1971.
- SNG ANS *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum: The Collection of the American Numismatic Society*, New York 1969+.
- SNG Ashmolean *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. V: Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford 1962+.
- SNG Berry *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum: The Burton Y. Berry Collection*, New York 1961.
- SNG Copenhagen *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum: The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum, Copenhagen 1942+.*
- SNG Evans *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. V: Ashmolean Museum, Evans Collection, Part I: Italy*, London 1951.
- SNG Fitzwilliam *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. IV: Fitzwilliam Museum, Leake and General Collections*, London 1940.
- SNG Lloyd *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. II: The Lloyd Collection*, London 1933.
- SNG Lockett *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Vol. III: The Lockett Collection*, London 1938.
- SNG von Aulock *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum, Deutschland: Sammlung von Aulock*, Berlin 1957-68.
- SNR *Swiss Numismatic Review*
- Starr C. G. Starr, *Athenian Coinage, 480-449 B.C.*, Oxford 1970.
- Svoronos J. N. Svoronos, "L'Hellenisme primitif de la Macedoine," *JIAN* XIX (1918-19).
- J. N. Svoronos, *Ta Nomismata tou Kratous tou Ptolemaion*, Athens 1904.
- J. N. Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crete ancienne*, Bonn reprint 1972.
- Thompson M. Thompson, "The Mints of Lysimachus" in *Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford 1968, pp. 163ff.
- M. Thompson, *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*, New York 1961.
- Thompson-Bellinger M. Thompson and A. Bellinger, "Greek Coins in the Yale Collection, IV: A Hoard of Alexander Drachms," *Yale Classical Studies* XIV (1955), pp. 3ff.
- Vlasto O. E. Ravel, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Tarentine Coins formed by M. P. Vlasto*, London 1947.
- von Fritze H. von Fritze, "Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikos," *Nomisma* VII, Berlin 1912.
- H. von Fritze, "Die Silberprägung von Kyzikos," *Nomisma* IX, Berlin 1914.
- von Fritze & Gaebler H. von Fritze and H. Gaebler, "Terina," *Nomisma* I, Berlin 1907.
- Waddington E. Babelon, *Inventaire sommaire de la collection Waddington*, Paris 1898.
- Weber L. Forrer, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Greek Coins formed by Sir Hermann Weber*, M.D., 1823-1918, London 1922.

1



HISPANIA

Osca

204-133 B.C., silver denarius, Roman standard (3.69 gm). **N***, bearded male head right wearing necklace, border of dots/**OSCA**, Dioscuri charging right with spear, linear border. R. Forrer, *Keltische Numismatik der Rhein- und Donaulande* (Strasbourg 1908), 99. Cf. Hirsch XIII (1905), lot 1 and Ratto sale, 8 February 1928, lot 12. Superb.

Probably because of the proximity of important silver mines, Osca was the main mint of Roman Spain—so much so that the Romans called all Romano-Iberian currency *signatum Oscense*. This coinage was usually issued in the name of tribes, not cities; thus the present coin bears an inscription naming the Celsitani. The Roman influence on the type, style and weight standard is apparent.

2



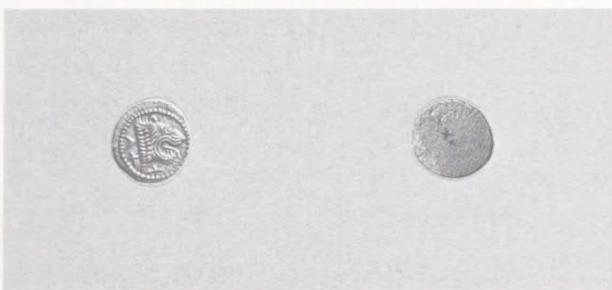
ETRURIA

Populonia?

Circa 380 B.C., silver hemidrachm or 2½ litrae, Euboic-Syracusan standard (2.05 gm). Hippocamp right, dolphin and X above, C below, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 25. SNG ANS 18. Garrucci pl. lxxi, 28. Scarce. Very fine plus.

The date and mint of most Etruscan coins remain obscure, little being certain beyond the fact that this coinage is not as ancient as its archaic types suggest. The marine types of many pieces reflect Etruscan sea-faring. The characteristic blank reverses alternate with various reverse designs in relief and can therefore have no implications for the dating of the coinage or the development of Etruscan minting techniques. The marks of value are generally assumed to refer to bronze equivalents (see below, lot 4). G. K. Jenkins (NC 1959, pp. 23-25) has suggested that the use of the Syracusan weight system with its divisions into fifths characterizes the coinage of Populonia and perhaps also Vetulonia.

3



Populonia

Circa 380-344 B.C., electrum 25 litrae, Euboic-Syracusan standard (1.39 gm). Lion's head right, mark of value AX-X behind and below, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 2. SNG ANS 2. SNG Oxford 10. Superb.

Jenkins (*art. cit.*) dates the gold issues of Populonia on the basis of their metrological similarity to the 100- and 50-litra gold coinage of Syracuse, which he has elsewhere shown to belong to the latter reign of Dionysius I. This coinage ended with the appearance of the gorgoneion didrachm marked X, equivalent to the 10-litra Corinthian-type staters of Syracuse (*art. cit.*, p. 23) introduced by Timoleon around 344 B.C. (G. K. Jenkins, "A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West," *ANS Centennial Publication*, New York 1958, pp. 367ff). The lion's head type perhaps recalls the Phocaean origin of the Etruscans, and the mark of value in this case indicates the silver equivalent.

4



Populonia

Circa 300 B.C. or earlier, silver didrachm, Euboic-Syracusan standard (8.31 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue and loose hair bound by a diadem, below mark of value X:X, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 42b. SNG ANS 78. Very fine.

The original mark of value X on these gorgoneion didrachms was quickly superseded by XX, a change which numismatists have long tried to correlate with some reduction of the bronze equivalent. However in another article (NC 1955, pp. 131ff) Jenkins has argued that the Populonian silver, so distinct in style, cannot be connected with the city's bronze, which is modelled on and obviously parallels the Roman bronze in both types and metrology. Sambon sought to derive the type of the gorgoneion from Eretria along with the Euboic standard, but in view of the radical down-dating of this series which has since occurred Sicily may be a more likely source for the standard, and the gorgon, popular in Etruscan art since the sixth century, requires no outside derivation.

Uncertain city

Circa 350 B.C., silver didrachm, 'scruple' standard (10.84 gm). Laureate, beardless male head right, Λ behind, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 101. SNG ANS 25. Garrucci pl. lxxii, 23. Rare. Very fine.

Although Sambon attributed this coin to northern Etruria, proposing Boonia as a possible mint city, Jenkins (NC 1959) has suggested that the use of the 'scruple' standard may point to a mint in southern or inland Etruria. How this 'scruple' standard, later adopted by the Romans, came to Etruria has not been satisfactorily explained. The basic unit seems to be Phocaic, but the characteristic subdivisions by 5 and 10 are known only in the western Mediterranean.



Uncertain city

Circa 300 B.C., silver drachm or 5 litrae, Euboic-Syracusan standard (4.11 gm). Laureate male head left with light beard, mark of value X behind, border of dots/Blank. Sambon 73. SNG ANS 26. Garrucci pl. lxxiii, 2. Superb, some die flaws.

On the basis of the weight standard this may be from Populonia or Vetulonia.



CAMPANIA

Neapolis

Circa 300 B.C., silver stater, Campanian (Phocaic) standard (7.18 gm). Head of the siren Parthenope right, wearing diadem, triple-drop earring and bead necklace, astragalos behind, under neck [X-]ΑΡΙΑΕ[Ω]/Nike flying right to crown androcephalic bull walking right, K under belly, in exergue ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. BMC 78. SNG Oxford 112. Sambon 469. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Neapolis was colonized by Chalcidians from Cumae at an ancient site named for the siren Parthenope, who thus provided an alternate name for the city as well as a type for its coinage. The reverse represents the river god Acheloo, father of the sirens, crowned by a Nike who may symbolize either the annual games held in honor of Parthenope or other periodical games in honor of Acheloo, for which the coinage may have been issued. During the fourth century the town passed successively under Samnite and then Roman domination; but the coinage, like the city's constitution, remained Greek in spirit.

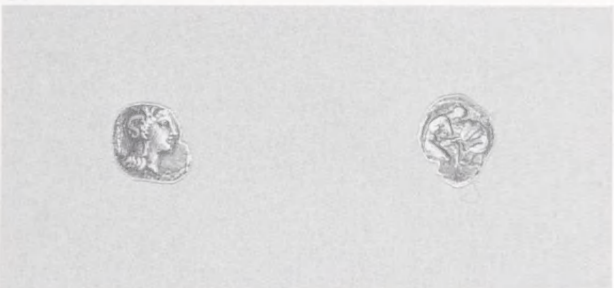
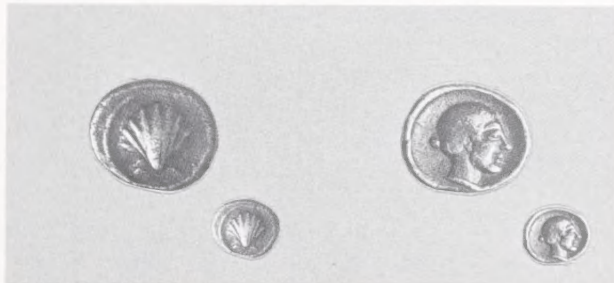


Nuceria Alfaterna

280-268 B.C., silver stater, Campanian (Phocaic) standard (7.24 gm). ΜΝΗΣΤΑΤΩ ΜΥΧΔΙΔΥΝ, young male head left with flowing hair and ram's horn (Apollo Carneios?), dolphin behind, border of dots/Nude youth standing facing, head left, holding bridled horse with right hand and sceptre in left. SNG ANS 560, same dies. Sambon 1008. Garrucci pl. xc, 1. Rare. Very fine plus.

Nuceria was a Campanian town located on the river Sarnus near Pompeii and inhabited by an Oscan people called the Alfaterni. It was captured by the Romans in 308 B.C. during the Second Samnite War. Its coinage was restricted to the short period indicated above, ceasing like all Campanian coinages in 268 with the issue of the first Roman denarius. The obverse type has been identified variously as the hero Sarnus or the river that bears his name, as well as Carneios. Sambon supports the Carneios hypothesis with evidence of trading contacts between Cyrene and southern Italy (p. 379).





CALABRIA

Tarentum

Circa 500-430 B.C., silver litra, Italo-Tarentine standard (0.70 gm). Cockle shell, linear border/Head of Satyra right, hair knotted behind. Vlasto 1153, SNG ANS 1342. From the R. A. van Every collection. About very fine.

Tarentum (Greek Taras) was an Iapygian colony allegedly founded by Taras, a son of Poseidon. In 708 B.C. it was seized by a group of Spartans of illegitimate birth, led by one Phalanthos and claiming the authority of the Delphic oracle for their colonization of the site. Tarentum's magnificent harbor made it a commercial power of uninterrupted prosperity, hence its abundant production of coinage and the prominence given on it to marine subjects. Satyra was the mother of Taras, the legendary founder, but the reverse head has also been identified as that of Phalanthos, among others.

Tarentum

Circa 450-430 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.59 gm). T-AP-A-Τ-ΤΙ ΝΩΝ, Taras astride dolphin to right, raising left arm, cockle shell below, linear border/ Nude horseman galloping left, holding bridle in right hand and whip in left. Vlasto 276, same dies. Evans I, Type A2. Rare. Extremely fine.

The familiar type of the boy on the dolphin illustrates Phalanthos' miraculous rescue from shipwreck by a dolphin. It seems likely that the whole legend of Taras, of whom the same tale is told, developed out of the unusual practice of inscribing the city's name on the coinage in the nominative singular, i.e. Taras, rather than in the normal genitive plural form which appears here, for the nominative form can have the connotation of labelling the type rather than identifying the coinage.

Tarentum

Circa 380-334 B.C., silver diobol, Attic standard (1.00 gm). Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with Scylla throwing rock/Herakles kneeling right, wrestling Nemean lion. Vlasto 1320, SNG ANS 1406. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine with ragged flan.

Under the leadership of the Pythagorean philosopher Archytas (fl. 380-345 B.C.) Tarentum entered into a confederation with the other Greek cities of south Italy. Heraclea, a joint colony of Tarentum and Thurium, was designated the league headquarters, and the mint at Tarentum issued a federal currency of small denominations. The adoption of the Attic weight standard and Athenian types testifies to the influence of Athens in this area, whether mediated through her colony at Thurium or disseminated by an Athenian artist, as Evans argued following Poole (NC 1883, p. 269). This coinage was regularly used by the average citizen in his routine business transactions, the larger denominations being intended rather for foreign trade and the finance of government activity.

Tarentum

Time of Alexander the Molossian, circa 334-330 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (8.00 gm). Nude horseman cantering right, spearing downwards with right hand and holding in left a round shield and two spare javelins, ΣΑ under horse/ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras astride dolphin to left, holding cantharus in extended right hand and ornamented trident in left which also rests on dolphin's back, Κ in left field, small dolphin symbol under dolphin's tail. Vlasto 608, same dies. Evans V, Type B12. SNG ANS 997. From the R. A. van Every collection. Good very fine.

This class of staters is linked by both the spearing horseman type and the legend ΣΑ to the gold coinage issued by Alexander the Molossian, the second in the series of mercenary generals hired by wealthy Tarentum to prosecute its wars with its Italian neighbors.

Tarentum

Circa 302 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.67 gm). On left Nike standing facing, restraining prancing mount of nude, helmeted horseman who holds a small round shield inscribed Γ [not legible on this specimen] and two javelins/TAPAΣ in field to left. Taras kneeling with one leg on back of dolphin to left, raising right hand and holding in left a small round shield inscribed Γ [erroneously Ξ in Vlasto], Σ OP in left field, line of waves below. Vlasto 679, SNG ANS 1056, Evans VI, Type B2, pl. vii, 4. Very rare. Nearly extremely fine.

This obverse type is a revival of a design first introduced in the time of Archidamos and the First Lucanian War (344-334 B.C.) and cited by Evans as one of the outstanding examples of signed coinage. Its reintroduction at the outbreak of new hostilities with the Lucani must have been motivated by a desire to introduce the theme of victory prominently into the coinage without radically altering the traditional types; however the style is bolder and less fussy than the original. The unusual posture of Taras on the reverse probably had the same martial inspiration. Instead of leaning back in repose as he does in virtually all other versions, he kneels erect as he vigorously gestures for the city to follow him into battle.

Tarentum

Circa 302-281 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.88 gm). Nude ephebus astride horse standing right which he crowns with right hand, Σ A in left field, under horse ΦΤΑΙΑΡΧΟΣ in two lines/TAPAΣ. Taras astride dolphin to left, holding grapes in extended right hand and resting left on dolphin's back, ΑΓΑ under dolphin's tail. Vlasto 675, this coin? SNG ANS 1052, same dies, Evans VI, Type A3, pl. vii, 3. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Tarentum

Hegemony of Pyrrhus, circa 281-272 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.20 gm). Head of Athena left in crested Attic helmet ornamented with Scylla to right/Owl with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt. Vlasto 1068ff, SNG ANS 1317. Nearly extremely fine.

This is another example of the federal coinage of the Italiote League described above (see lot 11). Drachms were introduced somewhat later than the original diobols, probably in the period between Cleonymus and Pyrrhus, and their low weight in relation to the Tarentine stater, which served as a didrachm equivalent, may have contributed to the reduction of the latter.

Tarentum

Circa 281-235 B.C., silver litra, Italo-Tarentine standard? (0.71 gm). Cockle shell/Taras astride dolphin left, holding amphora in extended right hand and distaff in left, η below dolphin, Φ in right field. Vlasto 1063, SNG ANS 1534. Extremely fine.

Possibly a significant coin for Tarentine metrology. All litrae of this type listed in Vlasto, SNG ANS and several other sources consulted are of the reduced (Attic) standard, and Evans even used this fact in arguments for dating the reduction of the stater to the time of Pyrrhus. The dumpy Taras of the reverse, of a style first introduced in Tarentum around the time of Alexander the Molossian, probably reflects the influence of the local cult of the chthonic Dionysus, with Taras assimilated to the mystical child Iacchus, son of Dionysus and Persephone. For the evidence of comparable cult representations and the significance of the distaff, see Evans pp. 90ff.



14



15



16



17



Tarentum

Roman Alliance, circa 235-228 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.39 gm). Nude ephebe on horseback to right crowning his mount, ☿ in left field, ♀ in right, under horse ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ in two lines and dolphin/ΤΑ—ΡΑΣ in exergue, Taras astride dolphin to left, holding rhyton in extended right hand and trident in left, two amphorae in right field. Vlasto 950ff, Evans IX, Type F1. Extremely fine.

After its capture by Rome in 272 Tarentum was allowed to continue minting as a *civitas foederata* until 228 B.C. For most of this period the coinage is carelessly executed, but around 235 there begins a sudden and brilliant revival of Tarentine numismatic art. This mysterious renaissance is associated with a new prominence for agonistic types, as here, and may have been inspired by the contemporary renewal of the cult of Hyacinthian Apollo, who was worshipped with torch races and games so impressive that they were copied in Rome in 216 as the *Ludi Apollinares*.

18



Tarentum

Roman Alliance, circa 235-228 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.65 gm). Single Dioscurus on horseback left, head turned facing, wearing short tunic and chlamys which blows in the wind and raising right hand, in right field ☿ and pileus, under horse ΞΕ—ΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ in two lines/ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras in leafy crown astride dolphin left, turning head and torso to face spectator, holding trident in right hand and raising chlamys with left, in right field ♄ and cuttlefish, line of waves in exergue. SNG ANS 1259, same dies. Vlasto 959, same obverse die, and 961, same reverse die. Evans IX, Type G. From the R. A. van Every collection and *Münzen und Medaillen* 32 (1966), lot 9. Superb.

Evans praised this reverse design as "perhaps more strictly picturesque in its composition than any other in the long Tarentine series" (p. 183).

19



Tarentum

Roman Alliance, circa 235-228 B.C., silver stater, Roman six-scruple standard (6.29 gm). Bare-headed and bearded warrior in armor on cantering horse right, his head and torso turned to face spectator and his right arm extended to receive wreath-bearing Nike who crowns him, in left field ☿, under horse ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ in two lines/ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras astride dolphin to left, holding in right hand a wreath-bearing Nike who crowns him and in left an ornamented trident, ♀ in right field. Vlasto 968, Evans IX, Type H2, pl. x, 8 and SNG ANS 1260, same obverse die. Superb.

LUCANIA

20



Heraclea

345-281 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.82 gm). ΕΗΡΑΚΛΗΣΙΩΝ, head of Athena right, wearing triple-drop earring and crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with Seylla hurling rock, κ behind/ΕΗΡΑΚΛΗΣΙΩΝ, young Heracles standing facing, holding club in right hand and bow in left, lion skin draped over left arm, quiver strap across chest, in left field one-handed jug above ΑΘΑ. Weber 707, same dies. E. Work, "The Earlier Staters of Heraclea Lucaniae," NNM 91 (New York 1940), 64 and Gulbenkian 55, same obverse die. Extremely fine.

Heraclea was jointly colonized in 433/2 B.C. by Thurium and Tarentum near the former site of Siris. It was notable chiefly as the capital of the confederation of Italiote Greeks organized by Archytas, strategos of Tarentum. Its coin types reflect the traditions of its two mother cities. The Athena head of the obverse was borrowed from Thurium, an Athenian foundation, though the substitution of a Corinthian for an Attic helmet may reflect the wide circulation of Corinthian staters in southern Italy at this time. The Heracles theme of the reverse, like the name of the city itself, is a reminder that the cult of Heracles was especially strong among all Dorian peoples, including the Tarentines.

Metapontum

Circa 530-520 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.18 gm). $\Lambda\alpha\lambda$, square-topped, seven-grained ear of barley, border of dots between concentric circles/Square-topped, seven-grained ear of barley, incuse; incuse border cut by radiating lines. Noe 42 and SNG ANS 180, same obverse die. Extremely fine.

An ancient Achaean colony, Metapontum was recolonized in the early sixth century by Sybarites under the leadership of Leucippus. Its location in an exceptionally fertile plain on the gulf of Taranto inspired both the name Metapontum, meaning 'beside the sea', and the adoption of an ear of barley as the civic badge. The distinctive incuse fabric of the city's earliest coinage was derived from the mother city of Sybaris.



21

Metapontum

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.12 gm). $\Lambda\alpha\lambda$, square-topped, seven-grained ear of barley, raised dot and cable border/Square-topped, six-grained ear of barley in incuse, incuse border cut by radiating lines. Noe 186, SNG ANS 228. Nearly extremely fine.

The reduction of the spread flan to an intermediate flan occurs at all Achaean colonies except Sybaris and is therefore presumed to have occurred sometime after the destruction of Sybaris by Croton in 510 B.C.



22

Metapontum

Circa 480-450 B.C., silver diobol or sixth stater, Achaean standard (1.23 gm). $\Lambda\alpha$, square-topped, five-grained ear of barley, raised border of dots between concentric circles/Incuse ox head facing, the forehead decorated by concentric semicircular lines, every second one cross-hatched; incuse border cut by radiating lines. Noe 269, From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. Superb.

Noe suggests (p. 28f) that the type of the ox head symbolizes the flocks and herds of Metapontum as a collateral source of wealth corresponding to its grain fields. Because of the manner of dividing the inscription he associates this series with the thick-flan staters which were introduced c. 480 (see below, lot 24).



23

Metapontum

Circa 465 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.05 gm). $\Lambda\alpha\lambda$, square-topped, six-grained ear of barley, border of dots between two raised lines/Square-topped, six-grained ear of barley, incuse; incuse border cut by radiating lines. Noe 239 and SNG ANS 252, same obverse die. Very fine.

The change from the spread, wafer-like flans of the earliest Italiote staters to thick, dumpy flans such as this one began c. 480 and was doubtless inspired by increasing exposure to the coinage of Sicily and Corinth.



25

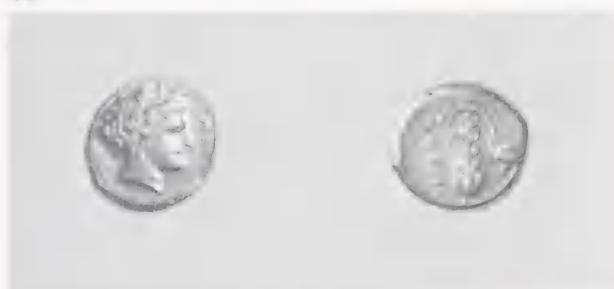


Metapontum

Circa 440 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.85 gm). ∞ ETA, slender square-topped, seven-grained ear of barley/Nude Apollo standing left, holding unstrung bow in left hand and sapling in right. Noe 314 and SNG Lloyd 325, same dies. Very rare. Good very fine.

C. M. Kraay ("Caulonia and South Italian Problems," NC 1960, pp. 53ff) notes that the hoard association of the first Metapontine double relief staters with early coins of Thurium points to the adoption of the new technique at Metapontum only shortly before the foundation of Thurium. The earliest varieties of double relief staters, featuring the reverse type of a standing deity, appear to have been scant and irregular issues from the period of the liquidation of the Pythagorean order. This particular reverse design may have been copied from a statue of Apollo surrounded by laurel trees which stood in the agora at Metapontum (Herodotus iv.15). Shortly after the foundation of Thurium the internal politics of Metapontum were stabilized and a new and lengthy series initiated in the coinage which relegated the barley ear to the reverse and substituted a variety of divine heads on the obverse.

26



Metapontum

Early fourth century B.C., bronze obol (20 mm, 8.58 gm). ME, head of Persephone right, wearing head necklace and droplet earring and crowned with grain, border of dots/OBOAOΣ, seven-grained ear of barley, poppy head on right. SNG ANS 554, same dies. Garrucci pl. cv, 2. BMC 165. Very rare. Very fine.

The legend $\sigma\beta\omicron\lambda\delta\epsilon$ occurs only on coins of Metapontum and Chios, the latter of the imperial period.

27



Metapontum

Circa 330 B.C., silver distater, Italo-Tarentine standard (15.71 gm). Head of Leucippus right, wearing Corinthian helmet ornamented on crown with fast quadriga driven right by Nike and on hinge over ear with a hippocamp right, behind neck forepart of lion right and APH/[M]ETAPONTINΩN, slender seven-grained ear of barley with leaf on left upon which rests a vertical club, under leaf AMI, Jenkins 488/9, SNG Lloyd 376 and SNG ANS 430, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection and Münzen und Medaillen XXV (1962), lot 397. Rare. Very fine.

Leucippus was the legendary founder of Metapontum.

28



Metapontum

Circa 330-300 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.75 gm). Female head left wearing droplet earring, hair rolled/METAIH, slender seven-grained ear of barley with leaf on right above which an ivy leaf. Noe 522, de Luynes 476, Grose 969 and SNG ANS 389, same dies. Extremely fine.

Noe remarks the shallow engraving of this obverse die which renders a sharp strike extremely difficult. The strike here is exceptional—vastly superior to any of the examples cited—and shows the design to be considerably finer than Noe allows.

Poseidonia

Circa 470 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.06 gm). ΠΟΜΕΣ, nude Poseidon striding right, brandishing trident and extending left arm, chlamys draped over upper arm, linear border/ΜΟΗ, bull walking right on dotted exergual line, all in shallow incuse circle. SNG ANS 645, same dies. Nearly very fine.

The city of Poseidonia was probably a settlement of northern Greeks rather than a colony of Sybaris; however it seems to have had close ties with Sybaris, for it adopted that city's incuse fabric, though not its weight standard, for its earliest coinage, and it ceased coining within a few years of the fall of Sybaris in 510. When coinage was resumed c. 470 B.C., the fabric was now double relief but the weight standard was Achaean, and a new type, the bull, was added on the reverse as a complement to the obverse type of Poseidon, the civic emblem. A likely explanation for these latter innovations would be an influx of refugees from Sybaris, which had somehow been refounded and again destroyed in 476 B.C. (see C. M. Kraay, "The Coinage of Sybaris after 510 B.C.," *NC* 1958, pp. 13ff). Their emigration would also explain why Poseidonia was referred to by ancient writers as a Sybarite colony.

Poseidonia

Circa 410 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (7.45 gm). ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑ, nude Poseidon striding right on double exergual line, brandishing trident over far shoulder, chlamys draped over upper arms, dolphin in left field, Η between legs, border of dots/ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΙ, bull walking left, dolphin to left in exergue. Not in S. P. Noe, "A Group of Die-Sequences at Poseidonia (ca. 430-410 B.C.)," *ANSMN V* (New York 1952. Cf. SNG ANS 682 and Gulbenkian 82 (without Η). Nearly extremely fine.

This coin probably falls near or just after the end of the Poseidonian series assembled by Noe. The mint sequence letter links it to Noe's group, but the single dotted border and the dolphin symbols tie it to the group just following Noe's in SNG ANS.

Thurium

Circa 400 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.46 gm). Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with olive wreath/ΘΕΤΡΙΩΝ, bull butting right, Ε above neck, dolphin to left in exergue. SNG ANS 891, same dies. C. Jörgensen, "On the Earliest Coins of Thurioi," *Corolla Numismatica* (London 1906), pl. viii, 17, same obverse die. SNG Ashmolean 878. From the R. A. van Every collection and A. Hess sale, 14 April 1954, lot 32. Very fine.

The Sybarite emigres noted above (see lot 29) were doubtless among the colonists who refounded Sybaris in 443 B.C. under Athenian sponsorship. After a quarrel with the other colonists the Sybarites withdrew to found yet a third Sybaris, and the name of the Athenian colony was changed to Thurium in honor of the local spring, Thuria. The obverse of the Thurian coinage was adopted from the Athenian mother city. As at Poseidonia a bull was placed on the reverse in memory of Sybaris. The regular appearance of a fish in the exergue may be intended to designate the bull as a river god.

Thurium

Circa 375 B.C., silver distater, Italo-Tarentine standard (15.71 gm). Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with griffin on neckpiece and on bowl Scylla raising hand to head/ΘΕΤΡΙΩΝ, bull butting right on dotted exergual line, dolphin to right in exergue. S. P. Noe, "The Thurian Distaters," *NNM* 71 (New York 1935), C4, same dies. SNG Ashmolean 919, same obverse die, and Kraay-Hirmer 252, same reverse die. Very fine plus.

From the end of the fifth century the style of the Thurian coinage shows a marked development toward the baroque. The bull is now fierce and active, with his head twisted to the side, while the design on Athena's helmet seethes with motion. It is possible that the collapse of the Athenian expedition against Syracuse prompted the Thurians to abandon the severe and rather conservative style they had previously employed (see Noe pp. 8ff) and to enter instead into the artistic sphere of influence of Syracuse, which had made the values of animation and elaboration fashionable through the brilliance of her late fifth century numismatic art. In this fancy rendition Athena inspired imitation on several other south Italian coinages, notably those of Velia and Heraclea.



33



Thurium

Circa 340 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.54 gm). Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with Scylla throwing rock, possibly an inscription on neckpiece/ΘΟΤΡΙΩΝ, bull butting right, ΣΩΤ above, in exergue dolphin right. Jameson 367, this coin. Ex Sir Arthur Evans collection. Very fine.

34



Thurium

Circa 330 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.36 gm). Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with Scylla throwing rock/ΘΟΤΡΙΩΝ], bull butting right on dotted exergual line, ΣΙΜ above, dolphin to right in exergue. SNG ANS 1090, same dies. SNG Ashmolean 987. Extremely fine.

35



The Brettii

Circa 215 B.C., silver drachm, 'Corcyrean' standard (5.00 gm). Diademed and draped bust of winged Nike right wearing droplet earring, oinochoe (amphora?) in left field, border of dots/ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ, nude Dionysus standing facing, crowning himself with right hand and holding sceptre in left, chlamys draped over left arm, ☞ in right field, border of dots. SNG Fitzwilliam 711, same dies. F. Scheu, "Silver and Gold Coinage of the Bruttians," NC 1962, pp. 43ff, S 53. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variant. Very fine.

The Brettii were the original inland inhabitants of the Bruttian peninsula, Hellenized in the course of the fourth century. They joined the Lucanian alliance against Rome during the Pyrrhic War, and during the Second Punic War they again supported Rome's archenemy Hannibal. Most of the gold and silver coinage of the Bruttians dates from these two war efforts, and drachms such as this and the following are always found in association with Hannibalic coins. The symbolism of the Nike in such circumstances is obvious, and Dionysus was a favorite god locally. The use of the 'Corcyrean' weight standard reflects the economic ties of Magna Graecia with western Greece.

36



The Brettii

Circa 210 B.C., silver drachm, 'Corcyrean' standard (4.51 gm). Veiled bust of Hera Lakonia right, wearing polos, droplet earring and bead necklace, lotus-tipped sceptre resting on far shoulder, fly symbol behind neck, border of dots/ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ, laureate, nude Zeus standing left, resting right foot on capital of Ionic column and right hand on thigh and holding sceptre in left, in left field eagle on wreath, tiny Γ behind Zeus' left ankle, border of dots. Scheu *art. cit.* (see lot 35 above) S 84, H. Pfeiler, "Die Munzprägung der Brettier," JNG XIV (1964), pp. 7ff, pl. 11, 16. Jameson 406 and SNG Ashmolean 1416, same dies. Extremely fine.

Hera Lakonia was the patroness of the Greek cities of south Italy and generally appears on their coins when there was need for a symbol of united opposition to a common foe. The figure of Zeus on the reverse is obviously derived from the design on tetradrachms of Demetrius Poliorcetes, probably transmitted by Aetolian League staters of 'Corcyrean' weight (see lot 189 below) which bore the figure of Aetolus in a similar pose. The close resemblance among these figures explains why the Brettian types have also been described as Poseidon and his consort Amphitrite. The small Γ on the reverse appears irregularly on the Brettian coinage throughout the third century but does not belong to a series of letters which might indicate successive issues. Scheu suggests it is either a religious or patriotic sign or else the mark of a goldsmith's firm whose role in coining lasted over several generations.

Caulonia

Circa 475-389 B.C., silver third stater, Achaean standard (2.43 gm). $\epsilon\Delta\psi$, nude Apollo striding right, holding lustral branch in raised right hand and on extended left arm a daimon running right, in front on separate exergual line stag standing right, head turned back, border of dots/ $\psi\Delta\epsilon$, stag standing right on dotted exergual lines, branch in front, border of dots. SNG ANS 216. Cf. Noe 211. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare denomination. Fine plus.

Caulonia was an old Achaean colony on the east coast of Bruttium between Croton and Locri, founded probably in the early seventh century. Its coinage is related to that of the other Achaean colonies in the region, and Caulonia seems to have led the way in making the change from incuse to double relief fabric, c. 475 B.C. (see C. M. Kraay, "Caulonia and South Italian Problems," *NC* 1960, pp. 53ff). The fractional denominations, which are scarce and almost always found in worn condition, have not yet been sequenced within the period bounded by the introduction of the double relief technique and the destruction of Caulonia by Dionysius I in 389 B.C.

Caulonia

Circa 440-435 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.00 gm). $\kappa\alpha\psi\alpha$, nude Apollo striding right on dotted exergual line, holding branch in raised right hand and in extended left a daimon running right, under arm stag standing right, head turned back, border of dots/ $\psi\Delta\epsilon$, stag standing right on dotted exergual line, bush in front, border of dots. Noe 98b and SNG ANS 175, same dies. Very fine/Extremely fine.

This issue has been rather precisely dated by means of an overstrike whose undertype has been identified as belonging to the earliest issues of Sybaris-on-Traeis, the settlement of Sybarite colonists expelled from Thurium shortly after its foundation in 443 (see Kraay *art. cit.* lot 37 above, p. 63f and "The Coinage of Sybaris after 510 B.C.," *NC* 1958, pp 29ff).

Croton

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (7.93 gm). $\odot\epsilon\epsilon$ reading upwards in right field, Delphic tripod with lion's feet on exergual line of dots between two parallel lines, crab facing left in left field, border of dots between concentric circles/ $\odot\epsilon\epsilon$ in relief reading upwards in right field, incuse tripod as on obverse, lyre in relief in left field, incuse exergual line and border, the latter scored by radiating lines. Noe NS 9, pl. xviii, 23, same dies. SNG Fitzwilliam 746. SNG Lloyd 594. From the R. A. van Every collection. About very fine.

Croton was founded in the late eighth century by Achaean colonists acting on the instructions of the Delphic oracle. This probably explains the adoption of a tripod-lebes, symbol of Apollo, as the civic badge. The symbolism of the type is reinforced and strengthened by the presence of Pythagoras and his school in Croton after about 530; for the Pythagorean philosophy-religion was based upon the worship of Pythian Apollo. The incuse fabric and weight standard link the Crotoniate coinage to that of the other Achaean colonies of south Italy.

Croton

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver stater, Achaean standard (8.38 gm). $\odot\epsilon\epsilon$ reading upwards in left field, Delphic tripod with lion's feet on solid exergual line, crab facing right in right field, border of dots between concentric circles/ $\odot\epsilon\epsilon$ in relief reading upwards in left field, incuse tripod as on obverse with details in relief, on incuse exergual line filled with cross-hatching, crab in relief facing right in right field, incuse border cut by radiating lines. SNG Fitzwilliam 747, same dies. SNG Ashmolean 1466. Very fine plus.

37



38



39



40



41



Croton

Circa 430 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.94 gm). Eagle standing right on double exergual line, wings spread, head thrown back/ΦΡΟ reading upwards in right field, Delphic tripod with lion's feet on double exergual line, laurel leaf in left field. Gulbenkian 128 and Jameson 423, same dies. Rare. Extremely fine with die break on tripod but lovely toning.

The adoption of double relief coinage at Croton, as at Metapontum, came later than at other Achaean cities and was more or less contemporary with the mid-century purge of the Pythagorean brotherhood. A period of political decline ensued, during which the production of coinage was irregular, yet each one of these scant issues is superbly conceived and executed by artists fully worthy to compete with the signing masters of Sicily. This obverse die gives us the finest eagle of the Crotoniate coinage.

42



Croton

Circa 400 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.72 gm). Eagle standing left on laurel branch, wings spread, head thrown back, linear border/ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, Delphic tripod with lion's feet, Β in right field, linear border. Hirsch XXI (1908), lot 465, same dies. SNG ANS 358, same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variant. Very fine.

The substitution of Ionic letter forms for the archaic local script took place toward the end of the fifth century and was probably due to the spreading influence of Thurium.

43



Locri Epizephyrii

Circa 300 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.59 gm). Eagle with spread wings perched left on hare, border of dots/ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, horizontal thunderbolt, caduceus below, border of dots. SNG Lockett 641, Jameson 445 and Weber 1079, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. About very fine.

Locri Epizephyrii was founded c. 673 by Locrians from mainland Greece. Although it became the dominant political power of Bruttium it coined no money until the mid-fourth century, when it adopted the Corinthian-type staters introduced to Syracuse by Timoleon. Locri's failure to coin has sometimes been attributed to its famous law-giver Zaleucus or to the large production of nearby Caulonia, but it also underlines the fact that in antiquity coinage was primarily an official convenience and not yet a public necessity. Locri's Syracusan orientation was consistent: Dionysius II resided there after his expulsion from Syracuse and the influence of Agathocles' coin types is apparent in the contemporary Locrian issues, as on the reverse here, though the obverse was inspired by types of Agrigentum and also perhaps of neighboring Croton.

44



Petelia

Circa 216-89 B.C., bronze sextans, Roman semuncial standard (15.5 mm, 3.69 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with flowing hair, two pellets behind, border of dots/ΠΕΤΗΛΙΑ ΝΩΝ, Artemis advancing left holding torch in extended right hand, under arm a rudder, linear border. SNG ANS 614. SNG Copenhagen 1918. Rare. Very fine plus.

Petelia, a small town north of Croton, is remembered chiefly for its loyalty to Rome during the Second Punic War. It was the only city in Bruttium which did not go over to Hannibal voluntarily but had to be reduced by the Carthaginians by force. After liberating Petelia from its conquerors Rome restored its scattered citizens and honored its loyal ally with a variety of privileges, including the right to coin on the Roman semuncial standard.

Rhegium

Time of Anaxilas, 494-476 B.C., silver litra or obol, Attic-Syracusan standard (0.58 gm). Hare running right, border of dots/ΩΞΩ, border of dots. SNG ANS 634. SNG Lloyd 674. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. Fine.

Rhegium was a Chalcidian foundation located on the Sicilian straits, and thus its orientation was always toward the other Chalcidian colonies of Sicily rather than toward southern Italy. Inasmuch as its coinage followed Sicilian models one would like this fraction to be a fifth or litra rather than an obol, as it is sometimes described, but the weight is correct for an obol. Aristotle (*Ap. J. Pollux* v.75) attributes the hare coin type to the tyrant Anaxilas, who is said to have introduced this animal to Sicily.



Rhegium

Circa 415/410-387 B.C., silver hemilitra, Attic-Syracusan standard (0.17 gm). Lion's mask facing, border of dots/H; linear border. Herzfelder pl. xi, K. SNG Lloyd 692. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

The lion's scalp, a Samian type, was introduced to Rhegium in the early fifth century when its tyrant Anaxilas fell under the influence of a body of Samian exiles who captured Messina for him. The H of the reverse stands for hemilitra. Throughout the period to which this coin belongs Rhegium, having allied with Athens at the time of the Sicilian expedition, was preoccupied with its efforts to contain the imperial ambitions of Dionysius I of Syracuse. Eventually war erupted, and Dionysius destroyed the city after an eleven-month siege.



Rhegium

Circa 356-351 B.C., silver litra, Attic-Syracusan standard (0.67 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/Lion's mask in shallow incuse square. Herzfelder pl. xii, L. SNG Ashmolean 1595. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine.

The type of Apollo is thought to have been introduced to Rhegian coinage by Dionysius II, who regarded himself as a son of the god. In 360/359 he refounded Rhegium under the name of Phoibia in token of Apollo's patronage. When expelled from Syracuse in 356 he took up residence at Rhegium where he remained for several years until his Syracusan enemies succeeded in driving him out in 351.



Rhegium

350-300 B.C., bronze 20 mm (7.93 gm). Facing lion's scalp, border of dots/PHΓINΩN. Laureate head of Apollo right with flowing hair, indeterminate symbol behind. SNG Ashmolean 1604. SNG Copenhagen 1948. Nearly extremely fine.





Rhégium

218-213 B.C., bronze trias (23 mm, 7.37 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with flowing hair, palm branch behind, border of dots/PHΓI-NΩN, wolf at bay to right, in front mark of value III. Garrucci pl. cxv, 18. SNG ANS 793ff. SNG Copenhagen 1986. Very fine.

The date of this piece is established by an overstrike and hoard evidence discussed by Pfeiler (*art. cit.*, see lot 36 above). The marks of value stand for fractions of the silver litra.



Rhégium

213-203 B.C., bronze tetras (27 mm, 11.12 gm). Jugate heads right of Apollo, laureate with flowing hair, and Artemis, diademed and wearing head necklace, symbol behind, border of dots/PHΓI-NΩN, tripod, four pellets in right field, border of dots. SNG Lloyd 716. Grose pl. 61, 6. From the R. A. van Every collection and Leu 6 (Virzi collection, 1973), lot 47. Good very fine.



Rhégium

Circa 203-89 B.C., bronze tetras, reduced weight (15 mm, 3.13 gm). Draped bust of the Dioscuri right wearing laureate pilei, two stars above, spearhead behind, border of dots/PHΓINΩN, nude Asklepios standing left, holding bird in extended right hand and branch in left which rests on sceptre, in left field mark of value IIII, linear border. SNG Lloyd 722. SNG Copenhagen 1984. SNG ANS 778ff. Good very fine.

On the basis of hoard evidence Pfeiler (*art. cit.*, see lot 36 above) dates the introduction of the reduced standard to the last years of the Second Punic War. The economic strains of this prolonged conflict, which affected the whole Italian peninsula, offer an obvious motive for the reduction.



Terina

Circa 400-380 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.47 gm). TEPINAION, head of the nymph Terina right, wearing pendant necklace, round earring, ampyx and sphendone ornamented with ✕, border of dots/Nymph Terina seated left on cippus, holding patera in extended right hand and crowned from behind by small Nike. Regling 77, von Fritze & Gaebler LL+vvv and Evans pl. iv, 16, same dies. Very fine plus.

Terina was a Crotoniate colony located on the gulf of Hipponium and notable chiefly for its exquisite coinage. The influence of the earlier signing artists of Syracuse is apparent in this lovely head, in which the baroque elements are still somewhat restrained. Evans believed that it was inspired by Cimon's decadrachms in his 'third manner' if not actually executed in his atelier; comparison may also be made with Cimon's severe 'first manner.'

Terina

Circa 380 B.C., silver stater, Italo-Tarentine standard (7.59 gm). Signed by Euainetos?]. [TERINA]ΩN, head of nymph Terina right, wearing triple-drop earring and head necklace, border of dots [off flan in this specimen]/Nike seated left on cippus holding dove on back of extended right hand, barely discernible die-engraver's signature E[ΥΑ] on ampyx which confines Nike's hair. Regling 81, von Fritze & Gaebler MM+000 and Evans pl. iv, 19, same dies. Ex Hirsch XX (1907), lot 101. Nearly extremely fine with bold relief.

This coin, slightly later than the preceding, belongs to what Regling dubbed Terina's "rich" style. The debt of the beautiful nymph to Euainetos' Arethusa is very clear, and Evans, who first reported the discovery of the minute signature on the reverse, did not hesitate to complete it as Euainetos and attribute the dies to the hand of this master.



SICILY

Agrigentum

Circa 480 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.50 gm). AK PA, eagle standing right/Crab, barley grain below. SNG Fitzwilliam 909, same dies. SNG ANS 957, same obverse die. BMC 27. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Agrigentum, colonized c. 597 B.C. by Dorians from Gela, was the second greatest city of Sicily after Syracuse and a center of magnificent wealth and splendor. This coin dates from the city's acme, the reign of the tyrant Theron (c. 488-472 B.C.), who aided Gelon in the critical victory of 480 over the Carthaginians and assured his own immortality by commissioning Pindar to commemorate his Olympic chariot victory in verse (*Ol.* I & 2). His policy of patronage for the arts included a grand building program crowned by the colossal temple of Zeus begun after 480, whose ruins, still visible today, are one of the most eloquent relics of Sicily's pursuit of greatness. Theron's military and cultural activities were financed by an abundant coinage consisting entirely of didrachms. The eagle of the obverse is a symbol of Zeus, and the crab may represent either Poseidon or, as a fresh-water species, the local river Hypsas.



Agrigentum

472-413 B.C., silver litra, Syracusan-Attic standard (0.57 gm). AK PA, eagle standing left on capital of Ionic column, border of dots/Crab, AI below. Weber 1190, this coin, SNG Ashmolean 1673. SNG ANS 944. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. Nearly extremely fine.

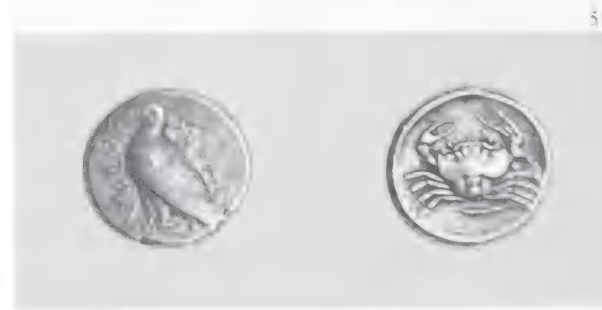
After the death of Theron in 472 B.C., his son Thrasydaeus was expelled, and a democracy was established at the urging of the philosopher and statesman Empedocles, who refused the sovereignty when it was offered to him. Small denominations were struck for the first time under the democracy, perhaps betokening the government's new concern for the needs of average citizens as well as those of the aristocracy. The letters AI on the reverse stand for litra.



Agrigentum

Circa 460 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.10 gm). AKPA C ZOTAA, eagle standing left on dotted exergual line/Crab. Boston 222, same dies. Weber 1182 and SNG ANS 976, same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Tetradrachms too were struck for the first time under the democracy and are one indication of the continuing great prosperity of Agrigentum. They were no doubt intended in large part to finance the city's building program, whose grandiose scale inspired Empedocles to remark that the citizens of Agrigentum "revel as though they will die tomorrow, but build as though they would live forever."



57



Agrigentum

Circa 460-455 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.82 gm). ΑΚΡΑC ΙΣΙΟΤΗΑ, eagle standing left on dotted exergual line/Crab. Gulbenkian 162 and SNG ANS 977, same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine.

This coin is from the same obverse die as the preceding but at a much later stage in its lifetime, as can be seen from the numerous flaws which have developed with repeated striking.

58



Agrigentum

Circa 450 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.13 gm). ΑΚΡΑC ΙΣΙΟΤΗΑ, eagle standing left/Crab. Cf. SNG Lloyd 802, 803. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine plus.

59



Agrigentum

279-241 B.C., silver drachm (3.22 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right, ΦΙ behind, border of dots/ΑΚΡΑΡΑΝ ΤΙΝΩΝ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt with spread wings, in left field Ι over ΦΙ over Ξ, linear border. Cf. BMC 83 and SNG ANS 1136. Extremely fine.

During the reign of Agathocles of Syracuse Agrigentum formed part of his empire but later built up an empire of its own under its tyrant Phintias. At the period of this coinage Agrigentum allied itself with the Carthaginians against Rome and Syracuse, falling to Rome in 241 B.C.

60



Camarina

Circa 460 B.C., silver litra, Attic-Syracusan standard (0.73 gm). Nike with spread wings flying left, in front swan to left, all within wreath/ΚΑΜΑΡΙΠΙ] ΝΑΙΟΝ, Athena standing left holding spear. Rizzo pl. v, 3. SNG Ashmolean 1690ff. SNG Lloyd 862. Scarce. Fine.

Camarina, founded from Syracuse c. 598 B.C., was several times destroyed and recolonized in the course of the sixth and fifth centuries until in 405 B.C. the population was permanently evacuated to Syracuse in the face of the Carthaginian threat. Camarina was a minor mint and concentrated largely on the production of small change in silver and bronze. The types of the litra are related to themes found on the city's scarce larger denominations. Athena is known as the patron goddess of Camarina, but no specific reference is agreed on for the Nike, and the swan is understood only to the extent that it seems to have some association with the local sacred lake.

Camarina

Circa 420-405 B.C., bronze trias (15 mm, 3.15 gm). Head of Athena left in crested Attic helmet, border of dots/KAMA, owl standing left, holding lizard head downwards in claw, in exergue three pellets. Gabrici pl. ii, 4. Rizzo pl. vii, 18. About very fine.

Like the other Greek colonies of Sicily, Camarina adopted bronze coinage from the natives as a supplement to its silver.



61

Catana

Circa 445-435 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.11 gm). Slow quadriga right/KATAΛΛ[ION], laureate head of Apollo right with short hair, behind dolphin swimming upwards. Rizzo pl. xi, 1. Weber 1266 and SNG Ashmolean 1707, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Scarce. Fine.

Catana at the foot of Mt. Aetna was colonized from Naxos in 729 B.C. In 476 Hieron I of Syracuse expelled the inhabitants and repopulated the city with Syracusan settlers under the name of Aetna. To this period may belong the stunning coins bearing the name Aetna, though questions have been raised owing to their advanced style. The fall of the Deinomenid dynasty and the Sicel nationalist movement under Ducetius provided the opportunity for the exiles to recover their home in 461. At first they issued coinage with the patriotic types of Nike and the river god Amenanos, but by about 450 they were sufficiently open to Syracusan influence to adopt that city's quadriga obverse, while the youthful male head of the reverse is often surrounded by attributes like the Syracusan Arethusa.



62

Gela

Circa 480-475 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.67 gm). Nude, bearded horseman in pileus galloping right and hurling spear, border of dots/[Κ]ΙΛΛΑΣ, forepart of androcephalic bull with truncation of dots between parallel lines swimming right in shallow incuse circle. Jenkins 99 (O30/R54), same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Superb.

Gela, the third greatest city of Sicily after Syracuse and Agrigentum, was founded in 688 B.C. by Rhodian and Cretan colonists and went on in the fifth century to provide the dynasty which united much of Sicily under the sway of Syracuse. The Geloan coinage, introduced by either Hippocrates or Gelon, consisted at first solely of didrachms and featured an armed horseman as the obverse type, reflecting the devotion of the Geloan aristocracy to horsemanship and perhaps representing a pun on the name of Hippocrates as well. The reverse depicts the local river Gelas, which was personified in statuary as a bull (Schol. Pind. *Pyth.* i.185). This coin falls at the very end of Jenkins' Group I, and the artist of the obverse die went on to execute the earliest tetradrachms of Gela. Jenkins notes that the horseman with his pileus is not a warrior but, probably, a hunter.



63

Gela

Circa 480/475-475/470 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.69 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by male charioteer, border of dots/ΞΑΛΛΑΣ, forepart of androcephalic bull with dotted truncation swimming right. Jenkins 154 (O41/R91), same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine/Very fine.

After he made himself master of Syracuse and transferred his capital there, Gelon imposed the Syracusan quadriga type on the coinage of Gela and Leontini as well. Jenkins suggests that a Syracusan die cutter was imported to inaugurate the new type, but by the time of his Group IIc, to which this coin belongs, the depiction of the quadriga has developed pronounced local peculiarities such as the greyhound-like tilt of the horses' backs and rear legs. Jenkins compares this feature to Geloan and Agrigentine pithos reliefs (see p. 46).



64

65



Gela

Circa 465-450 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, Ionic column in depths of scene, border of dots/ϸ Ε Λ Λ Σ, forepart of androcephalic bull with truncation of dots between parallel lines swimming right. Jenkins 224 (O60/R120) and Weber 1322, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

There is a lapse in the coinage of Gela after c. 470, and the resumption of coinage around 465 may have been connected with Gela's participation in 466/5 in the expedition which helped the Syracusans expel Thrasybulos, last of the Deinomenids. The Ionic column featured on the obverse of this new coinage is most likely a turning post of the race track, probably without special commemorative significance. (The Pythian victory of Gelas's tyrant Polyklos in 474 B.C. seems too far removed from the innovation.)

66



Gela

Circa 430-425 B.C., silver litra, Attic-Syracusan standard (0.73). Nude apobates, wearing crested helmet and carrying round shield and spear, poised to leap from back of horse prancing left/ϸ Ε Λ Λ Σ, forepart of androcephalic bull swimming right. Jenkins 404, same dies. SNG Ashmolean 1752. From the R. A. van Every collection. About very fine.

This belongs to the first issue of small denominations since mid-century. The apobates was a class of cavalry soldier who rode several horses, leaping from one to another, and he had been depicted earlier on Geloan drachms of c. 480-470 B.C. The river god of the reverse exactly resembles his counterparts on contemporary tetradrachms; the style is late classical, and the truncation at the midsection instead of just behind his shoulder lends a more fluid, organic feeling.

67



Gela

Circa 425 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.53 gm). Slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer with bowed head, above horses an olive wreath/ϸ Ι Λ Λ Σ, forepart of androcephalic bull swimming right, below long-necked bird (goose?) left. Jenkins 398 (O52/R167) and SNG Ashmolean 1737, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very good/Very fine.

The olive wreath on the obverse is probably a sort of shorthand for the usual wreath-bearing Nike. The goose of the reverse, however, which in this issue alternates with a variety of other symbols, is probably some sort of mint control mark.

68



Gela

Circa 420-415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.35 gm). Nike flying left to crown horses of slow quadriga driven left by bearded charioteer, in exergue lizard left catching a fly, border of dots/Ι ϸ Ι Ε Λ Λ Σ, forepart of androcephalic bull swimming left. Jenkins 470 (O91/R182), Boston 246 and SNG Lockett 768, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly very fine.

Gela

Circa 420-405 B.C., bronze trias (17 mm, 3.54 gm). ΓΓΑΑΣ, bull walking right with lowered head, in exergue three pellets, border of dots/Head of river god Gelas right with floating hair and goat's horn over forehead, grain of barley behind, border of dots. Jenkins 506, 5, Rizzo pl. xix, 18 and Weber 1334, same dies. Gabrici p. 133, 15-17. Extremely fine.

Like other Greek cities of eastern Sicily Gela adopted bronze coinage as an afterthought and possibly only to supplement the bronze of other cities such as Agrigentum and Syracuse, which seems to have circulated in Gela as part of the local monetary system and in fact outnumbers Geloan bronzes in many Geloan hoards. The types of this small bronze seem to have been derived from the human-headed bull of the silver only with the dual nature of the river god here distributed on the two sides of the coin.



Himera

Circa 445-430 B.C., bronze hemilitron, reduced standard (23 mm, 14.44 gm). Gorgoneion/Six pellets. SNG Copenhagen 314, SNG Lloyd 1032. Cf. Gabrici p. 139, 7-11. From the R. A. van Every collection and Leu 6 (Virzi collection, 1973), lot 115. Very fine.

Himera was an isolated colony of Zancle founded far to the west along the north coast of Sicily in 649 B.C. It was one of the first Greek settlements to imitate the native use of bronze coinage.



Leontini

Circa 465 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by male charioteer/ΑΙΟΝΤ - ΛΙΟΝ, lion's head right, four grains of barley around inside legend. Rizzo pl. xxii, 10 and Boston 275, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Leontini, founded in 730 B.C. by Chalcidian colonists from Naxos, occupied the most fertile plain in Sicily. It was captured by Hippocrates of Gela in 495 B.C., and its coinage definitely reflects that of the Geloan dynasty after the transfer of its capital to Syracuse. The main denomination is from the beginning the tetradrachm and not the didrachm as at Agrigentum and Gela. The obverse types: quadriga for tetradrachm, horseman for didrachm are close to those for Syracuse except that on the latter the horseman leads a second mount. The reverse, as often noted, substitutes a canting lion's head for that of Arethusa and barley grains for dolphins to symbolize the city in the midst of its rich fields.



Leontini

Circa 465 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.16 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer who crouches, pulling back on the reins, border of dots/ΑΙΟΝΤΙΛΙΟΝ, small lion's head right, four barley grains around inside legend. Jameson 621, same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly very fine.





Leontini

Circa 460 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.15 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with hair rolled and tucked up behind, border of dots/ΛΙΟ ΛΙ ΛΙ ΛΙ, large lion's head right, four barley grains around outside legend, Hirsch collection 441, *Münzen und Medaillen XXV* (1962), lot 409 and *Naville-Ars Classica XII* (1926), lot 745, same dies. Rizzo pl. xxiii, i. same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variant. Very fine.

Syracuse rid itself of the Deinomenids in 466 B.C., and it is doubtful that the vassal tyranny which they had established in Leontini long survived them. The city celebrated its independence by eliminating the Syracusan quadriga from its coinage, adopting in its place the head of the city's patron Apollo, who had previously appeared on the reverse of the city's tetradrachms c. 475 and who fit particularly well on the coinage inasmuch as the lion was his sacred animal. The style of these earliest Apollos owes much to the Syracusan representation of Demarete, but the eye is a true profile eye given an emphatic treatment, and the overall impression is extremely mannered. E. S. G. Robinson (*Gulbenkian* p. 73) dates the mannerist pieces to c. 445-440 B.C., putting them after the two transitional style Apollos which follow here.



Leontini

Circa 455 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.32 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with hair rolled/ΛΙΟ ΛΙ ΛΙ ΛΙ, lion's head right with dotted truncation, four barley grains around outside legend, Hirsch XIX (1907), lot 178, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection, *Münzen und Medaillen XXVIII* (1964), lot 178 and *Naville IV* (1922), lot 165. Very rare variant; this obverse die is virtually always found in combination with a reverse die having a tripod symbol, as in Rizzo pl. xxiii, 12 and 13. About very fine.

The Apollo heads of the transitional style created at Leontini during the 460's bear a striking resemblance to contemporary renderings at Catana, also a colony of Naxos founded under the auspices of Apollo Archagetes.



Leontini

Circa 455 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.10 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right, hair rolled, border of dots/ΛΙΟ ΛΙ ΛΙ ΛΙ, small lion's head right, four barley grains around outside legend, SNG Ashmolean 1790, Hirsch XXXI (1912), lot 173 and Hirsch XXX (1911), lot 364, same dies. Rizzo pl. xxiii, 21, same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variant. Very fine.

Hill described this Apollo head as "of the purest transitional style."



Leontini

Circa 450 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.34 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left, hair rolled, border of dots/ΛΙΟ ΛΙ ΛΙ ΛΙ, above lion's head left, four barley grains around outside legend, *Naville-Ars Classica XII* (1926), lot 750, same dies. Cf. Hirsch XVI (1906), lot 242, *Naville V* (1923), lot 933 and *Bement* 400, same obverse die with a similar reverse only legend not retrograde. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely rare variant. Very fine.

Leontini

Circa 425 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.40 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with short hair/ΑΙΟ ΝΤΙΟΝ], large lion's head right, four barley grains around outside legend. Rizzo pl. xxiv, 15, Gulbenkian 220 and Kraay-Hirmer 26, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Bold very fine.

As Holm notes (*Storia della Moneta Siciliana*, p. 92) even the latest heads of Apollo to be found at Leontini, though perfectly contemporary in their stylistic development, retain a chasteness and dignity in keeping with the city's traditions and quite independent of the decorative spirit manifested at Syracuse and the mints under its influence.



Zancle-Messana

Circa 500-494 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.22 gm). ΔΑΝΚΛΕ, dolphin leaping left within sickle-shaped harbor of Zankle, border of dots between concentric circles/Square incuse divided into nine smaller squares, the corner squares cut by diagonal lines into two right triangles, one raised and one sunk for each corner; of the remaining segments two are raised and three sunk, the outer sunken ones containing raised rectangles and the central sunken square a raised scallop shell. Rizzo pl. xxvi, 4, same reverse die. Very fine.

Zancle, an eighth century Chalcidian foundation, was located on the straits of Messina opposite the site of Rhegium. It possessed a good harbor defined by a sickle-shaped sand bar which provided the city's name; 'zancle' being the native Sicilian word for sickle. The earliest coinage of Zankle depicts this harbor. Zankle's first coinage was brought to an end by the Samian refugees who captured the city in 494 B.C. They were expelled c. 489 by the tyrant of Rhegium, Anaxilas, who changed Zankle's name to Messina in honor of his land of origin.



Messana

Circa 430 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.20 gm). Nike stepping right to crown mules of biga driven right by nymph Messana, in exergue olive leaf with two fruits, border of dots/ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ, hare running right, dolphin to right below, border of dots. Rizzo pl. xxvi, 5, SNG Lockett 828 and Pozzi 489, this coin. From the R. A. van Every collection. Good very fine.

Around 480 Anaxilas introduced the mule biga and hare types to the coinage of both Messina and Rhegium. Aristotle tells us that the mule biga honors the tyrant's Olympic victory with the mule car c. 480 B.C. He also credits Anaxilas with the introduction of the hare to Sicily, but whether this act inspired the coin type, or the coin type inspired the story, is uncertain. After the expulsion of the sons of Anaxilas in 461 a democracy was established at Messina, and the city goddess was put in the driver's seat of the biga. The hare was retained on the reverse because of its association with Pan, a favorite god at Messina.



Messana

Circa 410 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.31 gm). Nike flying right with garland to crown nymph Messana who drives slow mule biga left, in exergue two dolphins nose to nose, border of dots/ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ, in exergue, hare running left, below him a horizontal stalk of barley with two leaves, above dove flying left. Kraay-Hirmer 61, SNG Lockett 831 and Pozzi 492, same dies. Rizzo pl. xxvii, 7, same obverse die. Ex Hirsch XXXIII (1913), lot 382. Rare. Very fine plus.

This treatment of the biga shows the influence of Sicilian artistic trends of the later fifth century. Although it is not as full of movement as some contemporary chariots from Syracuse and other cities, it is interesting for its use of perspective, which makes the chariot appear to move slightly in the direction of the viewer. On this and on the preceding coin the adjunct symbols represent local products and the city's splendid harbor.





Messana

Under the Mamertines, 288-278 B.C., bronze 28 mm (18.56 gm). ΑΡΤΟΣ, laureate head of Ares right, spearhead downwards behind, border of dots/MΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, eagle with spread wings standing left on thunderbolt, linear border. M. Sarstrom, *The Coinage of the Mamertines* (1940), 8. Gabrieli p. 148, 6. SNG Copenhagen 437. From the R. A. van Every collection and Leu 6 (Virzi collection, 1973), lot 169. Very fine plus with green patina.

After the death of Agathocles a group of his Campanian mercenaries seized and plundered Messana and made it their base of operations as they pillaged the entire northeastern corner of Sicily. They called themselves Mamertines after Mamers, the Oscan name for Mars, who appears on their coinage. Somehow the Mamertines won the support of Rome, and thus it occurred that the Carthaginian efforts to contain these bandits precipitated the epic struggle known as the First Punic War.



Selinus

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver didrachm, Corinthian standard? (8.55 gm). Selinon leaf/Shallow incuse square intersected by four lines to form eight right triangles. Rizzo pl. xxxi, 4. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Selinus, the westernmost Greek settlement in Sicily, was founded from Megara Hyblaea in the latter seventh century B.C. It was located on a river of the same name, so called after the wild celery (Greek selinon) which grew and still grows abundantly on its banks and which provided the type for the city's earliest coinage. Selinus was one of the first Greek cities in Sicily to strike coinage and that, ironically, because of its isolated western location close to the territory of the Carthaginians, who controlled the ore supply of the western Mediterranean. Its coinage stands out from that of the rest of Sicily, showing affinities rather to the archaic staters of Corinth, although the weight standard is uncertain.



Selinus

Circa 465-450 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.28 gm). ΔΕΛΦΙΝΩΝ, Apollo and Artemis standing left in slow quadriga driven by Artemis, Apollo drawing bow, border of dots/ΣΕΛΙΝΩΣ, horned river god Selinus, nude, standing left, holding laurel branch in left hand and in right a patera from which he pours libation over altar ornamented with pediment, two volutes and dentation, on base of which a cock stands left, in right field selinon leaf above statue of bull standing left on base. Rizzo pl. xxxi, 14. Gulbenkian 244 and SNG Lockett 861, same obverse die. Reverse die apparently unpublished. About very fine.

Selinus' first coinage came to an end after the city sided with Carthage in the battle of Himera. When the mint reopened in the fourth decade of the fifth century it was under some influence from the other Greek cities, as is indicated by the adoption of the common Attic standard and the quadriga obverse. The traditional theories relating the Selinontine types to the legend of Empedocles' salvation of the city by draining its pestilential marshes is charming but no longer given much credence. Instead the obverse is believed to symbolize the cult of Apollo in a general sense, while the reverse shows the local river god exemplifying his own worship. The cock and bull may have some connection with his cult or represent separate cults. The selinon leaf is of course the civic badge.



Selinus

Circa 465-450 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.54 gm). ΔΕΛΦΙΝΩΝ, Apollo and Artemis standing left in slow quadriga driven by Artemis, Apollo drawing bow, border of dots/ΣΕΛΙΝΩΣ, horned river god Selinus, nude, standing left, holding laurel branch in left hand and in right a patera from which he pours libation over altar ornamented with pediment and two volutes, on base of which a cock stands left, in right field selinon leaf above statue of bull standing left on stylized column capital(?) on base. Rizzo pl. xxxi, 13 and Pozzi 540, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine.

Selinus

Circa 450 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.92 gm). Σ ΕΛΛΕΝΙΚΟΝΤΙΟΣ, nude Herakles right subduing plunging Cretan bull whom he grasps by horn with left hand while raising club over his shoulder in right/HTY ΨΑΣ, river god Hypsas, nude, standing facing, head turned left, holding branch in left hand and in right patera from which he pours libation over altar ornamented with pediment, two volutes and laurel branch frieze around whose base a serpent coils, in right field selinon leaf above heron walking right. Rizzo pl. xxxi, 15, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very rare. Extremely fine.

The struggle of Herakles and the Cretan bull probably alludes to the Selinontine colony of Heraclea Minoa, which according to Diodorus was the burial place of King Minos around which an original Minoan colony grew. The river god shown on the reverse symbolizes the Hypsas, which flows several miles to the east of the Selinus; the parallelism with the treatment of the Selinus on the two preceding lots is striking.

Selinus

Circa 450 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (8.71 gm). [ΣΕ] ΕΛΛΕΝΙΚΟΝΤΙΟΣ, nude Herakles right subduing plunging Cretan bull whom he grasps by horn with left hand while raising club over his shoulder in right, border of dots/HTY ΨΑΣ, river god Hypsas, nude, standing facing, head turned left, holding branch in left hand and in right patera from which he pours libation over altar ornamented with pediment and two volutes, around whose base a serpent coils, in right field selinon leaf above heron walking right. Rizzo pl. xxx, 15, same obverse die. SNG Fitzwilliam 1164, same reverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Syracuse

Circa 510 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.18 gm). ΣΥΡΑΧΩΝ, slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, border of dots/Small head of Artemis-Arethusa left in incuse circle surrounded by shallow mill sail incuse with finely granulated surface. Boehringer V7-R7. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Syracuse, the greatest city of ancient Sicily, was a Corinthian colony dating from 733 B.C. It was the only Sicilian mint to issue tetradrachms from the very beginning of its coinage, c. 515 B.C. The obverse type is generally agonistic, the number of horses varying with each denomination and apparently serving as a sort of mark of value.

Syracuse

Circa 480 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.21 gm). Nike flying right to crown prancing horses of quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΧΩΝ, head of Artemis-Arethusa right wearing beaded diadem and necklace, hair flowing loose on back of neck, four dolphins around. Boehringer 117 (V53/R42) and Boston 344, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Lovely style. About very fine.

The basic Syracusan tetradrachm types were established early in the fifth century by the Gelon tyrant Gelon, who conquered Syracuse and transferred his capital there c. 485. The addition of a Nike to the quadriga probably honors his Olympic racing victory of 488, while the reverse type symbolizes the fresh water fountain of Arethusa on the island of Ortygia, surrounded by the twin harbors of Syracuse. It has been suggested that the bulk of Gelon's coinage dates from after the battle of Himera in 480, when the Carthaginian war indemnity would have provided Syracuse with a massive supply of silver (see C. M. Kraay, "The Demareteion Reconsidered, a Reply," *NC* 1972, p. 22f).



89



Syracuse

Circa 475 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.48 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by bearded charioteer, border of dots/ΑΥΒ ΑΚΟ ΣΙΟ ∞, head of Artemis-Arethusa right wearing beaded diadem, crescent-shaped earring with pendant and wire necklace, hair tucked up behind under diadem, four plump dolphins around. Boehringer 326 (V161/R228) and SNG Fitzwilliam 1911, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection and Niggeler sale (December 1965), lot 144. Extremely fine.

For the downdating of the Syracusan issues classified as Gelonian by Boehringer, see C. M. Kraay, "The Demareteion and Sicilian Chronology," chapter 2 of *Greek Coins and History* (London 1969) and "The Demareteion Reconsidered, a Reply," *NC* 1972, pp. 13ff). By detaching the Demareteion from its traditional date of c. 480/479 Kraay allows the voluminous coinage assigned to Gelon to spread over two decades instead of being compressed into the short space of six years and to fill the lacuna from 479-474 postulated by Boehringer, which Kraay considers improbable in view of the Carthaginian indemnity payments following the battle of Himera.

90



Syracuse

Circa 465-460 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.16 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of slow quadriga right, in exergue ketos right, border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΚΟ ΣΙΟ ∞, head of Artemis-Arethusa right, wearing beaded diadem, crescent-shaped earring with pendant and bead necklace, hair tucked up behind under diadem, four dolphins around, a linear circle around head running through legend. Boehringer 436 (V233/R312) and Rizzo pl. xxvi, 14, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

This tetradrachm is tied by its style and the ring around Arethusa's head to the so-called Demareteion decadrachm. Its downdating involves the repudiation of Diodorus' account of Demarete's intercession on behalf of the losers of the battle of Himera and their gift to her, which was coined into a decadrachm. On the other hand the later date seems to square better with hard evidence. The sea serpent, added later to this type, has been interpreted as an emblem of the democracy introduced in 466 B.C. but is most likely no more than a general allusion to Syracusan sea-faring.

91



Syracuse

Circa 460-455 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.10 gm). Nike flying right to crown horses of slow quadriga driven right by beardless charioteer in long chiton, in exergue ketos right, border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΚΟ ΣΙΟ Ν, head of Artemis-Arethusa right, wearing pearl necklace between two wires and crescent earring with droplets, hair wrapped around taenia, four dolphins around. Boehringer 512 (V269/R364) and Rizzo pl. xxxvii, 5, same dies. Sharp very fine.

92



Syracuse

Circa 405 B.C., gold one and one-third litra (1.13 gm). ΣΤΡΑ, head of young Herakles left in lion skin headdress/ΣΥΡΑ, small female head left in incuse circle in center of quartered incuse square. Rizzo pl. xlviii, 7. SNG Lloyd 1416. Jenkins AGC 345, 346. Very fine plus

This coin and the following lot have traditionally been regarded as emergency currency struck during the Athenian invasion, but there is equally good reason to believe that they were issued during the crisis of 405 B.C. The Carthaginians had advanced from Selinus and Himera to Agrigentum and Gela, and after the fall of Agrigentum there was a revulsion of feeling in Syracuse over the government's failure to relieve their fellow Greeks which brought Dionysius I to power. However he too failed to contain the Carthaginian advance and was only able to retain his generalship by a coup. In these circumstances the gold issues were needed to finance both the military and diplomatic efforts against the Carthaginians and the mercenaries who seized power for Dionysius, and also perhaps the conversion of Ortygia into an impregnable fortress.

Syracuse

Circa 405 B.C., gold obol (0.60 gm). ΑΘΥΞ, head of Athena left in crested Attic helmet, linear border/Aegis with gorgoneion. Rizzo pl. xlviii, 6 and SNG Ashmolean 2029, same dies. Jenkins AGC 347, 348. Very fine.



Syracuse

Dionysius I, circa 405-367 B.C., silver decadrachm of circa 395-380 B.C., Attic standard (43.00 gm). Signed by Euainetos. Nike flying right to crown driver of fast quadriga left, in exergue shield, greaves, cuirass and helmet labelled [ΑΘΛΑ], border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ-ΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left, wearing pearl necklace and triple-drop earring and crowned with grain, four dolphins around, under bottom dolphin die-engraver's signature ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟ [off flan in this specimen], border of dots. A Gallatin, *Syracusan Dekadrachms of the Euainetos Type* (Cambridge 1930). CVIII/RIV and Gulbenkian 311, same dies. Ex Emmett and Seltman collections. Nearly extremely fine.



The decadrachms of Euainetos, widely admired and imitated in antiquity, form an interesting contrast to those of Cimon. The latter's carefully balanced repose is here frankly abandoned in favor of baroque values—wild movement and violent emotion. Cimon's Nike floats forward; Euainetos' appears to have plummeted through the air, stopping her flight just above the horses' heads with a radical twist of her leg. Cimon's horses form a smooth and well-matched team. But in Euainetos' version legs thrash in every direction, and the two nearer horses rear back out of control, while the far pair plunge forward into their harness; the whole conception masterfully captures the thrill of the race. The same strength is visible in the reverse, where Arethusa's curls are no longer minute with their motion confined but writhe boldly toward the edge of the composition. In contrast the nymph's calm and idealized features recall the virtues of the best Greek classicism.

Syracuse

Timoleon, 344-336 B.C., bronze litra (28 mm, 14.97 gm). ΕΥΡΥΣΕΛΑ-ΕΥ-ΘΕΡΠΙΟΣ, laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios right, linear border/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ-ΙΩΝ, thunderbolt, in right field eagle standing right. Gabrici pl. iv, 21. Ex Virzi collection. Extremely fine.



In 345 the citizens of Syracuse were triply threatened by the restored tyranny of Dionysius II and the hostile alliance of Hicetas of Leontini and the Carthaginians. They appealed to Corinth for help and were granted the services of prince Timoleon, who succeeded in liberating not only Syracuse but most of Sicily before retiring to private life. This generous and popular policy accounts for his use of Zeus the Liberator as a coin type. The rapid expansion of bronze coinage under Timoleon probably resulted from the influence of the inland Sicels, who united in a confederacy in support of Timoleon and who had been using bronze as a medium of exchange for centuries.

Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., gold drachm of 317-310 B.C. (4.29 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left, barley ear behind, border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ-ΙΩΝ, fast biga right, triskeles below horses. Grose pl. 100, 14, same reverse die. BMC 338, Jameson 858. Very fine plus.

Agathocles, a native of Thermae Himeraeae, rose to prominence in the wars of Timoleon and in 317 seized the government of Syracuse with the support of the lower classes. His career was stormy, as he faced both domestic opposition and Punic pressure. However even after he had consolidated his rule and assumed the royal title in imitation of Alexander's successors, he sought further military adventures. These gold drachms, his earliest coinage, already proclaim his ambition in their assumption of the coin types of Philip of Macedon. The addition of the triskeles symbolizes Agathocles' claim to the whole of Sicily.





Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 310-circa 305 B.C., Attic standard (17.07 gm). Head of Arethusa left, wearing triple-drop earring and beaded necklace and crowned with grain, three dolphins around, NI under neck, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in exergue, Ω below, fast quadriga left on double exergual line, triskeles above, linear border. Boston 460 and Hirsch collection 660, same obverse die. Jameson 861. De Luynes 1317. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly extremely fine.

The Syracusan mint had ceased producing tetradrachms sometime earlier in the fourth century, and when Agathocles restored the denomination he took up where the series had left off, issuing coins in the spirit of the Euainetos decadrachms and their tetradrachm imitations. However Agathocles reversed the positions of the obverse and reverse types and added his symbol the triskeles. It has been suggested that the monogram may stand for Antandros, the tyrant's brother.



Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 310-circa 305 B.C., Attic standard (17.00 gm). Head of Arethusa left, wearing triple-drop earring and beaded necklace and crowned with grain, three dolphins around, NK under neck, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in exergue with Ω below, fast quadriga left, triskeles above, linear border. SNG Lockett 1102 and Weber 1668, same dies. Extremely fine.



Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., gold 80 litrae or octobol of circa 295-289 B.C. (5.60 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing droplet earring, beaded necklace and crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with griffin running right/Ι ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ above and below horizontal winged thunderbolt, in exergue Ε. SNG Lloyd 1510. SNG Ashmolean 2081. SNG Lockett 1006. Extremely fine with small edge nick.

Some time elapsed before Agathocles followed the lead of the other Hellenistic monarchs and proclaimed himself king. The coinage which bears this title imitates the obverse type of Alexander's gold staters.



Syracuse

Agathocles, 317-289 B.C., silver 8 litrae of circa 295-289 B.C., reduced standard (6.63 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing beaded necklace, droplet earring and Corinthian helmet/ Pegasus flying left. Pozzi 1736, this coin. SNG Ashmolean 2086, same dies. Very fine plus.

The Corinthian stater was introduced as a Syracusan coin type under the hegemony of Timoleon. Agathocles retained it, reducing the weight to 8 litrae about the same time that he assumed the royal title. The adjustment was presumably made to offset the worldwide decline in gold value caused by the excessive coining of the Macedonian dynasty, as gold was reduced by 20% with respect to silver, a 20% reduction in the weight of the silver stater would serve to preserve its 10:1 relation to the gold stater.

Syracuse

289-287 B.C., bronze litra (22 mm, 10.09 gm). ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ, laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios left, M behind, border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ above and below horizontal winged thunderbolt, linear border. SNG Copenhagen 782. Cf. Gabrić p. 179, 277 and pl. 4, 22. From the R. A. van Every collection, Leu 6 (Virzi collection, 1973), lot 245 and Pozzi collection (bronzes) lot 1330. Very rare. Very fine.

This coinage belongs to the short period after the death of Agathocles before Hicetas came to power. The revival of the type of Zeus Eleutherios symbolizes the aspirations of a city freshly rid of its tyrant.

101



Syracuse

Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., gold drachm or 20 litrae (4.22 gm). Head of Persephone left with flowing hair, wearing bead necklace and earring and crowned with grain, bucranium behind, border of dots/ΠΕΩΝΟΣ in exergue, fast biga driven left by female charioteer holding goad, E under horses' forelegs. SNG Copenhagen 818, same obverse die. Bement 547. Leu 13 (1975), lot 75. Rare variant. Extremely fine but struck from rusted obverse die.

Hieron was a lieutenant of Pyrrhus who was acclaimed general by his troops after Pyrrhus' departure, and his subsequent defense of Sicily from the Mamertines won him the title βασιλεύς. Though he claimed descent from the Deinomenid dynasty of the early fifth century he patterned the types for this coin on those of his immediate predecessor Agathocles.

102



Syracuse

Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., silver 6 litrae of 241-216 B.C. (6.56 gm). Diademed head of Gelon, son of Hieron, left, border of dots/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ above, ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ in exergue, Nike driving slow biga right, holding reins in both hands, above horses ΒΑ, in right field MI, linear border. Grose pl. 105, 1, same obverse die. Montagu 175, same reverse die. BMC 533. About extremely fine.

At first glance the portrait issues of Hieron II seem to fall into the stereotyped pattern of so many Hellenistic series, but there are intriguing differences. In contrast to the tendency of other dynasties to divinize the founder and to cling to his image as lending legitimacy to his successors, the coinage of Hieron from the beginning gives greater prominence to his wife and son than to the king himself, whose portrait was relegated to bronze only, apart from a single rare silver issue. Gelon was Hieron's son and designated heir, but he died in 216 B.C. a few months before his father.

103



Syracuse

Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., silver 4 litrae of 241-216 B.C. (3.51 gm). Diademed head of Gelon left/ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ around eagle standing right on thunderbolt, A in right field. P. R. Franke, "Historisch-numismatische Probleme der Zeit Hierons II. von Syrakus," JNG IX (1958), 14, pl. I, 12. As BMC 534ff. Extremely rare. Very fine plus.

The eagle reverse has a special significance on the coinage of Gelon, for the tale is reported by Pompeius Trogus (xiii.4, 10) that an eagle had perched on his spear and an owl on his helmet as a sign of his divine selection as king of Syracuse.

104



105



Syracuse

Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., silver 16 litrae (12.97 gm). Diademed and veiled head of Queen Philistis left/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΙΣΣ[Α]Σ above, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ in exergue. Nike driving slow quadriga right, holding reins in both hands, ΑΦ over reins. *Ars Classica* XVI (1933), lot 885. Extremely rare variant. Superb.

Philistis was the daughter of Leptines, Syracuse' most prominent citizen and a grandson of Leptines the brother of Dionysius I. Thus a marriage with her greatly enhanced Hieron's claims to royal descent and tended to legitimize his use of the title βασιλεύς. The depiction of Philistis is clearly modelled on the Ptolemaic portraits of Berenice and Arsinoe.

106



Syracuse

Hieron II, 274-216 B.C., silver 5 litrae (4.44 gm). Diademed and veiled head of Queen Philistis left, palm branch behind/ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ above, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ in exergue. Nike driving fast biga left, 1 in front of horses' forelegs. SNG Copenhagen 827 and Bement 556, same dies. SNG Lockett 1017, same obverse die. Montagu 180, same reverse die. *Ex Naville* V (1923), lot 1228. Very rare. Very fine plus.

107



Syracuse

Hieronymus, 216-215 B.C., silver 10 litrae (8.48 gm). Diademed head of Hieronymus left, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ above, ΗΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ below, winged thunderbolt above which control mark ΜΙ. R. R. Holloway, *The Thirteen-Months Coinage of Hieronymos of Syracuse*, AMUGS III (Berlin 1969), 9 (O5/R8), same dies. Very fine plus.

Hieronymus, Hieron's grandson, spent most of his short reign in negotiations with Carthage, from whom he hoped to obtain title to all of Sicily while that superpower was engaged in mortal combat with Rome. Rome, needless to say, was less than enthusiastic about the defection of its former ally Syracuse and had the young king assassinated. The coinage immediately announced Hieronymus' intention to replace his grandfather's conservative policy with a vigorous imperialism: the winged thunderbolt reverse had been used by such herokings as Timoleon, Agathocles, Alexander the Molossian and Pyrrhus, the latter Hieronymus' maternal great-grandfather.

108



Syracuse

Fifth Republic, 215-212 B.C., silver 12 litrae (10.21 gm). Head of Athena left, wearing bead necklace, droplet earring and crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent, border of dots/ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Artemis standing left, back to spectator, wearing short chiton and hunting boots and drawing bow, quiver on back, dog leaping left beyond her feet, ΨΑ under bow, linear border. SNG Copenhagen 878 and Naville-Ars Classica XII (1926), lot 1032, same obverse die. SNG Fitzwilliam 1436. Rare variant. Extremely fine.

This belongs to the last coinage of Syracuse as an autonomous city. After the murder of Hieronymus the citizens of Syracuse organized a democracy and held up under a Roman siege for two years with the aid of defenses constructed by the immortal mathematician Archimedes. In the end, however, the city fell to M. Claudius Metellus. Archimedes was killed in the sack that ensued, and the distinguished coinage of Syracuse came to an end.

Thermae Himeraeae

Circa 405-350 B.C., silver obol, Attic standard (0.66 gm). ΘΥΡΜΙΤΑΝ, head of Hera right with flowing hair, wearing bead necklace, ovoid earring with triple pendant and stephane ornamented with three palmettes, Α behind neck, border of dots/Young, nude Herakles seated left on rock over which is draped his lion skin; he holds club in right hand and rests his left on lion's head, bow in upper right field, border of dots. SNG Ashmolean 2131, same obverse die, E. Gabrici, *Topografia e numismatica dell'antica Imera (e di Terme)*, Naples 1894, pl. vii, 2. Grose 2309. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.

Thermae was a hot springs in the environs of Himera. After the destruction of the latter in 408 B.C. by the Carthaginians, a few survivors were permitted to settle at the springs. The type of Herakles, copied from the coinage of Croton, was adopted because legend told that the springs had refreshed the weary hero on his journey through Sicily (Diodorus iv.23).

SICULO-PUNIC COINAGE

Panormus

Circa 400-390 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.22 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of fast quadriga right on double exergual line, in exergue ketos right and Punic legend ΘΥΡ (Ziz), border of dots/Head of Artemis-Arethusa left, wearing ampyx, triple-drop earring and pearl necklace, her wavy hair swept up atop head, three dolphins around, Gulbenkian 236 and Jameson 689, same dies. Rizzo pl. lxiv, 27, same obverse die; reverse die not in Rizzo. Very fine.

Panormus, on the western end of the north coast of Sicily, very early acquired its Greek name, meaning 'universal haven' or 'all-weather harbor', referring to its excellent anchorage. Nevertheless it was not a Greek settlement but an Elymian city taken over by Semites to become the Punic headquarters in Sicily. The Carthaginians adopted coinage from the Greeks only after the invasion of 410, borrowing weight standards, denominations, types and even artists along with the conception of coined money. The obverse of this piece is copied from a tetradrachm of Himera, and the reverse from works of Cimon at Syracuse. The Punic inscription Ziz may be the Carthaginian name for Panormus or an equivalent to the mysterious Greek ΘΥΡ found on coins of Eryx and Segesta. However its connection with the mint of Panormus is fairly secure, as there exists a rare bilingual litra inscribed *Panormus* in Greek on the reverse and Ziz on the obverse (de Luynes 1077).

Panormus?

Circa 330 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.83 gm). Head of Arethusa left, wearing pendant earring and bead necklace and crowned with grain, four dolphins around, border of dots/Large horse's head three quarters left, date palm behind, Α under horse's neck, Muller Class V, 23. Hirsch XXXII (1912), lot 625, similar style. Extremely fine but weak obverse strike.

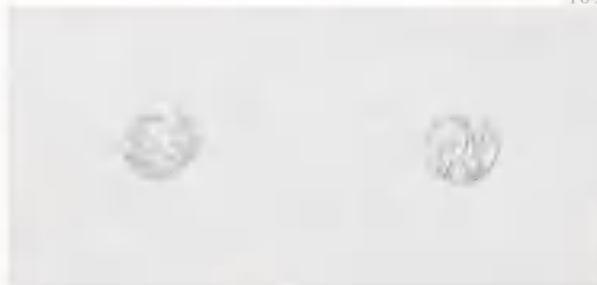
As the Carthaginian headquarters in Sicily Panormus is thought to be the principal Siculo-Punic mint. The style of this coin is no longer Greek, and there is evidence of Punic self-assertion in the new reverse type. The horse and palm are symbolic of Africa. In addition the horse's head plays a part in the Carthaginian foundation legend (*Aeneid* 1.441f), and the palm (φῶνιξ in Greek) is probably a canting type for the Carthaginian homeland in Phoenicia.

Panormus?

Circa 300 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.12 gm). Head of Herakles-Melqart right in lion skin headdress/Horse's head three quarters left, palm tree behind, in exergue ΘΥΡΑΥΔΥC (*Am Machanai*), border of dots. Muller Class III, 9. SNG Lloyd 1643. Extremely fine.

After the passage of a century more purely Punic types had been created, yet the derivative nature of the Siculo-Punic coinage had not really changed. Herakles is the Punic god Melqart, but he has surely been copied from the coinage of Alexander, and the dies for this issue give every indication of having been cut by Greek artists or at least under a powerful Greek influence. A renewed exchange of ideas and perhaps also artisans seems plausible in the period of alliance following the war with Agathocles of Syracuse. The Punic legend is hypothetically translated as 'of the people of the camp', presumably in reference to the use of money by the Carthaginian garrisons in Sicily.

109



110



111



112





Rash Melqart

Circa 375 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.21 gm). Nike flying left to crown driver of fast quadriga right, in exergue Punic inscription *ḫṛḫḫ ḫṛḫḫ* (*Rash Melqart*), border of dots/Head of Arethusa right, wearing triple-drop earring and head necklace and crowned with grain, four dolphins around, border of dots. Hirsch XXXI (1912), lot 158. Hirsch XV (1906), lot 1008 and Naville X (1925), lot 194, same dies. Rizzo pl. lxx, 11, same obverse die. Extremely fine.

The Siculo-Punic tetradrachms bearing the inscription *Rash Melqart* are evidently copies of the Euainetos type tetradrachms of Syracuse, executed by a non-Greek hand. The mint, whose Punic name translates as 'head of Herakles', has been identified by some writers as Cephaloedium because both names contain the head element, and later coins of Cephaloedium use the coin type of Herakles' head. However the Carthaginian occupation of Cephaloedium lasted from 409 until only 396 B.C. and thus antedates Euainetos' Arethusa according to current thought on its date of issue. Heraclea Minoa was suggested by Rizzo as an alternate site for the Rash Melqart mint, in this case because of the Herakles element.

ZEUGITANA



Carthage

Circa 350-320 B.C., gold tenth stater, 5/4 shekel standard (0.91 gm). Palm tree, border of dots/Horse's head right, border of dots. Jenkins & Lewis Group III, pl. 6, 150. Muller Class VII, 79. SNG Ashmolean 2152. Rare. Very fine.

Though the majority of Carthaginian gold and electrum coins have been found in Sicily, there is a complete absence of links (in control marks, style, inscriptions and technique of manufacture) between these and the contemporary Siculo-Punic silver. It is thus conjectured that Carthage maintained separate mints for gold and silver. The silver was struck in Sicily because it was used there for the most part for military expenses and because Sicily was closer to the silver mines of Spain. Gold coinage, on the other hand, was probably struck at Carthage proper from West African bullion and was intended primarily for international trade.



Carthage

Circa 300-260 B.C., silver shekel, Phoenician standard (7.61 gm). Head of Tanit left, wearing pendant necklace and droplet earring and crowned with grain, border of dots/Free horse standing right, head turned back, palm tree in background and star of eight rays in front, border of dots. Jenkins & Lewis pl. 26, 15. Muller Class II, 108. Extremely fine.

The goddess portrayed on the obverse is usually referred to as Tanit, chief divinity of Carthage and not known under that name in other cities, though she was recognized as equivalent to Greek Hera and to Phoenician Astarte. However the consistency with which she is depicted wreathed with grain led Muller to theorize that she may represent Demeter or Persephone, whose worship was introduced from Sicily in 396, or an assimilation of Demeter to Tanit.



Carthage

Circa 290-280 B.C., electrum stater, Phoenician standard (7.33 gm). Head of Tanit left, wearing triple-drop earring and pendant necklace and crowned with grain/Free horse standing right. Jenkins & Lewis Group VI, pl. 14, 326. Very fine.

Carthage

Circa 255-241 B.C., electrum tridrachm, trihemistater or 1½ shekel, reduced Phoenician standard (10.47 gm). Head of Tanit left, wearing elongated triple-drop earring and pendant necklace and crowned with grain, pellet on barley leaf in her hair/Free horse standing right, pellet behind left hind leg just above exergual line, solar disc above back, border of dots. Jenkins & Lewis Group Nb, pl. 20, 428. Muller 64. Extremely fine.

This issue represents the main coinage of the First Punic War, and the economic strain produced by the conflict is clearly illustrated in the debasement of the coinage. The gold content of the electrum fell from around 45-49% for Jenkins & Lewis Group Na to 35% for Group Nb. Contemporary silver issues are so base as to render impossible any reconstruction of the relative values of gold and silver. The solar disc on the reverse was adopted from Egyptian art and lends some credence to the theory that the horse appears on these coins as a solar symbol. It may also reflect the close relations with Ptolemy II of Egypt, who was approached by Carthage for a war loan.



117

BLACK SEA DISTRICT

Apollonia Pontica

Circa 450-400 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.26 gm). Anchor with crayfish under left arm, A under right arm/Gorgoneion with protruded tongue in shallow incuse circle. Babelon 1625. SNG Copenhagen 454. Pozzi 1140. Formerly attributed to various other cities; see, e.g., BMC *Mysia* p. 8, n. Extremely fine.

Apollonia Pontica was a colony of Miletus on the Thracian coast of the Black Sea. It possessed two harbors but was famous chiefly for its sanctuary of Apollo with its colossus of the god by the celebrated sculptor Kalamis. This treasure was carried off by Lucullus when he captured the city and was put on display on the Capitol at Rome.



118

Mesembria

Circa 350 B.C., silver obol, Rhodian standard (1.26 gm). Facing helmet, below A - Δ / M - Ε - Τ - Α between the four spokes of a wheel; outside a wide border of radiating lines. Grose pl. 166, 3 and SNG Copenhagen 653. Ex Ars Classica XV (1930), lot 582. Extremely fine.

Mesembria, an important Thracian port, was a colony of Megara and gave shelter to the refugees from Byzantium and Calchedon after the latter incurred the wrath of Darius by supporting the Ionian revolt. The inhabitants derived the city's name from the Greek word for noon (*μεσημβρία*) and thus the reverse type is probably a solar symbol. The helmet of the obverse probably represents Ares, who had a cult in Thrace and may, in Mesembria, have been assimilated to the Megarean Apollo. The reverse legend reminds us that ΣΣ and ΤΤ were interchangeable in some Greek dialects; Head (*Hestia* *Nimorion* p. 278) says that the substitution of a single T for ΣΣ was confined to the coast of Ionia and the Thracian Propontis.



119

Olbia

Circa 420 B.C., bronze as (114.64 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue/A - Π - Ι - Χ in field, sea eagle flying right with dolphin in talons. Grose 4272, pl. 155, 5. AMNG I/1, pl. 8, 3. Ex Leu 7 (1973), lot 108. Very rare. Very fine plus.

Olbia was another Milesian colony on the Sarmatian coast whose prosperity depended on its position as intermediary on the trade route between the Scythians and the Black Sea. Its earliest money was cast bronze in the shape of dolphins, in use at the end of the sixth century, the round shape being introduced early in the fifth century. The available evidence certainly suggests that these large bronzes were used as money, but they are a curiously isolated phenomenon. All other coinage circulating in this part of the world during the fifth century was struck from precious metals, yet the Olbian bronzes seem neither to have influenced nor been influenced by the surrounding coinages. The inscription ΑΠΙΧ is one of a series of what appear to be magistrates' names found on this coinage (see M. Price, "Early Greek Bronze Coinage" in *Essays on Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford 1968, pp. 101ff).



Approximately 1/3 actual size

120

121



Olbia

Coson, king of the Scythians, 42 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.31 gm). ΚΟΣΩΝ in exergue, consul walking left between two lictors. \mathcal{R} monogram in left field, border of dots/Eagle with spread wings standing left on dotted exergual line, lifting wreath with right foot, border of dots. SNG Lockett 1087, Pozzi 1187 and Bement 902, same dies. Rare. Extremely fine.

This obverse is copied from the denarii of L. Brutus, and there is a story in Appian (*Bell. civ.* iv.75) that during the civil wars Brutus struck coins from the legacy of a Thracian dynast by the permission of his widow Polemocratis. The provenance, workmanship and Olbian reverse type point to a Scythian origin, and it is possible that the Republican champion entered into an alliance with the local king who permitted him to coin in his name. Critics of the attribution to Brutus have consistently misdescribed the obverse monogram as \mathcal{R} or \mathcal{R} (for Olbia), probably due to the extreme double striking of several early specimens, but as described here it is most suggestive of an abbreviation for Brutus.

122



Aenus

Circa 408/7-407/6 B.C., silver diobol, Persic standard? (1.14 gm). Head of Hermes right in petasus with row of dots around rim/ΑΙΝΙ, goat walking right, crab beneath raised foreleg, all in shallow incuse square. May 292, Grose 3854. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Aenus owed its prosperity not to nearby supplies of precious metals, as was the case with so many of the northern cities, but to the fact that its harbor was one of the few outlets for the products of inland Thrace. Its coinage, which originated around 475, was interrupted by the Athenian Currency Decree of 449, and when it was resumed about 435 it was mostly in the form of small denominations. Aenus is known to have remained loyal to Athens, and it is likely that its tribute was suspended in favor of this coinage, which was intended to pay an Athenian garrison stationed there to protect the city.

123



Aenus

Circa 357-342/1 B.C., silver drachm, 'Phoenician' standard (3.12 gm). Head of Hermes wearing petasus, turned slightly to right/ΑΙΝΙΟΝ, cult figure of Hermes standing left on throne, in front barley ear symbol. May 444, Kraay-Hirmer 425, AMNG II p. 186, 363. Very rare. Very fine but obverse die a bit rough.

During this period Aenus came under the control of Philip of Macedon. The city had already reduced its weight standard after the end of the Peloponnesian War and now further reduced its basic coin from the tetradrachm to the didrachm, a sign of the economic depression resulting from the disruption of the city's trade with Ionia and Caria caused by the Social War. With the new denominations an interesting new coin type was introduced: the cult statue of Hermes supposedly carved by Epeios, author of the Trojan horse, swept out to sea by the Scamander and miraculously picked up in the nets of Aeneas fishermen.

124



ISLANDS OF THRACE

"Thasos"

Circa 510-480 B.C., silver stater, Babylonian standard (9.66 gm). Ithyphallic satyr running right carrying gesticulating nymph, both executed in archaic style with beaded hair/Quadripartite incuse. Naville VI (1923), lot 852, similar style. Asyut 110, Svoronos pl. x, 5. Extremely fine.

This island of Thasos was colonized first by Phoenicians and then by Parians, including the poet Archilochos, in 708 B.C. Though barren as "an ass's backbone, overspread with wild wood" Thasos was noted for its wine, its marble and especially its fabulous gold mines. Silver however had to be brought in from the mainland, as were also the Thasian weight standard and the coin type, which was probably inspired by the tribal coinage of the Orescii, Zaelioi and others, as well as the staters attributed to Iete. It should be noted that the attribution of this familiar series to Thasos is in fact only conjectural (see Asyut p. 36).

Circa 475-465 B.C., silver stater, reduced Babylonian standard? (8.35 gm). Nude ithyphallic satyr running right carrying gesticulating nymph, both executed in later style than on the preceding though still with beaded hair/Quadripartite incuse. Svoronos pl. x, 12 and pl. xix, 25. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

The identity of the monetary standard at "Thasos" is quite uncertain in view of the nearly constant decrease in the weight of these staters.



KINGS OF THRACE

Lysimachus

323-281 B.C., silver drachm of 299/8-297/6 B.C., Attic standard (4.26 gm). Colophon mint. Head of youthful Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ in exergue. ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ in right field, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle in extended right hand and three-pronged sceptre in left, in left field lion protome left over crescent, pentagram under throne. Thompson 127, pl. 19, 127, this coin. SNG Berry 442. SNG Copenhagen 1078, 1079. Muller 20. Very fine plus.

Lysimachus was a close companion of Alexander and a member of his bodyguard. After Alexander's death he received the regency of Thrace, and in 306 he assumed the royal title along with the other successors and began to issue money in his own name, though at first retaining the familiar types of Alexander. In 302/1 he expanded his holdings into Asia by virtue of an alliance with Seleucus against Antigonus the One-Eyed, who fell in the battle of Ipsus. Thus Lysimachus obtained half of Antigonus' former dominions, including Colophon, which served as a royal mint until 296.



Lysimachus

323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 297/6-282/1 B.C., Attic standard (16.35 gm). Lampsacus mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena seated left on throne, holding small Nike in extended right hand and resting left elbow on shield propped against throne, diagonal spear behind shoulder, Δ under Nike, crescent under throne. Thompson 49. SNG Copenhagen 1097 (Pergamum), Muller 399 (Sigeum). From the R. A. van Every collection and Münzen und Medaillen XXVIII (1964), lot 96. Very fine plus.

In 297/6, after the death of Cassander, Lysimachus inaugurated his own coin types which, however, still strongly emphasized his connection with Alexander by introducing the first numismatic portrait of Alexander with the horn of Ammon, his putative divine parent. Lampsacus was Lysimachus' chief mint in Asia, but its output declined somewhat after 288/7 when he obtained control of Amphipolis.

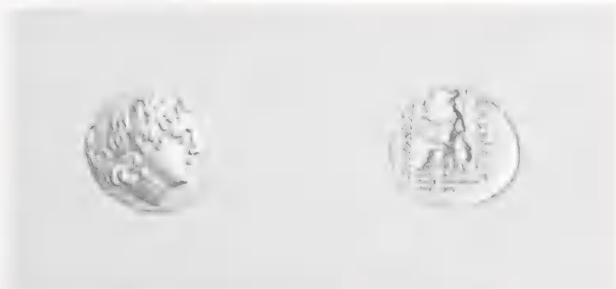


Lysimachus

323-281 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 287/6-circa 282 B.C., Attic standard (16.48 gm). Pergamum mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena seated left on throne, holding small Nike in extended right hand and resting left elbow on shield propped against throne, diagonal spear behind shoulder, cult statue in inner left field and monogram Π in exergue. E. T. Newell, "The Pergamene Mint under Philetaerus," NNM 76 (New York 1936), pl. 1, 1. Cf. Thompson 222 and SNG Berry 432, both with Π in exergue. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly extremely fine and of good style.

After the destruction of Lysimachia by an earthquake in 288/7 Lysimachus made Pergamum a mint under the guardianship of his trusted lieutenant Philetaerus. However Philetaerus belonged to the faction which centered on Lysimachus' son Agathocles, and when Lysimachus' third wife Arsinoe procured his execution in order to aid the advancement of her own sons, Philetaerus was put in danger. He sought to protect himself by entering into secret negotiations with Seleucus. Pergamum's activity as a mint for Lysimachus ended with Philetaerus' open revolt (c. 282 B.C.), which led directly to Lysimachus' downfall and death on the field of Corypedium in the summer of 281.





Lysimachus

323-281 B.C., posthumous silver tetradrachm struck after 281 B.C., Attic standard (17.12 gm). Lysimachia mint. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena seated left on throne, holding small wreath-bearing Nike in extended right hand and resting left elbow on shield propped against throne, diagonal spear behind shoulder, lion's head left over Σ in inner left field and Π on throne. SNG Berry 400, same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

In 309 Lysimachus founded Lysimachia on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus and populated it by transporting away most of the inhabitants of neighboring Cardia. This was Lysimachus's first mint but not one of his most prolific.

Lysimachus

323-281 B.C., posthumous gold stater of circa 195 B.C., Attic standard (8.41 gm). Autonomous issue of Byzantium. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right with horn of Ammon/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena seated left on throne, holding small Nike in extended right hand and resting left elbow on shield propped against throne, diagonal spear behind shoulder, Σ in inner left field, Π on throne, ornamented trident in exergue. As Muller 213 (tetradrachm). Extremely fine.

Byzantium never belonged to Lysimachus, but in the course of the third century it began to issue imitations of his coinage. From about 210-205 it identified its staters by placing the civic initials on the throne of Athena. This policy, adopted in concert by Byzantium and Calchedon, may indicate some change in the fiscal policy of the two cities (see H. Seyrig, "Monnaies hellénistiques de Byzance et de Calcedoine" in *Essays on Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford 1968, pp. 183ff). This coinage continued, with increasing degeneration of style, until Roman times.

MACEDON

Acanthus

Circa 470 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Lioness right attacking bull kneeling left on exergual line of dots between two parallel lines, Θ above, flower in exergue, border of dots/Quadripartite incuse. As Desneux 80-82. Cf. de Luynes 1436. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare and possibly unpublished. Very fine.

Acanthus, founded from Andros in the mid-seventh century, was located on the isthmus which connects Athos with Chalcidice, near the site of Xerxes' canal. Its coinage indicates that by the beginning of the fifth century it was already a place of commercial importance. The standard was common to the Eretrian and Chalcidian colonies of the region, and the type—a popular one in ancient art—may have been inspired by the local animal population, which Herodotus noted as including both lions and wild bulls, or by Asian religious cults. This piece is of a short-lived transitional style immediately preceding a more realistic treatment of the bull's neck, and it is only a few dies removed from the introduction of the city's name on the reverse, which Price and Waggoner place in the 460's. The Θ , which also appears on other Thracio-Macedonian coinages, is of uncertain significance.

Acanthus

Circa 470 B.C., silver tetrobol, Attic standard (2.42 gm). Forepart of lioness right with dotted truncation separated from the body by a raised line, her head turned so as to be viewed from above, flower above, dotted exergual line and border of dots/Quadripartite incuse. Grose pl. 114, 7, same dies. AMNG III, pl. vi, 24. Babelon I 1712, pl. liv, 19. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

The flower which appears here as on many of the tetradrachms may be that of the $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha$ (thorn or thistle) and as such would be a canting type for the city's name.

"Lete"

After circa 490 B.C., silver diobol, Attic standard (1.20 gm). Ithyphallic satyr with beaded hair kneeling right, *sinistra manu veretrum tenens*/Quadripartite incuse. Svoronos pl. x, 18 (Thasos). Babelon I 1580, pl. I, 18, 19. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

The attribution of this small coin to Lete is questionable; Svoronos gave it to Thasos. The metrology is also uncertain; the Boston catalogue describes this denomination as a trihemidbol of Babylonian weight, but the Boston Museum's specimen seems of abnormally low weight. For the date see Asyut p. 34f, where the discussion relates rather to the dates of the familiar staters of "Lete" (attribution again traditional but conjectural), to which this issue may or may not belong.



Mende

Circa 430 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.04 gm). Elderly Dionysus in ivy crown, nude to waist, reclining left on back of mule walking right and holding cantharus in extended right hand, in front of mule crow perched right on small ivy bush, border of dots/MEN ΔΑ ΙΟ Ν in shallow incuse square surrounding central square containing vine with four grape clusters. S. P. Noe, "The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard," NNM 27 (New York 1926), 67, same dies; see also Noe 59, same dies in an earlier state of preservation. Very fine with weak obverse strike.

Mende was an Eretrian colony celebrated for its wine, which was reputed to have medicinal value (Demosthenes *In. Iacrit.* 594, 596; Hippocrates *De internis affect.* xvii). The coins effectively advertise this export product, bearing both a vine and the god of wine, holding a drinking cup. The ass was the usual mount of Dionysus' companion the silenus, and ivy is associated with the cult of the young Dionysus as a wild fertility god. The symbolism of the crow remains a mystery, as it is not associated with either the mythology or the iconography of Dionysus as these are known to us. For a possible parallel in statuary see Noe p. 63f.



Neapolis

Circa 500-480 B.C., silver stater, Babylonian standard (9.70 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue/Quadripartite incuse. Svoronos pl. lx, 31. Boston 561. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Neapolis, probably a Thasian colony, lay at the foot of Mt. Pangaeum opposite Thasos and controlled the main road into Thrace. In his exile from Athens Peisistratus was known to have campaigned in the Strymonian region with Eretrian supporters. It is thus possible that the type of the gorgoneion was copied from either Athenian *Wappenmünzen* or the earliest Eretrian coinage. This coinage ceased when Neapolis came under the control of Athens.



Olynthus

Circa 410-401 B.C., silver tetrobol, 'Phoenician' standard (2.25 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right, border of dots/X A Λ K I Δ F Ω N, cithara of seven strings, no arm strap. Robinson 59, AMNG III pl. xvii, 24. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

In 432 the Potidaeans, Bottiaeans and Chalcidians revolted from the Delian League and formed a confederacy with common laws, common citizenship and a common coinage issued from a mint on the island of Olynthus. The types of the coinage honor the league's patron Apollo, and the weight is a popular local standard variously identified as 'Phoenician,' 'Chian,' 'Abderite,' etc. Throughout the course of the Peloponnesian War the Chalcidians had constantly to defend themselves against Athens' attempts to reconstitute her northern empire, yet the league managed to grow in wealth, power and prestige. The high production of tetrobols in the last decade of the fifth century suggests a lively commercial activity, and Robinson suggests (p. 154) that Archelaus' change from the Chalcidic to the Persian standard may have been intended to reduce the influence of Chalcidian merchants in his kingdom.



137



Olynthus

Circa 395-392 B.C., silver tetradrachm, 'Phoenician' standard (14.38 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left/ΑΛΑΚΙΩΝ, cithara of six strings, unadorned arm band on right upright. Not in Robinson, but cf. 49, 50. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare and possibly unpublished dies. Nearly extremely fine.

The first decade of the fourth century saw weak rulers on the Macedonian throne and a corresponding increase of Chalcidian influence, reflected in an increased production of tetradrachms.

138



KINGDOM OF MACEDON

Philip II

359-336 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.57 gm). Pella mint. Laureate head of Apollo right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue, biga charging right, driven by female charioteer holding goad, horizontal thunderbolt under horses. SNG Berry 86. Muller I. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

A political genius who managed to unify the intensely particularistic cities of European Greece under one rule, Philip II also revolutionized Greek coinage. In 356 he got possession of the previously unworked gold mines of Pangaeum and issued such quantities of gold staters that the price of gold in relation to silver fell from 12:1 to 10:1. The head of Apollo on the obverse was adopted from the coinage of the Chalcidian League and indicates that the Macedonian monarchy had replaced the league as the chief economic power of the region. It may also imply that the coinage of staters did not begin until after Philip's capture of Olynthus in 348 B.C. The racing chariot on the reverse symbolizes Philip's Olympic victory (Plutarch *Alex.* iv) and perhaps also the games he celebrated at Pium in honor of Olympian Zeus.

139



Philip II

359-336 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.58 gm). Pella mint. Laureate head of Apollo right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue, biga charging right, driven by female charioteer holding goad, oblique thunderbolt under horses. SNG Berry 83. Muller I. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Pella, an ancient Macedonian town in the district of Bottiaea, was of small importance until Archelaus moved his capital from Aegae around 400 B.C. Philip II adorned it with public buildings and made it his chief royal mint, but even in ancient times it was chiefly noted as the birthplace of Alexander.

140



Philip II

359-336 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.58 gm). Uncertain mint. Laureate head of Apollo right/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue, biga charging right, driven by female charioteer holding goad, crescent under horses. Muller 145 (Heracleum). From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Philip II

359-336 B.C., gold stater, Attic standard (8.54 gm). Uncertain mint. Laureate head of Apollo right/ Φ IAHHIOY in exergue, biga charging right, driven by female charioteer holding goad, under horses a winged Nike flying right with wreath. Muller 119 (Therma). Very fine plus.

**Philip II**

359-336 B.C., gold hemidrachm, Attic standard (2.00 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ Φ IAHHIOY, horizontal bow over club, trident below. SNG Berry 103, Muller 61 (Amphipolis). Very fine.

It has been suggested that fractional denominations such as this preceded Philip's staters and that in the early years of his reign he used the Attic gold staters of Crenides (recolonized as Philippi) with the type of young Herakles. These staters thus provided the type for the gold fractions, which in their turn inspired the tetradrachms of Alexander.

**Philip II**

359-336 B.C., gold obol, Attic standard (0.79 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/ Φ IAHHIOY, horizontal thunderbolt above, facing lion's head below. SNG Berry 105, 106. SNG Copenhagen 542, Muller 168 (Cardia). Very fine/Extremely fine.

**Philip II**

359-336 B.C., silver tetradrachm of earlier reign, 'Phoenician' standard (14.29 gm). Amphipolis mint. Laureate head of Zeus right, border of dots/ Φ IAHHIOY, bearded Macedonian horseman in kausia and chlamys trotting left and raising right hand, bow under horse's raised foreleg, linear border. SNG Berry 113, Muller 252. Extremely fine.

Philip's motive in reducing the weight of his silver coinage was to preserve the customary European Greek exchange rate of 24 silver drachms for one gold stater after he had driven down the price of gold. He accomplished his end by abandoning the Persic standard of his immediate predecessors and adopting the 'Phoenician' standard of the Chalcidian League, which constituted at the same time a return to the practice of the dynastic founder. The horseman in kausia may also be an intentional allusion to the coinage of Alexander I.



145



Philip II

359-336 B.C., silver tetradrachm of later reign, 'Phoenician' standard (14.43 gm). Pella mint. Laureate head of Zeus right, border of dots/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, young, nude horseman prancing right holding palm, thunderbolt under horse's belly, Ν in exergue, linear border. SNG Copenhagen 549. Muller 11. Very fine plus.

The use of Olympian Zeus as an obverse type constitutes an appeal to Panhellenism and is at the same time an agonistic reference, reminding Philip's subjects of the games he celebrated at Dion in honor of the god as well as his own prestigious Olympic victory. The young horseman with the palm of victory has a similar symbolism.

146



Philip II

359-336 B.C., posthumous silver tetradrachm of 316-314 B.C., 'Phoenician' standard (14.00 gm). Amphipolis mint. Laureate head of Zeus right, border of dots/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, young, nude horseman prancing right holding palm, under horse's belly Α over bucranium, Ε under its raised foreleg, Muller 54. Cf. Ehrhardt 18 (Alexander tetradrachm). From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

The issue of Philip's coins seems to have stopped with Alexander's accession and then to have been revived about the time of Cassander. The probable reason is that Alexander's new types, though readily embraced by Greeks and orientals, never succeeded in displacing Philip's among the barbarians of Europe. It was thus natural that a northern mint such as Amphipolis should reissue Philip's coinage for the inland trade.

147



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 325 B.C., Attic standard (16.40 gm). Amphipolis mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field Pallas Promachos right, border of dots. Newell *Reattributions* xxxviii and *Demahur* 1100. Muller 649, 650. Very fine plus.

Alexander's tetradrachm designs featured Panhellenic deities symbolizing courage and majesty. Indeed they were more than Panhellenic, for the symbolism was universal, and the specific gods involved were easily assimilable to Asiatic divinities such as Phoenician Melqart, Cilician Ba'alsharr and Babylonian Bel-Marduk. While Philip had treated Pella as his main mint, Alexander shifted his emphasis to Amphipolis with its nearby supply of bullion. The issues of Amphipolis and other mints can be dated by their association in hoards with dated coinage of Sidon and Ake; note that the dates proposed in *Reattributions* were revised in *Demahur* in accordance with a reinterpretation of the dates of Ake.

148



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver drachm of 324 B.C., Attic standard (4.27 gm). Teos mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field filleted branch, border of dots. SNG Berry 230. Thompson-Bellinger p. 18, no. 1. Muller 564. Extremely fine.

Teos, celebrated as the birthplace of Anacreon, was added to Alexander's empire along with the rest of the coastal cities of western Asia Minor following the battle of the Granicus in May 334. The great output of the mints of Asia, however, did not begin until 325/4, at a time when Alexander was far away in India. There is no local event which could have produced a sudden, intense need for currency, and thus Thompson and Bellinger suggest that the need may have been Alexander's, for his campaigns were hugely expensive and he could have been nearing the end of his war spoils, vast as these were. Under such circumstances he could have demanded the remission of the tribute formerly paid to the Persians, and it is possible that the tribute took the form of coined money. This is at least one explanation for the very real phenomenon of the distant export of whole hoards of fresh coinage.

Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 324/3 B.C., Attic standard (17.18 gm). Amphipolis mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, Macedonian helmet in left field, border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 682. Newell *Reattributions* xlii and *Demanhur* 1251. Muller 224. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly extremely fine.

When the fugitive Darius was stabbed to death by one of his own followers in 330 B.C., Alexander was left the undisputed ruler of the Persian empire. Only then did he assume the title βασιλεύς, 'king,' which had never been used on the coinage of the Macedonian dynasty before him. It began to appear on a few coins around 329 but was never used at all by half his mints, especially those in the west. Amphipolis, however, was one of the mints which used the royal title extensively.



150

Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 324/3 B.C., Attic standard (17.12 gm). Amphipolis mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, Macedonian helmet in left field, border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 682. Newell *Reattributions* xlii and *Demanhur* 1251. Muller 224. Very fine plus.



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver drachm of 323 B.C., Attic standard (4.27 gm). Sardes mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field Κ over bee. SNG Berry 260. Thompson-Bellinger p. 27, no. 9. Muller 520. Superb.

The mint of Sardes was the first of Alexander's mints in Asia Minor, starting production about a year before the others. This is probably to be explained by the fact that it had been a royal Persian mint with existing facilities and workmen which Alexander could appropriate wholesale. This explains another phenomenon as well the fact that Sardes was the first of Alexander's mints anywhere to employ adjusted dies. The use of fixed or adjusted dies was an oriental practice and was naturally continued by the Sardes mint workers when they began to strike Alexander coinage. The issues of this mint were probably used primarily to pay the troops who guarded the famous 'Royal Road' which ran from Sardes to the east.



152

Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver drachm of 323 B.C., Attic standard (4.18 gm). Sardes mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field Κ over bee. SNG Berry 260. Thompson-Bellinger p. 27, no. 9. Muller 520. *Fleur de coin* of bold style.

The mints of Asia Minor were exceptional among Alexander's mints in that they produced drachms far more extensively than tetradrachms. The probable explanation for this policy, which continued under the Seleucids, was the familiarity in this region of other small denominations such as the Persian siglos, so that drachms would tend to find a readier acceptance among the local population than larger denominations.





Alexander III

336-323 B.C., silver tetradrachm of before circa 319 B.C., Attic standard (17.11 gm). Damascus mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field ram protome left, ΔΑ under throne, border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 792. Newell *Reattributions* 182, pl. xxv, 7 and *Demanhur* 2919. Muller 1338. Nearly extremely fine.

One of the most ancient cities of the world, Damascus commanded the shortest trade route between Egypt and Phoenicia and Alexander's new capital of Babylon. In addition, Damascus acted as intermediary between the desert tribes and the commercial cities of the Phoenician coast. It is not then surprising that Damascus was one of Alexander's more important mints, surpassed in output in its own area only by Aradus.



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous silver tetradrachm of 318-316 B.C., Attic standard (17.06 gm). Amphipolis mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, wreath in left field, □ under throne, border of dots. Ehrhardt 12. Muller 549. Extremely fine.

This coin dates from the time of the struggle for the control of Macedon between Polyperchon, guardian of the infant Alexander IV and his mentally deficient uncle Philip III Arrhidaeus, and Euridice, wife of Philip III. The latter allied with Cassander, son of Antipater, who had fled Macedonia to make trouble for Polyperchon among the satraps. For much of this period Euridice was the effective ruler of Macedon.



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous silver tetradrachm of 316 B.C., Attic standard (17.14 gm). Ake mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field ☾☉ (Year 31), border of dots. Newell *Dated Coinage* 34, pl. viii, 9. Rare. Extremely fine.

The coinage of Sidon and Ake, minor mints in Alexander's day, has taken on special importance for modern numismatists because their unusual practice of dating the coins had provided almost the only clue for dating Alexander issues from other mints. Alexander probably opened his mint at Ake in 332 in connection with his siege of Tyre and later, of Gaza. Ake had not been a Persian mint and consequently relied on workmen and equipment from Sidon, as is shown by the sharing of dies. Ake issued coins bearing Phoenician dates which apparently refer to the era of some local dynasty, with 347/6 reckoned as Year 1. For the historical circumstances surrounding this issue see lot 156 below.



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous gold stater of October 316-October 315 B.C., Attic standard (8.56 gm). Sidon mint. Head of Athena right, wearing bead necklace and crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/[Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ, Nike walking left, carrying wreath in extended right hand and naval trophy in left, in left field Σ (=Year 18). Newell *Dated Coinage* 49, pl. iv, 3, same obverse die. Muller 1321. Superb, reverse slightly double struck.

Sidon was one of the cities which welcomed Alexander after the battle of Issus in 333, and as it was an old Persian mint it probably began producing coinage for him almost immediately, for he made it his base of operations for the siege of its rival Tyre. The Sidonian dates, at first Phoenician, refer to Alexander's eastern era beginning in 333. At the time of this issue Seleucus, satrap of Babylon, had fled from Antigonus to take refuge with Ptolemy, who encamped in Cilicia. Antigonus took the Phoenician cities, except Tyre, where he besieged the Egyptian garrison, and ordered ships from the dockyards of Sidon, Byblos and Tripolis. This coin, like the preceding lot, was part of Antigonus' war chest, issued from his headquarters for his siege of Tyre. It is to be noted that Antigonus substituted Greek for Phoenician dates.

Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous gold stater of 314 B.C., Attic standard (8.46 gm). Ake mint. Head of Athena right, wearing bead necklace and crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ]. Nike walking left, carrying wreath in extended right hand and naval trophy in left, in left field M^{C} (Year 33), Newell *Dated Coinage* 36. Very rare. Very fine plus.

This piece also belongs to the coinage issued for Antigonus' siege of Tyre, which lasted 15 months.



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous gold stater of before 305 B.C., Attic standard (8.45 gm). Babylon mint. Head of Athena right, wearing bead necklace, droplet earring and crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent/ΒΑ ΣΤΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ]. Nike walking left, carrying wreath in extended right hand and naval trophy in left, in left field satyr head left looking upwards, fillet above, in right field P^{C} in wreath. SNG Berry 183. SNG Copenhagen 640. Muller 730. Scarce. Very fine plus.

In 331, following the gigantic battle of Gaugamela, Alexander accepted the surrender of Babylon, his future capital, and Susa, where the vast treasures of the Persian king were stored. The coinage itself suggests that he ordered the immediate conversion of this treasure into currency, for die patterns give the impression that as many as six or seven different magistrates may have been officiating simultaneously at the Babylon mint during Alexander's lifetime: certainly an exceptional practice. The monogram P^{C} probably stands for *metropolis*, 'the great city.'



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous silver drachm of circa 305 B.C., Attic standard (4.19 gm). Colophon mint? Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, faint linear border/[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ]. laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, in left field lion protome left over Δ , C under throne. As Muller 350 (stater). From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Colophon was another of the mints which specialized in the production of drachms.



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous silver drachm of 304 B.C., Attic standard (4.24 gm). Sardes mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ], laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, left knee turned toward spectator, holding eagle on extended right arm and sceptre in left, Q in left field, V under throne, border of dots. Thompson-Bellinger 81. Cf. Muller 770. Superb and of lovely style.

Sardes temporarily suspending minting operations after 319 when Antigonus drove Cleitus, governor of Lydia, to flee to Macedonia. Several years of warfare followed, with a treaty in 311 assigning all of Asia to Antigonus. This probably allowed Antigonus the time to reopen the mint at Sardes, but as the following years were also war-torn, the mint's production was small and irregular.



161



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous silver tetradrachm of 297-294 B.C., Attic standard (17.03 gm). Amphipolis mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/[ΑΛΛ]ΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, star obelisk over Θ in left field, Μ under throne, border of dots. Ehrhardt 67. Muller 645. Grose 3456. Nearly extremely fine and of good style.

This coin dates from after the death of Cassander, when his sons Philip (d. 296), Alexander and Antipater briefly reigned. The latter two sought to unseat one another and called on Pyrrhus and Demetrius Poliorcetes for help, with the result that Demetrius had Alexander assassinated in 294 and took Macedonia for himself.

162



Alexander III

336-323 B.C., posthumous silver tetradrachm of 172/1 B.C., Attic standard (16.53 gm). Uncertain mint in southern Asia Minor. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/[ΑΛΛ]ΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, IF (=Year 15) in left field. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 772 (dated 11, Year 13). Muller 1232. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

163



Philip III Arrhidaeus

323-316 B.C., silver drachm of circa 323-319 B.C., Attic standard (4.08 gm). Sardes mint? Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, race torch in left field, T-T under throne, linear border. SNG Copenhagen 1092. Muller 7. Extremely fine.

Alexander's half-brother Arrhidaeus, a mental defective, was nonetheless elected king on Alexander's death under the name of Philip III. He ruled conjointly with Alexander's posthumous son Alexander IV. The two helpless kings were the center of an unceasing power struggle among the strong personalities who surrounded them: their guardians Antipater and later Polyperchon, Philip's wife Eurydice, Antipater's dispossessed son Cassander and Alexander's mother Olympias. It was the last of these who finally disposed of Philip and Eurydice but was herself undone by Cassander not much later.

164



Philip III Arrhidaeus

323-316 B.C., silver drachm of 319 B.C., Attic standard (4.26 gm). Sardes mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle on extended right hand and sceptre in left, race torch in left field, Α under throne, border of dots. Cf. SNG Berry 266 (Alexander). Muller 4. *Fleur de coin*.

Philip III Arrhidaeus

323-316 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 318/7 B.C., Attic standard (17.00 gm). Sidon mint. Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, laureate Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding eagle in extended right hand and sceptre in left, ☐ (=Year 16) in left field, Σ1 under throne, border of dots. Newell *Dated Coinage* 47. SNG Berry 274. Very fine.

The issue of coinage at Sidon in the name of Philip instead of Alexander is associated with Ptolemy's seizure of Phoenicia in 320 B.C. The reasons for this change are obscure, especially since the mint at nearby Ake continued to coin in the name of Alexander.



Demetrius Poliorcetes

306-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 293/2 B.C., Attic standard (17.00 gm). Pella mint. Nike standing left on prow, blowing trumpet, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, nude Poseidon, viewed from behind, standing left and brandishing trident with right arm, chlamys draped over extended left arm, ☐ in left field, Α in right, border of dots. Cf. F. T. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrius Poliorcetes* (Oxford 1927), 70. Rare variety, possibly unpublished. Very fine.

The son of Antigonus the One-Eyed spent most of his career trying to carve out a kingdom for himself anywhere on dry land. His father endowed him with the royal title in 306 in gratitude for his capture of Cyprus, formerly Ptolemy's, and Demetrius' coin types reflect his brilliant naval exploits. After having campaigned from Babylon to central Greece and from Gaza to Thessaly, he finally obtained control of Macedon through the internecine struggles of Cassander's heirs (see lot 161 above). If Demetrius coined from his western mints before 294 it was only under the name of Alexander. But when he was acclaimed at Pella in 294 he inherited the still unexhausted bullion supplies of Macedon and proceeded to turn them into currency at a feverish rate in order to finance his projected campaigns for still further conquests.



Antigonus II Gonatas

277-239 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.90 gm). Macedonian shield ornamented with crescents and stars, in center of which a draped bust of Pan left with goat's horns and ear, lagobolon over left shoulder/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, Athena Alkis, viewed from behind, wearing crested helmet, double chiton and aegis, standing left and brandishing shield and thunderbolt, crested helmet in left field, ΚΤ in right field. SNG Berry 355. SNG Lockett 1525. SNG Copenhagen 1201. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Scholars have disputed for generations how the silver coinage bearing the name of Antigonus is to be distributed between Antigonus Gonatas and Antigonus Doson. Imhoof-Blumer gave it all to Gonatas and has been widely followed, but more recent hoard evidence suggests that only the Pan heads be attributed to Gonatas (see I. E. Merker, "The Silver Coinage of Antigonus Gonatas and Antigonus Doson," *ANS MN IX*, 1960, pp. 39ff). The type probably commemorates the battle of Lysimachia of 277 B.C., at which Gonatas defeated the Celtic invaders of Macedon with the aid of an epiphany of the god Pan which inspired panic fear in the enemy (Diogenes Laertius ii.141-142). Thereafter Gonatas associated himself closely with the god, founding a festival in his honor at Delos. The advancing Athena probably represents the city goddess of Pella.



Antigonus III Doson

229-221 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.04 gm). Bearded head of Poseidon right crowned with kelp, border of dots/Nude Apollo seated left on prow inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, holding bow in extended right hand, in exergue monogram ☒. SNG Berry 361ff. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

As noted above (see lot 167), the traditional attribution of this coin to Antigonus Gonatas has been undermined by the hoard evidence. Merker assigns it to Doson and puts forth his opinion that the types commemorate the great naval victory over the Carians at Andros, which probably occurred in 227 B.C. The monogram on the reverse, which occurs on all but two of the known dies, is unlikely to be a magistrate's symbol. Merker calls it a mint mark.





170



171



172



Macedon in genere

Time of Philip V to Perseus, circa 185-168 B.C., silver tetrobol, Attic standard (2.52 gm). Macedonian shield ornamented with dots and crescents, in center of which a horizontal club with MA above and KE below/Macedonian helmet flanked by Σ and Δ, in lower field ⚡ on left and trident on right. SNG Berry 376. SNG Copenhagen 1283. Boston 725. Very fine with reverse die break.

Macedon in genere

Time of Philip V to Perseus, circa 185-168 B.C., silver tetrobol, Attic standard (2.19 gm). Macedonian shield ornamented with dots and crescents, in center a curved swastika pattern/MAKE ΔONON above and below stern of galley left, star of eight rays above. SNG Berry 378. SNG Copenhagen 1289. BMC 19. Extremely fine.

Perseus

179-168 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.89 gm). Diademed head of Perseus right/BAΣI-ΛEΩΣ ΠEΠ-ΣEΩΣ, eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt, E between legs, ⚡ above, ⚡ in right field, all within oak wreath, plow in exergue. Hirsch XXXIII (1913), lot 675, same dies. Boston 721. Superb.

This last Macedonian king acceded to the throne with the curse of his father, for by means of forged treasonous letters Perseus had persuaded him to put to death his younger son Demetrius, who was preferred over Perseus by the Roman Senate. Perseus followed this treachery by an open military buildup. In the face of such provocations the Senate inevitably declared war. Perseus fared surprisingly well until he lost the support of Pergamum and his Gaulish mercenaries through niggardliness. On his defeat by L. Aemilius Paullus Perseus was deprived of his kingdom but treated honorably. Eventually he committed suicide by voluntary starvation.

Perseus

*179-168 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.72 gm). Diademed head of Perseus right/BAΣI-ΛEΩΣ ΠEΠ-ΣEΩΣ, eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt, ⚡ between legs, ⚡ above, ⚡ in right field, all within oak wreath, star of eight rays in exergue. P. R. Franke, "Zur Finanzpolitik des Makedonischen Königs Perseus während des Krieges mit Rom 171-168 v. Chr.," JNG VIII (1957), pl. ii, 3, same dies. E. T. Newell, *Royal Greek Portrait Coins* (New York 1937), pl. ii, 5, same obverse die. A. Mamroth, "Die Silbermünzen des Makedonischen Königs Perseus," ZfN 38 (1928), 14. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.*

This is the first large-scale Macedonian series to feature royal portraiture since Demetrius Poliorcetes, and his revolutionary likeness was soon idealized beyond all recognition in typical Hellenistic manner. Perseus' father Philip V had issued a few portrait coins, and inasmuch as Perseus came to the throne under a black cloud of scandal, including rumors that he was not Philip's son, it is conceivable that he introduced this bold and realistic portrait coinage for the purpose of advertising his pronounced resemblance to his father. In support of this hypothesis is the fact that his later lightweight coinage (see lot 173 below) bears portraits which, while still recognizable as Perseus, no longer particularly resemble Philip.

179-168 B.C., silver tetradrachm, reduced Attic standard (15.48 gm). Diademed head of Perseus right/ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡ-ΣΕΩΣ, eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt, Δ between legs, Κ above, Α in right field, all within oak wreath, plow in exergue. Hirsch XIV (1905), lot 318. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variety. Extremely fine.

There are two series of Perseus tetradrachms, one of the full Attic weight and the other reduced by a gram and a half to two grams. The reduced series was no doubt struck in time of war and represents the coinage of the final years of Perseus' reign, a living proof of the stinginess which brought ruin upon king and country.



MACEDON UNDER ROME

First Region

158-150 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Macedonian shield ornamented with crescents, stars and pellets, in the center of which a draped bust of Artemis Tauropolos right with stephane, bow and quiver over far shoulder, border of dots around central medallion of shield/ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ above and below horizontal club, Ρ above, all within oak wreath, vertical thunderbolt in far left field. BMC 2. Boston 730. SNG Copenhagen 1310, 1311. Extremely fine.

After the Roman defeat of Perseus at Pydna in 168 the Senate ordered the partition of Macedon into four republics with their capitals at Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Pella and Pelagonia respectively. The tribute required by Rome was only half that demanded by the Macedonian kings, and the great mines were closed, perhaps to prevent their unscrupulous exploitation by Roman interests. After an interval of ten years the Senate conceded to these republics the right to coin money.



KINGDOM OF PAEONIA

Patraus

Circa 340-315 B.C., silver tetradrachm, 'Phoenician' standard (12.55 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/Π-Α-ΤΡΑ-Υ, helmeted horseman charging right and spearing fallen enemy who lifts a Macedonian shield to fend off blow. Sotheby & Co., *Catalogue of the Paenionian Hoard* (16 April 1969), 439ff. same dies. Superb.

The Paeonians were a widespread Thracian nation of great antiquity, perhaps of Phrygian origin, who appear in Homer as allies of the Trojans. They supported Darius' invasion of Greece and frequently raided and plundered the territory of the Macedonian kings until subdued by Philip II. He allowed them to retain their own dynasty, which often functioned quite independently of the Macedonian monarchy.



Audoleon

315-286 B.C., silver tetradrachm, 'Phoenician' standard (12.03 gm). Head of Pallas three quarters right, wearing triple-crested helmet and wire necklace, border of dots/ΑΥΔΩΝΑ [ΕΩΝ] ΤΟΣ, free horse prancing right, Χ below, border of dots. Pozzi 995 and SNG Lockett 1260, same dies. BMC 4. Rare. Extremely fine.

Audoleon, a son of Patraus, achieved enough prestige that Pyrrhus sought and won the hand of his daughter in marriage. In 306 he imitated the pretensions of the Diadochi in adding the royal title to his coinage. In 286 he lost his throne to Lysimachus when the latter took possession of all Macedonia.



177



Aenianes

168-146 B.C., silver didrachm, Attic standard (7.49 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Attic helmet adorned with Pegasus and four horse protomae right, palmette on neckpiece, border of dots/ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩ[Ν] on left, ΜΕΤΕΤΕΔΑΜΟΣ on right, slinger (Phemius?) slinging right, nude except for chlamys over left arm, two javelins propped behind him. As BMC 5ff. Probably unpublished for this magistrate. Rare. Very fine plus.

The Aenianes were an indigenous Greek race who were pushed from their ancient home at the foot of Mt. Olympus into southern Thessaly by the migrations of the Thessali. They were incorporated into the Macedonian Kingdom by Philip. After the liberation of the Greeks by Flamininus in 196 they joined the Aetolian League, and on its dissolution in 168 they began to coin their own money at their capital city Hypata, continuing this practice until Rome included them in the newly created province of Macedon. The obverse type of their coinage is imitated from the New Style tetradrachms of Athens and suggests that these coins were intended to pass as Attic didrachms. The reverse figure probably represents Phemius, the hero-king who led the Aenianes in their early migrations and helped them to win a place to settle in southern Thessaly.

178



Larissa

Circa 395-370 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.00 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing solid necklace and ampyx, hair flowing freely, border of dots/ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ above and below free horse grazing right. Ars Classica XVI (1933), lot 469. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

Larissa, the seat of the great family of the Aleuadae, was the chief city of Thessaly, a region famed for its horses and thus especially devoted to Poseidon, the patron of horses. According to legend Poseidon brought forth the horse from solid rock with a blow of his trident, at the same time liberating the fountain Larissa, whose nymph became his wife. Thus the horse is Larissa's symbol, and in some variations of the legend the nymph actually assumes equine form. She is depicted on the coinage of Larissa in a strikingly faithful copy of Cimon's famed Arethusa. The success of this adaptation may be credited in large measure to the fact that both ladies were water spirits, so the Cimon's lovely floating hair could be preserved with meaning here.

179



Larissa

Circa 395-370 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.18 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing solid necklace and ampyx, hair flowing freely, border of dots/ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ above and below free horse grazing right. Hirsch XXXIII (1913), lot 685, same dies. De Luynes 1842. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

180



Larissa

Circa 395-370 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.06 gm). Head of the nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing solid necklace and ampyx, hair flowing freely, border of dots/[ΑΡΙ]ΣΤΟΝ, mare walking right, foal beside her. Hirsch XXI (1912), lot 284, same obverse die. Jameson 1093, same reverse die. SNG Berry 544. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. Very fine plus.

Thessalian Confederacy

196-146 B.C., silver double victoriatus, Roman standard (6.16 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right/ΘΥΣΣΑ ΑΩΝ, Pallas Itonia standing right in crested helmet and patterned chiton, brandishing spear and shield, on spear magistrate's patronymic [Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΟΥΤ, in exergue his name [ΜΕΝ]ΕΚΡΑΤΟΣ. BMC 5. SNG Fitzwilliam 2642. SNG Copenhagen 269. Extremely fine.

After breaking the power of Macedon at the battle of Cynoscephalae, the Roman general Ti. Quinctius Flaminius proclaimed freedom for all Greek cities at the Isthmian games of 196. The Thessalians reconstituted their old Thessalian confederacy and instituted a federal currency, probably minted at Larissa. The confederacy was maintained even after Thessaly's incorporation into the Roman province of Macedonia in 146, but the coinage was discontinued. The reverse figure is the patron goddess of Iton, a city near Larissa known chiefly for its temple of Athena (*Iliad* ii.696; Pausanias x.1.10).



181

DANUBIAN CELTS

Noricum

Second century B.C., silver stater, reduced 'Phoenician' standard (11.95 gm). Head of Apollo left wearing laurel wreath between two beaded lines, the crown of the head so large, and the wreath so low, as to suggest a helmet: flowing locks behind; dotted line under neck truncation; border of dots/Nude horseman wearing helmet with crest topped by three pellet riding left on prancing steed. R. Gobl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Munzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna 1973), pl. 2, series B1. K. Pink, *Die Münzprägung des Ostkelten und Ihren Nachbarn* (Braunschweig 1974), 560. M. Dessewffy, *Barbar Penzei* (Budapest 1910), pl. iii, 80. Extremely fine.

Noricum was populated by Illyrians who in the third and second centuries B.C. were diluted by Celtic immigrants from the south and the Danube region, of whom the domianat tribe was the Taurisci, also called the Norici, from whom the province took its name. In the early second century they organized a Celtic confederation and issued a coinage rather loosely inspired by that of Philip of Macedon, taking its obverse type in some cases from the silver and in others, as here, from the gold. The reverse is always more or less recognizably derived from Philip's victorious horseman on the silver.



182

ILLYRICUM

Apollonia

229-100 B.C., silver victoriatus, Roman standard (3.12 gm). Cow standing left, her head turned back to caress suckling calf, above magistrate's name ΚΑΑΑΗΝ, Φ in left field, Δ in exergue, border of dots/ΑΠΟΛΛΑ ΑΡΗΝΟΣ around floral stellate pattern, linear border. BMC 3. Very fine.

Apollonia, founded jointly by Corinth and Coreyra, was in Roman times a celebrated center of learning. Its earliest coinage, in the fourth century, imitated that of Coreyra, thus introducing Coreyrean types. During the third century the city's independence was threatened by the growth of the Epirote and Illyrian kingdoms, but in 229 Rome extended its protection. Under Roman supervision a new coinage was issued, retaining the traditional types but struck on the standard of the Roman victoriatus. About 100 B.C. Rome discontinued the victoriatus in favor of the denarius, and this change was followed at Apollonia.



183

Dyrrhachium

229-100 B.C., silver victoriatus, Roman standard (3.34 gm). Cow standing right, head turned back to caress suckling calf, ivy wreath over ΚΤΗΤΟΣ above, tripod in right field, in exergue Α [off flan in this specimen], border of dots/ΔΥΡ [Κ]ΑΦΙ ΤΟΠΙΟΥ around floral stellate pattern, linear border. As BMC 86ff. Very fine.

Dyrrhachium, originally named Epidamnus, was a Coreyrean colony and the capital city of the tribe of the Dyrrhachii. Its numismatic history parallels that of Apollonia (see lot 183 above). When the Romans took control of the region, they changed the name of Epidamnus to Dyrrhachium, purportedly because the name was ill-omened, reminding them of *dammun*. The coinage at any rate had always been struck in the name of the Dyrrhachii.



184

185



Ambracia

Circa 432-342 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.58 gm). AM. Pegasus with pointed wing flying right/AM ρ , head of Athena right in Corinthian helmet, behind lion's head symbol right. Cahn sale (Evans collection, 1933), lot 273. Cf. SNG Lockett 2231, same reverse die but Pegasus to left. Very fine plus.

Ambracia was colonized by the Corinthians about 660 B.C. It struck staters of Corinthian type until 342, when it fell under the power of the Molossian king Alexander, son of Neoptolemus.

186



Ambracia

Circa 432-342 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.37 gm). Pegasus with pointed wing flying left/APAΘΘ[OΣ], head of Athena right in Corinthian helmet on which A, behind young nude river god Arachthus seated right on bull's head. BMC 28. Grose 5105, pl. 185, 10. SNG Copenhagen 12. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. Very fine.

The Arachthus is the local river on whose left bank Ambracia stands. It is navigable as far as Ambracia and so played a crucial role in the city's sea commerce.

187



Epirote Republic

238-168 B.C., silver hemistater, Corcyrean standard (5.00 gm). Bearded head of Zeus Dodonaeus right, crowned with oak, Σ behind, border of dots/ΑΠΕΙ-ΡΩΤΑΝ, eagle standing right on thunderbolt, all within oak wreath. SNG Lockett 1657 and Pozzi 1290, this coin. SNG Fitzwilliam 2615. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

After the death of Ptolemy, last of the Molossian princes, in 238 B.C. Epirus organized itself into a republic. It issued coinage with types on the same themes as the Epirote kings, namely the cult of Zeus of Dodona. Although Flamininus included Epirus in his proclamation of freedom for the Greeks in 196, the Epirotes supported Rome's enemies—both Antiochus III and Perseus—in the following years. Thus in 168 the Senate decreed a drastic punishment, and Aemilius Paullus destroyed 70 Epirote towns and sold 150,000 inhabitants into slavery.

188



AETOLIA

Aetolian League

279-168 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 250 B.C., Attic standard (16.79 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress, border of dots/ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ, Aetolia, wearing kausia, short chiton and boots, seated right on pile of Macedonian and Gaulish shields, holding spear in right hand and drawing sword from scabbard with left, cornucopia (Gaulish trumpet) as exergual line, in right field Σ over Π . Hirsch collection 1212, same obverse die. Very rare variant of a rare coin. Extremely fine.

The Aetolians were a backward and violent people who struck no coins until their patriotism was fired by their successful resistance to invasions by Cassander (314-311) and the Gauls (279 B.C.). These victories were commemorated at Delphi by a monument depicting Aetolia as a defiant female warrior with sheathed sword seated upon a pile of Macedonian and Gaulish shields (Pausanias x.18). The league placed this statue on the reverse of both its gold and silver coinage, borrowing obverse types from the coinage of Alexander.

Aetolian League

279-168 B.C., silver stater of circa 192 B.C., Corcyrean standard (10.73 gm). Laureate male head right, Φ below, border of dots/ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ, Aetolus, nude except for kausia slung on back and chlamys wrapped around left arm, standing left, resting right foot on rock and holding inverted spear, sword in scabbard in left hip, Δ in left field. Hirsch collection 1213, same obverse die. SNG Lockett 1687. Grose 5402, pl. 197, 3. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. Very fine plus.

This coin was probably issued at the time of Antiochus the Great's invasion of Greece. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Aetolian League, and the head on the coinage has been identified as his portrait (Gardner NC 1878, p. 97). However J. P. Six (NC 1894, pp. 297ff) suggested the portrait is rather of Demetrius, son of Antigonus Gonatus, and various other possibilities are noted in Boston (p. 128). The reverse type seems derived from the tetradrachms of Demetrius Poliorcetes.



PHOCIS

Daulis?

Circa 485-480 B.C., silver obol, Aeginetic standard (0.95 gm). [Φ] - O, facing bull's head/Forepart of boar with dotted truncation running right in shallow incuse square. R. T. Williams, *Silver Coinage of the Phocians* (London 1972), 33 (O25/R21), same reverse die. Babelon I 1388, pl. xlii, 12, 13. Grose 5475, pl. 199, 9. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

Phocis, a mountainous and unproductive province of Greece, owed its importance to the shrine of Delphi located within it. The 22 cities of Phocis were bound in a federation with its headquarters at Daulis, which was most likely the mint for the league. Its relatively abundant production of coinage in the years just preceding Xerxes' invasion may be related to plans for an emergency evacuation, for the evacuated citizens apparently received a stipend reckoned in obols. It is also possible that some of these coins were struck by the emigres in their places of refuge from dies carried with them. As for the types, the bull probably represents a sacrificial victim from the hecatombs offered to the eponymous hero Phocus.



BOEOTIA

Uncertain mint

Circa 525-480 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.07 gm). Boeotian shield/Square incuse divided into eight triangles, every second one deeply sunk. Head pl. i, 1-3. BMC I. Asyut 246. Very fine.

From an early date the Boeotian cities were united in a league which issued a federal coinage characterized by a common obverse type, the Boeotian shield, apparently a religious emblem symbolic of the amphictyony. It may be the shield of Athena Itonia, whose temple near Coroneia was the assembly place of the Boeotians (Pausanias Ix.34). Coins were minted by various members of the league; Head dated the earliest coinage, which lacks any mint mark, to c. 600-550 B.C., attributing it to Orchomenus, but as with so many other archaic series these dates now seem too early (see Asyut p. 53 and n.).



Uncertain mint

387-374 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.81 gm). Boeotian shield on which caduceus/Α - I, amphora in shallow incuse square. Head pl. iv, 22. Babelon III 287, pl. ccn, 26. BMC 23. Very fine plus.

After the Peloponnesian War Thebes became a great power and organized an anti-Spartan alliance. The constant campaigning was finally ended when Antalcidas of Sparta concluded a treaty with Persia in 387, according to which all Greek cities were declared independent. This in effect dissolved the Boeotian League, and Spartan-sponsored oligarchies of separatist sympathies were installed in all the Boeotian cities. As a consequence the coinage of this period is the most diverse of the entire series, both in terms of the reverse types and the number of independent mints.



193



Thebes

379-338 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.21 gm). Boeotian shield/Π-ΜΟ, volute krater with fluted shoulder. Babelon III 267, pl. cci, 25. BMC 164. Boston 1016. Very fine, plus.

In 379 the great Theban statesman Pelopidas expelled the Spartan party from his city. In 376 he defeated a Spartan army and restored the Boeotian League, thus inaugurating the golden age of Epaminondas, his intimate friend. Coinage of this period bears the names of some 40 magistrates, probably eponymous archons of Boeotia.

194



Thebes

379-338 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.18 gm). Boeotian shield/ΕΠ-ΑΜ/Ι, volute krater with fluted shoulder, rose above. Head pl. v, 2. Babelon III 267, pl. cci, 16. BMC 138. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Epaminondas, whose name appears on this coin as issuing magistrate, was the most brilliant general and statesman of Theban history and raised his city to a position of supremacy in Greece. He was Boeotarch for the first time in 371 and led the Theban army at the battle of Leuctra, at which the myth of Lacedaemonian military superiority was forever shattered. A year later he freed Messenia from Sparta. He was in addition a student of philosophy whose ascetic life style and upright character made an enormous impression on Cicero and later tradition.

195



Thespieae?

338-335 B.C., silver triobol, Aeginetic standard (2.67 gm). Boeotian shield/[BO-1], cantharus, club above, ivy leaf to right, all in incuse square. Babelon III 371, pl. cciv, 35. Very fine.

In 338 Philip of Macedon defeated the united forces of Athens and Thebes at Charoneia. The Boeotian League was now reconstituted by those cities which had resented the domination of Thebes, with Orchomenus apparently issuing federal staters and Thespieae the smaller denominations. In 335 the Thebans arose in an attempt to expel the Macedonian garrison, and Alexander razed the city.

ATTICA

196



Athens

Circa 460-455 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.94 gm). Head of Athena right with wavy hair, wearing round earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl with small eyes and three short tail feathers standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr Group IV, pl. xi, 114, this coin. From the R. A. van Every collection and Munzen und Medaillen list, August 1963, lot 14. Very fine.

Athens initiated its famous 'owl' tetradrachms sometime after 525 B.C., and the familiar pseudo-archaic variety, with olive leaves on Athena's helmet and the crescent moon on the reverse, was not introduced until after the Second Persian War. Efforts to interpret the symbolism of these new design elements are not particularly persuasive, and it is likely that they are merely decorations added in a spirit of optimism and artistic revival after the stresses of the wartime emergency. This coinage was relatively limited down to the time of the Athenian Currency Decree, and the design underwent a subtle evolution in the treatment of Athena's hair, the curve of the palmette and most notably in the increasing size of the type with respect to the flan.

Athens

Circa 454-449 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl with medium eyes and three short tail feathers standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr Group V B, Series 4, pl. xx, 200. Extremely fine.

Starr suggests that the issue he classes as Group V may represent the first attempt to deal with the mass of varied coinage brought in when the treasury of the Delian League was transferred to Athens in 454 B.C.



Athens

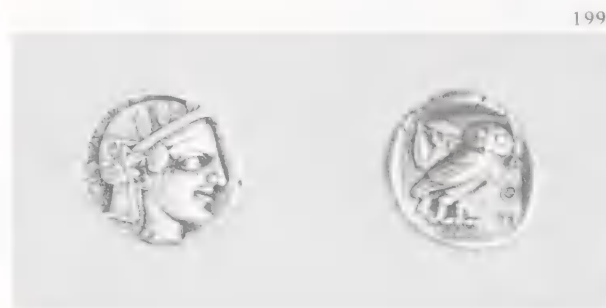
Circa 449 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.15 gm). Head of Athena right with long straight lock of hair over eye, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, plump owl with small eyes and three long tail feathers standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr pl. xxii, 8. From the R. A. van Every collection and Christie sale (Spencer Churchill collection, 7 December 1965), lot 105. Rare variant. Bold extremely fine.

The Currency Decree of 449 B.C. closed the mints of Delian League members, requiring them to send their bullion to Athens for coining (E. S. G. Robinson, "The Athenian Currency Decree and the Coinages of the Allies," *Hesperia* Supp. VIII, 1949, pp. 324ff). As a result the production of the Athenian mint became so vast that a certain degree of standardization was inevitable. However coins like this one display many evidences of careful execution, especially in the treatment of the owl. Starr suggests (p. 73) that such pieces may have belonged to occasional small issues which allowed the mint workers more time for their engraving. However such a hypothesis rests on the dangerous assumption that the artists wished to execute their work differently, and on the whole it seems safer to regard such pieces as part of the normal stylistic evolution of the series and place them shortly after Group V.

Athens

Shortly after 449 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.07 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl with small eyes and long tail standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr pl. xxii, 1. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Like the preceding lot this coin has stylistic links with the pre-Currency Decree coinage—the small palmette and eyes of the owl, the relatively small reverse lettering, the articulation of the owl's tail and the position of its head (still in the corner of the incuse square rather than dividing the top side, as later). Starr himself describes such coins as a probable link to the last issues of his Group V.



Athens

Shortly after 449 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.37 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl with small eyes and medium tail standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr pl. xxii, 2. Nearly extremely fine.

This is yet another transitional piece preserving many of the stylistic characteristics of the coinage before 449. During the 440's the immense wealth of the Delian treasury was expended by Athens for such purposes as the construction of the Parthenon, the embellishment of the Acropolis and the quelling of the Samian revolt (441/40). Later the evidence of the tribute lists indicates a continued heavy influx of silver to be coined, at least through the first half of the Peloponnesian War. The Athenian tetradrachm, which seems not to have had much foreign circulation between 480 and 450 B.C., now became an international trade currency for the whole eastern Mediterranean world.



201



Athens

Shortly after 440 B.C., silver triobol, Attic standard (2.11 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl standing facing, olive sprig on either side. SNG Lockett 1857. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

202



Athens

Circa 431-415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with large spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ in large letters, elongated owl with large eyes, long 'prong' tail and three prongs on thigh standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr pl. xxii, cf. 6. SNG Berry 664, 667. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

This and the following two coins are conjecturally attributed by Starr (p. 73) to the first half of the Peloponnesian War, when Athens incurred great expenses in her prosecution of the war and was still receiving considerable income in the form of tribute. In addition the mines of Laurium were still producing ore, and all these factors combine to give a picture of continuing heavy mint activity.

203

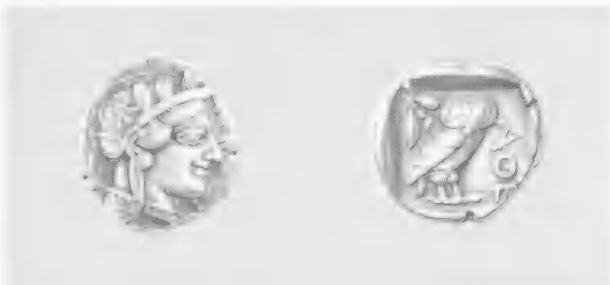


Athens

Circa 431-415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.15 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with large spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ in large, even letters, owl with large eyes, 'prong' tail and three prongs on thigh standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr pl. xxii. SNG Berry 656, 658. Nearly extremely fine.

At a time of the greatest artistic ferment in other media and at other mints, the Athenian coin type exhibits an evolution so subtle that close study is required to detect it. Such conservatism reflects a policy designed to insure international confidence in the Athenian currency. Having set up an empire to counterbalance that of the Persian Great King, it is conceivable that policy makers deliberately chose the Persian currency as an ideal model of changeless simplicity.

204



Athens

Circa 431-415 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (17.00 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring, pendant necklace and crested Attic helmet ornamented with large spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ in large, even letters, owl with large eyes, 'prong' tail and three prongs on thigh standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Starr pl. xxii. SNG Berry 671. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

The production of silver coinage at Athens must have ended around 415, for Thucydides mentions that by 413 over 20,000 slaves had escaped and claimed sanctuary at the Spartan post at Decelea, and this reduction in manpower must have drastically cut the production of ore from Laurium. Furthermore Athens had no longer its former control over its tributaries, many of whom had ceased to render their payments and had begun to coin their own money instead. A last bit of evidence in support of this ending date is the fact that Athens was virtually bankrupt by 411 (Thucydides vii.15.1, 76.6).

Athens

Circa 449-415 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.28 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ in large, even letters, owl with large eyes and 'prong' tail standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. SNG Berry 679. Very fine.



205

Athens

Circa 449-415 B.C., silver triobol, Attic standard (2.13 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with palmette and three olive leaves/ΙΧΘΕ counterclockwise, owl with large eyes standing facing, olive sprig on either side. SNG Copenhagen 48. Very fine plus.



206

Athens

Circa 449-415 B.C., silver obol, Attic standard (0.60 gm). Head of Athena right with hair in bangs, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ. owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in shallow incuse square. SNG Berry 682. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine.



207

Athens

Circa 449-415 B.C., silver hemiobol, Attic standard (0.29 gm). Head of Athena right with hair in bangs, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, olive sprig behind, all in shallow incuse square. SNG Berry 689. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine.



208



Athens

406-393 B.C., plated bronze tetradrachm (14.48 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square, Starr pl. xxiii, 12. B. V. Head. *Historia Numorum* (Oxford 1911), p. 373. BMC 147. SNG Berry 674, 675. Rare. Very fine.

In the crisis of the last years of the Peloponnesian War Athens was completely without silver and had to meet war expenses by melting down the golden statues which commemorated the victory of Salamis. The resulting gold coinage was used to outfit a new fleet. To supply the daily needs of the citizens plated bronze coins were produced, immortalized in Aristophanes' *Frogs* (725) as *τοῖς τοῖς ποτὶ τοὺς χαλκοῖς· χθὲς τε καὶ πρόην κοπεῖται τῷ κακίστῳ κόμματι* ('these miserable bronzes, struck yesterday and the day before with the worst die').

210



Athens

406-393 B.C., plated bronze drachm (3.03 gm). Head of Athena right with looped hair, wearing round earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with palmette and three olive leaves/ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all in incuse square. Not in Babelon, BMC, SNG or major collections. Extremely rare and perhaps unpublished. Extremely fine.

The plated coinage was the only currency in Athens in the difficult years following its collapse. However in 394 the Athenian admiral Conon, serving in the Persian navy, inflicted a serious defeat on the Spartan navy off Cnidus and swept the Lacedaemonian fleet from the Aegean. The following year he returned home to begin the reconstruction of the Athenian defensive walls and the city's economy, and the bronze money was recalled. As Aristophanes proclaimed (*Ecclesiazousae* 819): *ἀνέκραγ' ὁ κήρυξ Μὴ δέχεσθαι μηδ' ἐνα χαλκὸν τὸ λοιπὸν· ἀργυρῷ γὰρ χρῶμεθα* ('the herald cried, "Let no one accept the left-over bronze, for we have silver money"').

211



Athens

170/69 B.C., silver drachm. Attic standard (4.20 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing droplet earring and triple-crested Attic helmet ornamented with palmette on neckpiece. Pegasus flying right over ear and four horse protomae over visor, border of dots/Α-ΘΕ, owl standing right on fallen amphora, in left field FA-AT, in right field EXE over facing head of Helios, all within olive wreath. Thompson 307. From the R. A. van Every collection. About extremely fine.

During the Macedonian period Athens struck few autonomous coins, and when the city resumed minting around 229 B.C. it had substantially changed the traditional owl. The new head of Athena is supposed to have been copied from the Phidian colossus in the Parthenon, which had a griffin on each side of the helmet (Pausanias i.24.5).

212



Athens

124/3 B.C., silver tetradrachm. Attic standard (16.16 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing droplet earring and triple-crested Attic helmet ornamented with palmette on neckpiece. Pegasus flying right over ear and four horse protomae over visor, border of dots/Α-ΘΕ, owl standing right on fallen amphora on which Θ, in right field dolphin and trident symbol, across field magistrate's names ΕΙ-ΝΟ-[Κ]ΑΗΣ/[Α]ΡΜΟ/ΞΕ/[Ν]ΟΣ, ΠΡ in exergue, all within olive wreath. Thompson 1088b. Extremely fine.

The letter on the amphora denotes the month of issue, while those in the exergue are a control combination. The personal names on the reverses of this coinage are not generally those of the holders of the highest magistracies; rather the city found it expedient to raise money by allowing prominent citizens to underwrite the expenses of a particular issue of the mint in exchange for the privilege of having their names spelled out on the coinage. This system of 'liturgies', by which office holders personally assumed the cost of fulfilling their public duties, was widespread in Hellenistic and Roman times, and under it civic office gradually degenerated from a coveted honor to a ruinous burden which had to be imposed on wealthy men by law in order to keep the city governments functioning.

Aegina

Circa 510-480 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.93 gm). Sea turtle of 'thin collar' type/'Union Jack' incuse with some segments partially filled due to die breakage. Asyut 433. Holloway pl. ii, 26. Brown pl. xi, 2a, 2b. Milbank pl. i, 2, 3. Very fine.

Aegina produced the earliest coinage of European Greece, no doubt in connection with her commercial activities in the Black Sea – in the early sixth century Aegina was the grain depot for the Peloponnesus – and Egypt. Aegina obtained a concession at Naucratis in the mid-sixth century, and this event coincides with the opening of the Aeginetan mint, according to latest estimates (see Asyut p. 76). For the complicated terminology devised to describe the variations in type of this archaic coinage see Brown and Holloway.



Aegina

Circa 510-480 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.42 gm). Sea turtle of 'thin collar' type/Deep mill sail incuse. Asyut 494. Holloway pl. v, cf. 60. Brown pl. xi, 2d. Milbank pl. i, 4. Babelon I pl. xxix, 9. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.



Aegina

After 480-circa 458 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.34 gm). Sea turtle of 'T-back' type/Shallow square incuse divided into five parts ('skew' type). Holloway class 5. Brown pl. xi, 4b. Milbank pl. i, 14. Babelon I pl. xxx, 17. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly extremely fine.

The large 'skew' type seems to have developed sometime after 480 and came to an end with the Athenian capture of Aegina in 458.



Aegina

After 480-circa 458 B.C., silver obol, Aeginetic standard (1.02 gm). Sea turtle/Square incuse divided into five parts ('skew' type). Babelon I 1040, pl. xxx, 7. Very fine.



217



Corinth

Circa 500 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.54 gm). Pegasus with curled wing flying right, ♀ below/Head of Athena right with beaded hair caught in queue behind neck, wearing bead necklace and Corinthian helmet, in incuse square with linear square border. Ravel 105 (P70/T69), same dies. Kraay-Hirmer 481, same reverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. About very fine.

Corinth was an ancient city dating back at least to Homeric times, when it was called Ephura. Its location on the isthmus allowed it to dominate commerce in the west, and its plentiful coinage not only circulated in Magna Graecia but influenced the development of local currencies there. The types of the Corinthian coinage are derived from the myth of Bellerophon, who tamed the winged horse Pegasus, born of the beheaded Medusa, on the Acrocorinth and then flew off to slay the Chimaera. Athena appeared to Bellerophon in a dream and gave him the golden bridle with which he tamed Pegasus. Thus she was worshipped at Corinth as Athena Chalinitis, 'the Bridler'. The introduction of Athena as a reverse type on this coinage has been placed around 500 B.C. by the evidence of hoards and overstrikes (see Asyut p. 78).

218



Corinth

Circa 350 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.50 gm). Pegasus with pointed wing flying left, ♀ below/Head of Athena left in Corinthian helmet with leather neck-flap, dolphin downwards above visor, Σ behind neck. Ravel 900 (P365/T512), same dies. BMC 386. From the R. A. van Every collection. Nearly extremely fine.

The cult of Athena Chalinitis had some connection with Poseidon and the sea. Pegasus also was associated with Poseidon, for the sea god and patron of horses had had intercourse with Medusa in the form of a horse (or bird) and was thus the father of Pegasus. The Greeks derived his name from πηγάι ('fountains') because he was believed to have made his appearance near the sources of the sea. Furthermore he could open fresh water springs with a blow of his hoof. These watery associations probably account for the large number of adjunct symbols of marine character found on Corinthian staters, such as the dolphin on this specimen and the trident on the next.

219



Corinth

Circa 350 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.50 gm). Pegasus with pointed wing flying right, ♀ below/Head of Athena right in Corinthian helmet with leather neck-flap, ornamented trident and Α behind. Ravel 956 (P393/T543), same dies. BMC 360. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

Corinthian coins circulated very heavily in the west during the fourth century, especially after Timoleon's intervention in Sicily in 344. Finds of Corinthian staters in south Italian and Sicilian hoards, while insufficient to establish the precise order of issues, do suggest that Ravel's broad groupings must be downgraded, with Group IV extending at least to 350 B.C. (see G. K. Jenkins, 'A Note on Corinthian Coins in the West,' *ANS Centennial Publication*, New York 1958, pp. 367ff).

220



Corinth

Circa 335-330 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.52 gm). Pegasus with pointed wing flying left, ♀ below/Head of Athena left in Corinthian helmet with leather neck-flap behind which Δ and statue of Dionysus right holding grapes and cantharus. Ravel 1002c, same reverse die. BMC 286. Pozzi 1689. Very fine plus.

The Peloponnesian War interrupted the mint activity of Corinth and introduced a period of chaotic minting practices. Thus Ravel's Group IV is characterized by hybrids, complex die linkages and stylistic anomaly. The following series, classed as Group V, on the contrary display signs of close control. Ravel sought to date the apparent reorganization of the mint to 387, but as noted above (lot 219) the physical evidence requires a later date for the change. Probably the mint reorganization belongs to the time of Timoleon and may have had some connection with the sudden great demand for Corinthian staters in the west which resulted from his activities. For the relative chronology of the staters of Group V (this and two following lots) see Jenkins *art. cit.*, pp. 372ff.

Corinth

Circa 335-330 B.C., silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.54 gm). Pegasus with pointed wing flying left, ♀ below/Head of Athena left, wearing bead necklace and Corinthian helmet with leather neck-flap, Α in front of neck, Α under truncation, in right field satyr's head three quarters left. Ravel 1046a, BMC 244. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.



221

Corinth

Circa 325 B.C. and later, silver stater, Corinthian standard (8.52 gm). Pegasus with pointed wing flying left, ♀ below/Head of Athena left, wearing bead necklace and Corinthian helmet with leather neck-flap, Α in front of neck, star of eight rays behind. Ravel 1034b, same dies, BMC 352. Very fine.

The latest issues of the Corinth mint have a characteristic Pegasus—deep-chested, his wing feathers spread and the second wing barely visible. The coinage was brought to an end by the Ptolemaic occupation of Corinth, 308-306 B.C.



222

SICYONIA

Sicyon

Circa 400-300 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.10 gm). Σ - 1, dove alighting left/Dove flying left, Ε behind, all within olive wreath. BMC 107. Babelon III 801, pl. ccxxi, 24. Ex Jameson collection 1222. About extremely fine.

Sicyon was a very ancient city, represented in Homer as part of Agamemnon's kingdom and later falling into Dorian hands. Due to its fortunate location on the Corinthian Gulf it was a prosperous commercial center when not molested by warfare. During the fourth century it was the most prolific mint of the Peloponnese, its coinage filling the gap left by the interruption of minting at Aegina and enjoying a similar international circulation. The dove featured on the coinage was probably sacred to Aphrodite, whose cult was important at Sicyon.



223

Sicyon

Circa 400-300 B.C., silver hemidrachm, Aeginetic standard (2.88 gm). Chimaera left, raising right foreleg, Σ 1 under belly/Dove flying left, three pellets behind. BMC 121. Babelon III 803, pl. ccxxi, 27. Extremely fine.

The chimaera, according to some traditions, was born in the northern Peloponnese, offspring of the Nemean lion and the Hydra of Lerna. The chimaera is represented on the coinage of Sicyon according to the Homeric description in the *Iliad*. Its presence on the coinage may bear some relation to the Achaean cult of Bellerophon, slayer of the monster, especially as the coin types of Sicyon's ancient rival Corinth were derived from his myth.



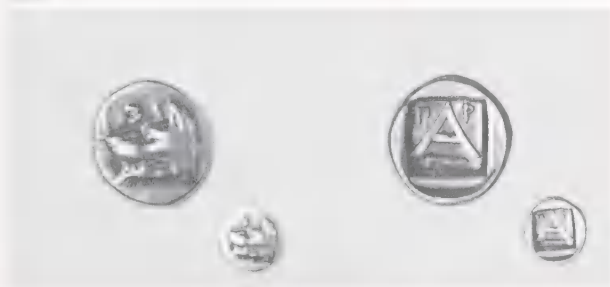
224



Olympia

Circa 363-323 B.C., or later, silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.04 gm). E – A, head of Hera right with hair rolled, wearing droplet earring and pointed stephane ornamented with palmette and lily/Eagle standing left within wild olive wreath. C. T. Seltman, *The Temple Coins of Olympia* (Cambridge 1921), 324, pl. xi, EZ- $\omega\eta$ and Pozzi 1858, same dies. Very rare. Very fine.

Olympia was one of the most sacred spots in Greece, site of the sanctuary of Zeus Olympios in whose honor the Greeks met every four years to celebrate the Olympic games. The temple of Zeus operated a mint, while the associated temple of Hera had an independent mint and its own coin series, beginning in the early fifth century. Although the two mints appear to have been entirely separate in terms of personnel and dies there was stylistic interplay. Around 363, after the Eleans recaptured Olympia from its temporary occupation by the Arcadians, a new type was introduced at both mints – the head of the nymph Olympia with her hair in ampyx and sphendone. The succeeding heads of Hera, including this one, imitate the appearance of the nymph by reducing the size of Hera's crown and rolling her hair in back, with the result of greater youthfulness and charm for the usually mature queen of the gods.



Argos

Circa 350-228 B.C., silver obol, Aeginetic standard (0.86 gm). Wolf's head left, α above/Large A, Γ – P above, club below, all in shallow incuse square. BMC 34. Babelon III 647. Extremely fine.

Argos was one of the greatest of Greek cities in the heroic age, second only to Mycenae in the Homeric epics. In early historical times it was a major creative force in music and poetry and later it was the home of a famous school of sculpture. It was also Sparta's constant, but usually unsuccessful, rival for the domination of the Peloponnesus. Through a false etymology the Argives associated their god Apollo Lykeios with the wolf, who thus appears on their coinage as his symbol. According to legend the hero Danaus expelled the Argive king Gelanor by means of a sign from Apollo, a battle between a wolf and a bull in which the wolf was the victor. Danaus built the temple of Apollo Lykeios as a thank-offering and thus established the cult as a major one at Argos.



Argos

228-146 B.C., silver hemidrachm, Aeginetic standard (2.47 gm). Forepart of wolf left/Large A below which eight-rayed star in crescent, across field magistrate's name E – III/KP – A/TE – [OZ], all in shallow incuse square. As BMC 113 (obverse type right). Extremely fine but slightly double struck.

The Achaean League, first formed after the battle of Leuctra, was reorganized around 280 and produced, among other things, a uniform federal coinage for the Peloponnesus for over a century. However the major members of the league, such as Argos and Sicyon, continued to mint their autonomous coins as well.

ARCADIAN LEAGUE



Megalopolis

370-280 B.C., silver triobol, Aeginetic standard (2.76 gm). Laureate head of Zeus Lykaios left, Γ behind/Pan seated left on rocks, raising right hand and holding lagobolon in left, syrinx on rock, α in left field, Γ in right. BMC 53. Babelon III 870, pl. ccxiv, 5. Very fine plus.

The Arcadians, a rural people, were organized into a league by the Theban Epaminondas after his victory at Leuctra freed them from Spartan domination. Common currency was minted at the new capital built by Epaminondas, Megalopolis. The types honor local cults. Mt. Lykaios was the Arcadian Olympus, home of Zeus and site of a periodic Arcadian religious festival, the Lykaea. Pan too had had his temple on Mt. Lykaios since Pelasgian times, and his representation of the coinage was copied from a statue in the temple of Zeus Lykaios at Megalopolis described by Pausanias (viii.30).

Cydonia

Circa 400-150 B.C., silver triobol, Aeginetic standard (2.57 gm). Sea turtle with rectangular shell bearing three rows of platelets/Shallow incuse divided into five sections, in one of which a crescent. E. S. G. Robinson, "Pseudoaeginetica," NC 1928, pl. x, 44. Very fine.

The pseudoaeginetica are a class of coins (usually fractions) struck on the Aeginetic standard using Aeginetan types but linked to Cretan coinage by style and shared symbols such as the crescent, which frequently occurs on coins of Cydonia as a symbol of Artemis-Dietyinna. The precise date of these interesting imitations is very questionable.



Gortyna

Circa 300 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.40 gm). Europa seated right in plane tree, right hand raised to head, on her lap an eagle with spread wings, border of dots/Bull standing right, head turned back, uncertain object under belly. Svoronos pl. xiv, 19, same obverse die; G. le Rider, *Monnaies crétoises du V^e au I^{er} siècle av. J.-C.* (Paris 1966), pl. xviii, 20, same obverse die. Very fine.

Like their fellow Dorians of the Peloponnesus the Cretans seem to have made use of Aeginetan coinage in preference to producing their own until the suppression of the Aeginetan mint forced them to attempt the art of coining. Cretan coin types are rich in local legend. Gortyna was one of the chief seats of the cult of Europa, and thus its best known coins, and the allied coinage of Phaestus, illustrate her story. Europa was kidnapped by Zeus in the form of a gentle white bull with golden horns and carried away to Crete, where he ravished her in the form of an eagle. The plane tree is more than a picturesque detail; tree worship dated back at least to Minoan times, and by an interesting overlay of Olympian religion on nature worship the Gortyneans venerated a tree which was supposed to be the actual trysting place of Zeus and Europa.



Gortyna


200-67 B.C., silver drachm, light Attic standard (3.26 gm). Diademed head of Zeus [or Minos?] right/ΓΟΥΤΥ - ΝΙΩΝ, nude male figure standing facing, weight thrust onto flexed right leg, holding shield in right hand and spear in left, border of radiating dots. BMC 56. Svoronos pl. xvi, 12. Extremely fine.

The Attic weight and Attic coin types for tetradrachms were introduced around 200 B.C., perhaps in consequence of the Cretan alliance with Athens against Philip V of Macedon. Zeus was as much a figure of local legend as Minos, having been raised in a cave on Mt. Ida. The reverse figure may be Gortus, founder of Gortyna. This coinage was brought to an end in 67 B.C. when Q. Caecilius Metellus added Crete to the Roman empire.



KINGDOM OF PONTUS

Mithradates IV

Circa 170-150 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.29 gm). Diademed head of Mithradates right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ on right, ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ on left, Perseus standing facing, wearing helmet, chlamys and winged sandals, holding Medusa head in right hand and harpa in left, above head star of eight rays in crescent, in lower left field . Rec. gen. pl. i, 11. Boston 1354. SNG von Aulock 6674 (=Kraay-Hirmer 771), same obverse die but different reverse monogram. Extremely rare. Good very fine.

The Mithradatic dynasty of Pontus claimed descent from one of the seven Persians who conspired against the Magi, tracing their claim to the Pontic kingdom to the same ancestor, who was confirmed as satrap of the Fuxine region by Darius Hyaspis. Later Mithradates IV improved the title by claiming descent from Darius Hyaspis himself. The dynasty did not strike coins until the close of the third century, but their first efforts were among the finest achievements in Hellenistic portraiture. The reverse type alludes to the family's Persian descent—Perseus was the legendary ancestor of the Persian kings—while the star and crescent symbolizes the Persian deity Ahura Mazda.





Mithradates VI

120-63 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 90/89 B.C., Attic standard (16.80 gm). Diademed head of Mithradates right/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΤΗΑΤΟΡΟΣ below. Pegasus grazing left, in upper left field star of eight rays in crescent, in upper right field date ΗΣ (=Year 208) over ΒΚ, in exergue month of issue Θ, all within wreath of ivy and fruit. SNG von Aulock 6678, this coin. *Rec. gen.* 15. Waddington 124. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge (Montagu collection, 23 March 1896), lot 472. Rare. Superb.

Mithradates VI was the greatest king of his line and considerably enlarged his kingdom. In 88 B.C. he challenged the might of Rome by siezing Cappadocia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia and the province of Asia, massacring all the Italians he found in his domains—some 80,000 souls. The Roman thirst for revenge was implacable, and it required three wars and the services of Sulla, Lucullus and Pompey to drive Mithradates from his kingdom and finally to suicide. This coin is dated year 208 of the Bithynian era, that is, 90/89 B.C., the year before the massacre. The reverse is filled with allusions to his claims of divinity: besides the star and crescent, Pegasus, born of the blood of Medusa, is a reminder of his alleged descent from Perseus, while the ivy wreath is connected with his assumption of the surname Dionysus.

PAPHLAGONIA



Amastris

Circa 285 B.C., silver stater, Persic standard (9.38 gm). Head of Mithras right in laureate Persian tiara ornamented with star of eight rays/ΑΜΑΣΤΡΗΩ[N]. Anaitis or Aphrodite seated left on throne, holding small wreath-bearing Nike in extended right hand and lotus-tipped sceptre in left, rose in left field. *Rec. gen.* pl. xviii, 5, same obverse die. SNG von Aulock 152. Boston 1361. Very fine.

Amastris was founded by a Persian princess of the same name, a niece of Darius III who was married to Lysimachus in 302 B.C. Two years later he repudiated her to marry Ptolemy's daughter Arsinoe, and she retired to Asia where she built Amastris on the site of a citadel named Sesamus. After her death in 285 the ever-sensitive Lysimachus presented the city to Arsinoe. Some authors have regarded the obverse head as a portrait of the queen (see G. F. Hill, "Greek Coins Acquired by the British Museum in 1919," *NC* 1920, p. 110f and note), while others contend that the royal portrait was replaced by the head of Mithras after Amastris' death.



Cromna

340-300 B.C., silver tetrobol, Persic standard (3.55 gm). Laureate head of Zeus left/ΚΡΩΜΝΑ, draped bust of city Tyche left, wearing triple-drop earring, bead necklace and turreted stephane ornamented with two Θ's and a palmette, Κ under chin. *Rec. gen.* 4. Babelon II 2940. SNG von Aulock 183. Very fine plus.

Cromna, a coastal town between Cytoris and Amastris, was known in Homeric times but seems to have played no role in history until incorporated in the synoecism of Amastris in 300 B.C. The nominative legend makes a case for regarding the reverse head as a personification of the city rather than Hera, as often described.



Sinope

500-450 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.99 gm). Head of sea eagle left with open mouth(?), crest represented by parallel lines, truncation with elaborate striations, dolphin to left below/Two square incuse punch marks with granulated surface, each containing a pellet at adjacent corners. *Rec. gen.* pl. xxiv, 8. SNG von Aulock 197. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

Sinope, mother of many colonies, claimed a mythical foundation by the Argonaut Autolycus, who had an oracle in the city. It was destroyed by the Cimmerian invasion of Asia but was recolonized from Miletus in 682 B.C. It soon became the most important port on the Black Sea and the first one to strike coins. Its earliest coin type proclaims its pelagic orientation.

Sinope

Circa 450 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.79 gm). Head of sea eagle left with closed beak, dolphin to left below/Two shallow incuse squares, one containing a small and a large pellet, the other a large pellet and B at their adjacent corners. SNG von Aulock 6839. Very fine.



237

Sinope

322-300 B.C., silver drachm, light Persic standard (5.00 gm). Head of the nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-drop earring and bead necklace, hair in sphendone, border of widely spaced dots/ΣΙΝΩ, sea eagle flying left, landing on back of dolphin, under wing magistrate's name ΚΑΑΑ[ΙΑ]. *Rec. gen.* 34, Babelon II 2949. Extremely fine.

According to an alternate foundation legend, Sinope was the daughter of Asopus and Methone, whom Apollo kidnapped from Boeotia and carried off to the shores of the Black Sea. She appeared on the coinage perhaps as early as the end of the fifth century. In this autonomous issue, which follows half a century of rule by independent Persian dynasts, Sinope wears a triple-drop earring which was introduced at many mints in this region after c. 340.



238

Sinope

306-290 B.C., silver hemidrachm, light Persic standard (2.42 gm). Head of nymph Sinope left wearing turreted stephane, border of widely spaced dots/ΣΙΝΩ, prow of galley left ornamented with eye, in left field aplustre, cornucopiae and Α monogram. *Rec. gen.* 43, Babelon II 2952, BMC 26ff. Extremely fine.

The reverse type seems to have been imitated from the coins of Bithynian Cius.



239

BITHYNIA

Calchedon

Circa 370 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.10 gm). ΚΑΑΧ, cow standing left on ear of grain, in front Υ monogram/Mill sail incuse with dotted surface. *Rec. gen.* 14, Babelon II 2883. Extremely fine.

A colony of Megara located opposite Byzantium on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, Calchedon was nick-named by the ancients "the city of the blind" (Herodotus iv.144) because its founders in 685 had somehow overlooked the magnificent and as yet uncolonized site of Byzantium. In actual fact however Calchedon shared handsomely in the profits from the grain trade which passed through the Bosphorus. Its close links with Byzantium are reflected in the nearly identical coin types. Svoronos suggested that the obverse represents its crossing the Bosphorus, with the straits symbolized by a dolphin on the coinage of Byzantium and, with equal propriety, by an ear of grain on the coinage of Calchedon.



240

241



Calchedon

Circa 370 B.C., silver drachm, Rhodian standard (3.75 gm). KAA[X], cow standing left on ear of grain, in front caduceus and Σ monogram/Quadripartite incuse with dotted surface. *Rec. gen.* 15. Babelon II 2885. Superb.

242



Heraclea Pontica

Under Lysimachus, 302-281 B.C., silver stater, light Persic standard (9.71 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/[H]PAKAIΩTAN Dionysus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding cantharus in extended right hand and sceptre in left. *Rec. gen.* 44, pl. lvi, 12. SNG von Aulock 366. Ex Count Vassis collection. Very rare. Very fine/Extremely fine.

Heraclea Pontica was founded around 550 by colonists from Megara and Tanagra. During the reign of Darius II it achieved great prosperity under a dynasty of tyrants. The last of these, Dionysius the Good, died in 305 leaving two sons in the care of his widow, Amastris, a niece of Darius. In 302 she married Lysimachus, who soon murdered the true heirs, garrisoned Heraclea Pontica and handed the city over to his new wife Arsinoe, under whom this coinage was produced. The obverse type of Herakles was of course traditional, but oddly Arsinoe retained the type of Dionysus introduced by his namesake Dionysius. After Lysimachus' death his garrison was expelled and a democracy established.

243



KINGDOM OF BITHYNIA

Nicomedes III Euergetes

120-circa 93 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 117 B.C., Attic standard (16.62 gm). Diademed head of Nicomedes II Epiphanes right/BAΣIΛEΩΣ EΠIΦANOTΣ NIKOMHΔOT, Zeus Stratos, nude to waist, standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and crowning royal name with right, in inner left field Σ over date Π P (180 of the Bithynian era). *Rec. gen.* 40 (p. 230). Not in Waddington. Extremely rare. Very fine.

In 297 B.C. the line of petty dynasts who had held Bithynia imitated the Diadochi in proclaiming themselves kings, thus inaugurating the Bithynian era. Nicomedes II came to power by murdering his father at the base of the statue depicted on the reverse of these coins. But after such an inauspicious start he made such an impression that his name and portrait were retained on all succeeding coinage after the fashion of the Ptolemies. Nicomedes III won his epithet Euergetes in part by making loans to Greek cities from his enormous fortune. He is said to have offered to remit the entire debt of the city of Cnidus in Caria in exchange for the renowned Aphrodite of Praxiteles. No doubt his greatest benefaction was his protest against the slave traders who openly kidnapped free Asians and sold them into slavery. As a result of his indignation the Roman Senate not only outlawed their activities but ordered the emancipation of all past victims.

244



Nicomedes IV Philopator

Circa 93-74 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 90 B.C., Attic standard (16.53 gm). Diademed head of Nicomedes II Epiphanes right/BAΣIΛEΩΣ EΠIΦANOTΣ NIKOMHΔOT, Zeus Stratos, nude to waist, standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and crowning royal name with right, in inner left field Σ over date Σ Σ (207 of the Bithynian era). *Rec. gen.* 40, pl. xxiv, 1. Waddington 600. SNG von Aulock 6902. Very fine/Extremely fine.

Nicomedes IV twice lost his kingdom: first in 91 B.C. to his brother Socrates and again in 88 B.C. to Mithradates VI of Pontus—but in each case he was put back on his throne by the order-loving Romans. He was a close friend of Julius Caesar, who served at his court in 81 B.C. and was rumored to have been his lover. It is not surprising that on his death in 74 B.C. he followed the example first set by Attalus III of Pergamum and willed his kingdom to the Roman people.

Cyzicus

Circa 580 B.C., electrum twenty-fourth stater, Phocaic standard (0.61 gm). Tunny fish right/Mill sail incuse. Boston 1387. Babelon I 248, pl. vi, 9. Von Fritze 17. Very fine.

Cyzicus, a Milesian colony founded in 756 B.C., was the alleged scene of one of Jason's adventures on his way to Colchis to win the Golden Fleece, as well as of Alcibiades' naval victory over the Spartans in 410. It possessed a unique site, an island which could be joined to the mainland or cut off at will, enabling almost total defensibility. Its intimate connection with the Black Sea trade is no doubt a reason for its very early experimentation with coinage. Early Cyzicene electrum resembles that of Ionia in its minutely fractional denominations, but the types are recognizably animal from the start and usually marine in nature, reminding us that Cyzicus also prospered from its nearby fishing shoals.

Cyzicus

Circa 500 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (16.11 gm). Nike in long chiton running left, head turned right, holding tunny fish by tail in right hand and raising hem of skirt with left/Mill sail incuse. Von Fritze 121, pl. iv, 7. Greenwell 58, pl. iii, 8. Kraay-Hirmer 705. Very fine.

Sometime in the latter half of the sixth century Cyzicus began to produce its extensive series of electrum staters and hecetes. These became the dominant currency of the Black Sea region, rivalled only by the Persian daric as an international currency until the pure gold of the Macedonian dynasty drove electrum out of circulation in the latter fourth century. The amazing variety of the Cyzicene coin designs has often been remarked on; except for one inconspicuous constant element—the tunny fish, civic emblem of Cyzicus—the types seem to have been borrowed freely from history, mythology and the engravers' imaginations and often pertain to the traditions of cities other than Cyzicus.

Cyzicus

Circa 500-480 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.67 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue and snaky locks, tunny fish below/Mill sail incuse. Babelon II 2607, pl. clxxiii, 16. Von Fritze 129. Greenwell 75, pl. iii, 27. Ex Leu 7 (1973), lot 201. About extremely fine.

The picture-gallery character of Cyzicene electrum (see lot 246 above) is a phenomenon of the two other major electrum coinages of Greek Asia Minor as well. It stands in such marked contrast to the conservatism of silver coinage that it has stimulated speculation that the two varieties of money were conceived of as having entirely different functions. Silver coinage, according to this theory, was produced primarily to facilitate transactions between a government and its own citizens; its use was stipulated in the payment of fines and taxes to the government and of government contracts to the citizens. Electrum coinage on the other hand was produced for export only; its value might fluctuate in relation to other currencies, and it was not official 'legal tender' requiring clear and unmistakable identifying marks.

Cyzicus

Circa 480-450 B.C., silver obol, Persic standard (0.80 gm). Forepart of boar running left with dotted truncation, tunny fish behind/Lion's head left. Von Fritze 11, pl. v, 13. Boston 1572. SNG von Aulock 1214. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

245



246



247



248





Cyzicus

Circa 440-420 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.70 gm). Nude Poseidon kneeling right on tunny, chlamys over far shoulder, holding dolphin in extended right hand and transverse trident in left/Mill sail incuse. Boston 1516. Von Fritze 146. Cf. Babelon II 2864, pl. clxxx, 8 (stater). About extremely fine.

Beginning in the 440's there are numerous references made to 'Cyzicenes' in Athenian inscriptions, and the Cyzicene coin types include an unusually large proportion of Athenian themes. It is known that Athens had important interests in the Black Sea region, yet Athenian coinage is rarely found there, and this despite her well known policy of suppressing the coinage of other states through the instrumentality of the Delian League. All of this suggests that Athens and Cyzicus might have had some agreement regarding the questions of coinage and access to the Black Sea.

250



Cyzicus

Circa 400 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (16.00 gm). Perseus, nude except for winged, peaked cap and chlamys tied around neck and draped over left arm, kneeling right on tunny, head turned left, holding harpa in right hand and head of Medusa in left/Mill sail incuse. Boston 1548. Babelon II 2640, pl. clxxiv, 15. Von Fritze 162, pl. v, 10. Greenwell 74, pl. iii, 26. Superb.

251



Cyzicus

400-330 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (15.79 gm). Apollo, nude to waist, seated left on swan, holding laurel branch in right hand, tunny fish in lower right field/Mill sail incuse. Boston 1543. Babelon II 2692, pl. clxxv, 16. Von Fritze 150, pl. iv, 37. Very fine.

As noted above (lot 246) the Cyzicene electrum often bears types closely associated with other cities if not actually copied from their coinage (see lot 252 below). Apollo and the swan are reminiscent of the coinage of Clazomenae and, farther afield, Camarina, though it must be taken into consideration that the swan was one of many symbols of Apollo, so that their association here need not necessarily be derived from an outside source.

252



Cyzicus

400-330 B.C., electrum stater, Phocaic standard (16.06 gm). Cow standing left, head turned back to nuzzle suckling calf who stands right on tunny fish/Mill sail incuse. Von Fritze 219, pl. vi, 31. Not in Boston, Babelon, Greenwell or SNG von Aulock. Rare variety. Very fine.

The cow with suckling calf is familiar as the coin type of Coreyra and Carystus in Euboea, but it was also a very common theme in ancient art in general and may be found as well on certain Lycian and Cypriote coins.

Cyzicus

Circa 360 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.23 gm). Veiled head of Kore left, wearing wire necklace and droplet earring, ampyx, sphendone and crown of grain partially concealed by veil, above ΣΩΤΕΡΙΑ/ΚΤΗΙ, lion's head left, tunny fish below, small amphora symbol in right field. Von Fritze pl. v, 32. SNG von Aulock 7339. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare. About extremely fine.

Kore (Persephone) was especially venerated at Cyzicus, which depended so heavily on the Black Sea grain trade for its prosperity. It was one of several places in the Greek world which claimed to be the site of her abduction by Hades.



Lampsacus

394-330 B.C., silver trihemiobol, Persic standard (1.24 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right/Λ-Α-Μ, forepart of winged horse right with tail of cock, star of nine rays below. As BMC 46 and Boston 1605. Very fine.

Lampsacus, a late eighth century Phocaean colony situated on the eastern entrance to the Hellespont, was another famous commercial city which derived its livelihood from the Aegean-Black Sea trade. Like Cyzicus it struck electrum staters for international trade and produced a silver coinage for local use. The winged horse monster was the civic emblem of Lampsacus, appearing not only on its coinage from the very beginning but on inscriptions (see *Bull. de corresp. hellen.* xx, p. 553).



Parium

Circa 475 B.C., silver drachm, reduced Phocaic standard (3.45 gm). Rude gorgoneion with protruded tongue/incuse square containing four raised lines forming angles of a rough cross. Babelon I 652, pl. xvi, 23. SNG von Aulock 1318. Very fine.

Parium, located on the Propontis between Lampsacus and Priapus, was a joint colony of Miletus, Paros and Erythrae. The presence of the earliest Parian drachms in hoards buried around 480 (see Asyut 612) contradicts earlier conjectures that this coinage began in the sixth century. It seems to have been limited in output and intended for home consumption only.



Pergamum

Attalus I, 241-197 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.91 gm). Laureate head of Philetaerus right, border of dots/ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena seated left on throne with lion's leg, wearing crested helmet and chiton and crowning royal name, transverse spear and shield with gorgoneion device propped against back of throne, palm branch in outer left field, Μ monogram under Athena's arm, bow in right field. U. Westermark, *Das Bildnis des Philetairos von Pergamon* (Uppsala 1961), pl. 9, V.XCV-R1a, same obverse die. BMC 39 (Eumenes II). Extremely fine.

Though Pergamum must have been inhabited from early times, it entered the mainstream of history only with the drama of the eunuch Philetaerus (see lot 128). He was succeeded by his nephews Eumenes and Attalus, who placed their uncle's name and portrait on their coinage while retaining his reverse type, which had been copied from that of Lysimachus. Attalus was the first of the dynasty to assume the royal title, and he also established the pro-Roman policy which became traditional for his line. He was an important patron of art and literature and built the fabulous Pergamene library to the astounding size of over 200,000 volumes, rivalling the library of Alexandria.



257



Tenedos

Circa 450-387 B.C., silver drachm, Rhodian standard (3.52 gm). Janiform head—to left female wearing stephane, to right bearded male, laureate/TE-NE-N-Ω-I-Δ, double-bladed axe, two grape clusters below, all in shallow incuse square. Babelon II 2405, pl. clxvi, 31. SNG von Aulock 7664. About extremely fine.

Tenedos, an Aeolian city, was located on the small island of the same name which, because of its proximity to the Hellespont, possessed a strategic importance far out of proportion to its size. The janiform heads on its coinage are probably those of Zeus and Hera. The double-bladed axe or *pelekus* was a cult object at Tenedos as well as the civic emblem. Ancient writers offer a variety of historical incidents in explanation of its importance at Tenedos, but modern opinion is skeptical of all of them. The double-bladed axe was an attribute of Zeus in Caria (see lot 302 below) in a cult which had its roots in ancient Cretan religion. If Dionysus was included in the cult of the *pelekus*, as is suggested by the grape clusters, he was a later addition.

258



Cyme

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.44 gm). Diademed head of Amazon Cyme right/ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ, bridled horse standing right, raising left foreleg over one-handed cup, in exergue magistrate's name ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ, all within laurel wreath. BMC 73. SNG von Aulock 1636. Superb.

Cyme was the largest city in Aeolis and claimed an Amazonian foundation, though in fact it was probably a Locrian or Euboean colony. It had the oldest coinage in Aeolis, but being an agricultural rather than a trading city it produced coinage only irregularly. The imposing broad-flanned tetradrachms struck around 160 are part of a simultaneous issue of similar coins in the name of a number of Aeolian and Ionian cities, all executed at a single mint. This unusual circumstance, coupled with the fact that none of the cities involved had much commercial life, suggests that this coinage must have had some ceremonial intent. The obverse type here represents the mythical foundress of Cyme. The horse was a recurring type on the city's coinage, but its significance is unknown. The one-handed cup, another recurring type, is believed to have a connection with the cult of Apollo and Artemis.

259



Myrina

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.93 gm). Laureate head of Apollo Grynaios right/ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ, Apollo Grynaios, laureate and nude to waist, standing right, holding filleted laurel branch in left hand and patera in right, at his feet omphalos and amphora, monogram in left field, all within laurel wreath. BMC I. From the R. A. van Every collection. Not from the recent hoard. Nearly extremely fine and of lovely style.

Myrina was an ancient and strongly fortified city on the west coast of Mysia. Like Cyme it claimed an Amazonian foundation (*Iliad* ii.814). It shared in the issue of stephanephoroi described above (lot 258), but instead of putting its foundress Myrina on the coinage it chose types honoring the oracular Apollo of the neighboring city of Grynium. The amphora may be Myrina's civic badge.

260



TROAS

AEOLIS

LESBOS

Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaeic standard (2.37 gm). Ram's head right with dotted truncation, below cock to left/Incuse lion's head right, rectangular incuse behind. Babelon II 2138, pl. clxx, 14. SNG von Aulock 1688. Bodenstedt M3. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variety. Very fine.

The large island of Lesbos was the scene of the earliest Aeolian settlement (about 3200 B.C.), the home of Sappho and Alcaemon and a mighty force in Aegean politics. It produced an extensive electrum coinage similar to Phocaea's from sometime before the battle of Mycale. Like the other electrum coinages of Asia Minor this was intended primarily for export and displays the same ingenious variety of types, without a single unifying element in the coin design to identify the place of issue. This coinage was struck from man-made electrum containing a substantial percentage of copper in addition to gold and silver. Mytilene was the main mint, and the hecte or sixth stater rather than the full stater served as the basic unit.

Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.50 gm). Lion's head right with dotted truncation/Incuse calf's head right with dotted truncation, L-shaped incuse behind. Boston 1679. Babelon II 2129, pl. clix, 4. SNG von Aulock 1685. From the R. A. van Every collection. About extremely fine.



Mytilene

Circa 485-455 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.49 gm). Lion's head right with dotted truncation/Incuse calf's head right with dotted truncation, L-shaped incuse behind. Boston 1679. Babelon II 2129, pl. clix, 4. SNG von Aulock 1685. Very fine.



Mytilene

Circa 460 B.C., billon stater, Persic standard (11.03 gm). Two calves' heads nose to nose, fruiting tree between them/Square incuse. Babelon I 607, pl. xv, 14. SNG von Aulock 1682. Very fine.

Like other cities which produced electrum coinage for export, Mytilene also had a silver coinage with constant types for domestic use. It was struck on a variety of standards (possibly reflecting the political influence of various outside powers) and is unique in its use of debased metal at so early a date.



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecte, Phocaic standard (2.52 gm). Forepart of boar running right with dotted collar and truncation/Lion's head right with dotted truncation in shallow incuse square with linear border. Boston 1684. Babelon II 2184, pl. clix, 20. SNG von Aulock 1694. Very fine.



265



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.50 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing round earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with spiral palmette and three olive leaves, $\chi\epsilon$ behind [off flan in this specimen]/Two calves' heads nose to nose in shallow incuse square. Boston 1683, Babelon II 2158, pl. clix, 35. SNG von Aulock 1695. Very fine.

This coin has an obverse clearly copied from the tetradrachms of Athens, down to its anachronistic archaism, while the reverse is the civic badge of Mytilene. Mytilene was one of the earliest members of the Delian League (478/7 B.C.). As in the case of Cyzicus (see lot 249 above) Athens seems to have tolerated her ally's production of an electrum coinage, but it has been suggested that the odd reliance on hecetes alone might have been imposed by Athens (see J. P. Healy, "A New Light on the Unique Stater of Mytilene," *ANS MN* VII, p. 11f).

266



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.52 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with short hair/Calf's head right in shallow incuse square. Bodensedt M19, same obverse die. Boston 1702, Babelon II 2163, pl. clix, 40. Ex Sotheby sale (Metropolitan Museum Greek coins, 5 April 1973), lot 540, and John Ward collection. Good very fine.

267



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.51 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with short hair/Calf's head right in shallow incuse square. Bodensedt M19, same obverse die, and M20, same reverse die. Boston 1702, Babelon II 2163, pl. clix, 40. Very fine.

268



Mytilene

Circa 455-400 B.C., electrum hecete, Phocaic standard (2.54 gm). Female head right with hair rolled/Lion's head right in shallow incuse square. Babelon II 2168, pl. clx, 3. SNG von Aulock 7724. From the R. A. van Every collection. Rare variety. Very fine plus.

Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.55 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with long locks on neck/Female head right with flowing hair (Artemis?) in shallow incuse square with linear square border. Babelon II 2204, pl. clxi, 5. SNG von Aulock 1713. Bodensiedt M27. Very fine plus.

About 400 B.C. Mytilene entered into a monetary convention with Phocaea on the mainland, with each city to mint for both in alternate years. The weight of the hektes and the composition of the artificial electrum were carefully legislated, and the penalty for intentional violation of the standards by a monetary magistrate was death (J. F. Healy, "Notes on the Monetary Union between Mytilene and Phocaea," JHS LXXVII, 1957, pl. 267f).



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.57 gm). Head of Cybele right wearing stephane ornamented with palmettes/Comic mask right in shallow incuse square with linear square border. Babelon II 2189, pl. clx, 26. SNG von Aulock 7734. Rare. Very fine plus.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.57 gm). Head of Dionysus right crowned with ivy/Small draped bust of maenad right, hair pulled in knot atop head, within small linear square border. Boston 1727. Babelon II 2209, pl. clxi, 17. SNG von Aulock 1716. Extremely fine.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.58 gm). Head of Dionysus right crowned with ivy/Draped bust of satyr right crowned with ivy, within linear square border [off flan in this specimen]. Boston 1736. Babelon II 2205, pl. clxi, 6. SNG von Aulock 1719. Very fine.





Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaeic standard (2.54 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing droplet earring and crested Attic helmet/Owl standing right within linear square border. Boston 1745. Babelon II 2191, pl. clx, 31. SNG von Aulock 1706. Ex Sotheby sale (Metropolitan Museum Greek coins, 5 April 1973), lot 551. John Ward collection and Sotheby sale (Montagu collection, 23 March 1896), lot 557. About extremely fine.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaeic standard (2.55 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with long locks on back of neck/Female head right with hair in splendone (Artemis or Mytilene?), coiled serpent behind neck, all within linear square border [off flan in this specimen]. Boston 1719. Babelon II 2211, pl. clxi, 23. Very fine.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaeic standard (2.56 gm). Laureate and bearded head of Asklepios right, snake issuing from mouth [off flan in this specimen]/Forepart of serpent within linear square border. Boston 1730. Babelon II 2221, pl. clxi, 36. SNG von Aulock 1710. Very fine.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaeic standard (2.56 gm). Laureate and bearded head of Asklepios right, snake issuing from mouth [off flan in this specimen]/Torso of winged Nike facing, head turned right, wearing laurel crown, droplet earring and head necklace, star of eight rays beside each wing tip, all within linear square border. Boston 1729. Babelon II 2218, pl. clxi, 32, 33. SNG von Aulock 1712. Very fine with obverse slightly off center.

Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.56 gm). Head of Demeter right wearing round earring, hair rolled, crowned with grain/Bull butting left on exergual line within linear square border. Boston 1722. Babelon II 2185, pl. clx, 20. SNG von Aulock 7737. Very fine/Extremely fine.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 400-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.53 gm). Head of Athena three quarters right, wearing droplet earring and triple-crested Phrygian helmet/Draped bust of Hermes right, petasus slung on back of neck, within linear square border. SNG von Aulock 7739, this coin. Boston 1733. Babelon II 2190, pl. clxi, 28. Extremely fine.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 336-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.53 gm). Torso of frenzied maenad three quarters right, one breast bared, head tossed back, hair flying over sphendone/Race torch in shallow incuse square with linear square border. Boston 1744. Babelon II 2219, pl. clxi, 34. SNG von Aulock 1723. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.



Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 336-330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.56 gm). Veiled head of Demeter right, wearing round earring and crowned with grain/Filleted tripod within linear square border. Boston 1742. Babelon II 2224, pl. clxi, 39. SNG von Aulock 1726. Ex Sotheby sale (Metropolitan Museum Greek coins, 5 April 1973), lot 550 and John Ward collection. About extremely fine.





Mytilene and Phocaea in alliance

Circa 330 B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.56 gm). Head of Alexander the Great right with horn of Ammon/Eagle standing right, head turned back, in shallow incuse square with linear square border. Boston 1738. Babelon II 2216, pl. clxi, 30. SNG von Aulock 1727. Very fine plus.

This obverse head has been described as that of Zeus Ammon or Apollo Carneios, but J. F. Healy (NC 1962, pp. 65ff) has argued that this was the last issue of the Mytilenean mint and that the type represents Alexander in the guise of the son of Ammon, as he would later appear on Lysimachus' coinage. The eagle is probably a 'shorthand' symbol for Zeus, alluding both to the Zeus reverse type of Alexander's coinage and the identification of Zeus with Ammon. Mytilene had voluntarily joined Alexander, and when it was captured by the Persian fleet and forced to renounce its allegiance he had sent his admiral Hegelochos to rescue it. Either of these two occasions would have been suitable for a flattering depiction of Alexander on the city's last coins.



EARLY ELECTRUM COINAGE

Southern Ionia?

Late seventh to early sixth century B.C., electrum hekte, Lydo-Milesian standard (2.23 gm). Geometric pattern approximating moline cross with pellet in center and horizontal line through arms/Irregular square incuse. Cf. Pozzi 2356 (twelfth stater). Superb.

The beginning of man-made coinage, as opposed to the use of weighed but unmarked electrum nuggets, has been dated to 640-630 B.C. on the basis of excavations at the temple of Ephesian Artemis (E. S. G. Robinson, "The Coins from the Ephesian Artemision Reconsidered," JHS 1951, pp. 156ff). Crude types probably evolved almost immediately. Attempts to identify the mint or mints of this coinage are mostly conjectural, but several different weight standards were used, each corresponding to a different geographical zone. The standard common to Miletus and Lydia, sometimes called 'Phoenician,' circulated in southern Ionia and Caria.



Southern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twelfth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (1.10 gm). Rosette formed of four parabolic curves around central pellet, pellet or short line between each pair of curves/Irregular incuse. Pozzi 2354. Extremely fine.

This piece is struck in a richer electrum than usual for coinage on this standard, but the published weight of the Pozzi specimen confirms the attribution.



Northern Ionia?

Late seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum hekte, Phocaic standard (2.58 gm). Raised swastika pattern/Irregular square incuse. BMC 45. SNG von Aulock 7776. Babelon I 117, pl. iv, 1. Extremely fine.

The spread of the Lydian empire under Sadyattes and Alyattes crippled some of the leading Ionian cities—Smyrna was destroyed by Sadyattes, and Miletus was at war with the Lydians for eleven years from 623 to 612 B.C. In the vacuum thus created Phocaean commercial interests were able to expand, carrying with them the Phocaean coinage and weight standard. This was based on a heavier stater than the Lydo-Milesian standard (around 16 grams to 14) and seems to have required an electrum richer in gold, so that coins struck on this standard can usually be recognized by their dark, nearly golden color. They circulated mostly in northern Ionia.

Ephesus

Circa 202-133 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.13 gm). Γ Φ, bee with straight wings, border of dots/Stag standing right, in background palm tree with fruit, in right field magistrate's name ΜΕΤΑΑΕΤΩΡ. SNG Copenhagen 294. Scarce with this magistrate. Very fine.

Ephesus was most famed as the home of one of the seven wonders of the world, the sanctuary of Artemis Ephesia, an ancient Asian nature goddess whom the Greeks identified with Artemis. Her cultus symbol was the bee; in fact her eunuch high priest was called *Βασίλης* or 'king bee' and her virgin priestesses *Μελισσαι*, 'honey bees.' The bee appears on nearly all coins of Ephesus. The stag was associated with the Greek Artemis in her aspect as huntress, and it is one of the few attributes which survived her assimilation with the Ephesian mother goddess. Drachms of this type and weight were struck at Aradus from 174 to 117 B.C., suggesting that the two cities may have had a monetary convention during the second century.

Ephesus

88-86 B.C., gold stater struck under Mithradates VI of Pontus, Attic standard (8.50 gm). Draped bust of Artemis right wearing stephane, quiver over far shoulder/Ε Φ, cult statue of Ephesian Artemis with extended arms, fillets hanging from her wrists, at her feet to left a stag standing right. Kastner 4 (1973), lot 109. Cf. B. V. Head, *History of the Coinage of Ephesus* (London 1880), p. 69, 5 (stag in left field) and SNG von Aulock 1869 (bee and cornucopiae symbols). Extremely rare. Very fine.

When Mithradates VI declared his revolt against Rome and ordered the slaughter of all Italians in Asia, the Ephesians complied with such enthusiasm that not even the suppliants at the altar of their goddess were spared. During the two years of the revolt the city minted gold staters to pay Mithradates' troops with the secondary motive of proclaiming its independence, since the minting of gold was a prestigious act and a prerogative of supreme power. This is the first numismatic depiction of the polymastic cult statue of the Artemision.

Erythrae

387-300 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.12 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΕΡΤ, vertical club and bow in bowcase ornamented with griffins, between them magistrate's name ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΗΣ, in upper left field owl standing left, in lower right field monogram Π. Weber 5923. For smaller denominations from the same magistrate's issue see BMC 54 and SNG Copenhagen 580 (drachms) and SNG Lockett 2821 (hemidrachm). Rare. Good very fine.

Erythrae, a member of the Ionian Dodecapolis, was located on the peninsula opposite the island of Chios. Tradition ascribed its foundation to Erythros, son of Rhadamanthus. It contained an ancient temple of Herakles and Athena Polias, where Herakles was worshipped as *Ipoctonos*, the killer of an insect called the *ips* which plagued the vineyards of Erythrae.

Erythrae

387-300 B.C., silver drachm, Rhodian standard (3.62 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΕΡΤ, vertical club and bow in bowcase, between them magistrate's name ΧΑΡΜΗΣ, in upper left field owl standing left. BMC 62. Ex Sotheby sale (Metropolitan Museum Greek coins, 5 April 1973), lot 567 and John Ward collection. Extremely fine.

285



286



287



288





Heraclea ad Latmum

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.78 gm). Head of Athena right, wearing triple-drop earring and triple-crested Attic helmet ornamented with Pegasus flying right, five horse protomae over visor, star of eight rays on ear-flap, on neckpiece vegetative tendril with volutes and tiny figure kneeling right holding shield/ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ, horizontal club, beneath wreath-bearing Nike walking left, flanked by monograms Α on left and Φ on right, all within oak wreath. BMC I. SNG von Aulock 1978. Superb.

Heraclea, on the gulf at the foot of Mt. Latmus, boasted a cave regarded as the tomb of Endymion. It is known to have coined only after the battle of Magnesia (190 B.C.), a period in which Asia was moving toward a community of coinage. Thus all the cities adopted the Attic standard, and many struck stephanephori tetradrachms similar in style, fabric and spread, invariably bearing on the reverse a local type enclosed in a wreath. In this case, of course, the club alludes to Herakles, the city's namesake. On the theory that these stephanephori were primarily ceremonial in intent see lot 258 above.



Magnesia ad Maeandrum

Circa 160 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.78 gm). Draped bust of girlish Artemis right with flowing hair, wearing stephane, bow and quiver over her right shoulder/ΜΑΓΝΗΣΙΩΝ on left, nude Apollo standing left on meander, holding filleted laurel branch in right hand and resting left elbow on tripod atop which a quiver, in right field magistrate's name ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΤΟΣ ΚΑΛΑΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΡ in two lines, all within laurel wreath. Pozzi 2463 (plated as 2462), same obverse die. Extremely fine.

Colonized by the Magnesians of Thessaly, Magnesia was given by Artaxerxes to the Athenian exile Themistocles, whose female relations were priestesses of Artemis Leucophryne. Like Artemis Ephesia she was an amalgam of a local fertility goddess with Greek Artemis; she is depicted here in the Greek manner, but with an unusual childlike quality. Her splendid temple, designed by Hermogenes, was one of the major architectural works of the Hellenistic era. The Greek key on the reverse is another local touch, representing the river Meander.



Phocaea?

Circa 500 B.C., silver hecete or diobol, Phocaic standard (1.35 gm). Archaic female head left with beaded hair, wearing helmet or kekryphalos and round earring formed of five pellets/Rough square incuse. E. S. G. Robinson, "Two Greek Coin Hoards," NC 1960, p. 31, 1-14, pl. II, 6-14. Babelon I 531, pl. xiii, 18. SNG von Aulock 7802 (uncertain mint). Extremely fine.

These pieces are often attributed to Phocaea on the basis of the weight standard, their presence in the Auriol hoard in an area of Phocaean trade and especially the occurrence of the same type on Phocaean electrum. On the other hand Robinson (*art. cit.* and NC 1958, p. 188) has proposed Smyrna as the likely mint on the basis of a hoard excavated at that city. He identifies the head as that of Cybele, who provided the coin type for Smyrna in Hellenistic times.



Phocaea?

Circa 500 B.C., silver hecete or diobol, Phocaic standard (1.34 gm). Archaic female head left with beaded hair, wearing helmet or kekryphalos with diagonal band of dots between parallel lines and round earring formed of five pellets/Rough quadripartite incuse. Robinson *art. cit.* (see lot 292 above), p. 31, 1-14, pl. ii, 6-14. Babelon I 531, pl. xiii, 18. SNG von Aulock 7802 (uncertain mint). From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Circa 190-75 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.98 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with hair knotted behind and arranged on neck in formal curls/[Ι Μ Τ] Π Ν Α Ι Σ [Ν]. Homer seated right on throne, holding scroll in left hand and resting chin on right, in left field magistrate's name Η Ο Α Τ Ν Ι Κ Ο Σ. As BMC 7 and 8 and Waddington 1927ff. Very rare. Very fine.

Smyrna was one of the most ancient cities of Asia Minor, perhaps originally an Aeolian foundation from Cyme but in Ionian hands. From the early seventh century Smyrna was the most important of the several cities claiming to be the birthplace of Homer, and he was worshipped there in a temple called the Homereion.



ISLANDS OFF IONIA

Samos

294

412-405 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.28 gm). Facing lion's scalp/Σ Α Μ Ι, forepart of ox running right with scalloped ornamental collar, truncation obscured by die break, olive sprig under head, all in incuse square. J. P. Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos* (London 1966), Class IX, 1, pl. xvii, 2, same dies. Babelon H 1810, pl. cl, 27. Waddington 2035. Very rare. Extremely fine.

The island of Samos was a mighty sea power with extensive trade contacts and many colonies. After forty years of membership in the Delian League Samos, disgruntled over Athens' increasingly blatant imperialism, revolted. In 440/439 Athens prevailed and suppressed the Samian coinage in accordance with the terms of the Currency Decree. The island's autonomy, and with it the right to coin, was restored as a reward to the demos in 412 after it had revolted against the pro-Spartan oligarchs and voted to keep Samos an Athenian ally. The types of the Samian coinage reflect the cult of Hera, whose cult statue at Samos had a lion skin at its feet. The ox, like the lion's scalp, is a symbol of Hera, who was always called 'Ox-eyed' in Homer; his scalloped collar may represent a harness for the Heraic procession.



CARIA

Uncertain mint

295

450-425 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (11.60 gm). Female figure with curved wings running left, head turned right, wearing long chiton with sleeves and girdle, hair gathered behind in knot, holding caduceus in right hand and wreath in left/Pyramidal baetyl flanked by grape clusters, ▽ above to left, Υ on baetyl [obliterated in this specimen], all in shallow incuse square. Boston 2110. BMC 8 and Babelon H 1386, pl. cxxxvii, 13 (Mallus). Very fine plus.

This issue was formerly attributed to Mallus in Cilicia because of the similarity of obverse types. But E. S. G. Robinson has pointed out that the lettering is Carian, and the weight standard and known provenances also indicate a Carian origin (see "A Find of Archaic Coins from South-West Asia Minor," NC 1936, p. 272f). The baetyl was a meteoric stone worshipped in Cilicia, but in a Carian context this pyramidal shape is probably nothing more than a purely formal development from the incuse.



Cnidian Chersonesus

296

Circa 480 B.C., silver stater, Aeginetic standard (12.16 gm). Forepart of lion right with dotted truncation/Bull's head right in shallow incuse square with dotted border. Cahn pl. 9, 9, this coin. Ex Hess-Leu 45 (1970), lot 281. Very rare. Very fine.

Historical, epigraphic and numismatic evidence suggest that these coins were struck by Chersonesians of the Loryma peninsula, the most southerly of the three Carian promontories (see Cahn pp. 200-203).



297



Cnidus

Circa 450 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.15 gm). Forepart of lion right/Diademed head of Aphrodite right wearing pendant earring, beaded hair arranged in bangs over forehead and tied in queue down back, all in incuse square. Cahn 82 (V39/R56), same dies. Very fine plus.

Cnidus, the chief city of the Dorian Hexapolis, was a Laedaemonian colony built partly on the mainland and partly on an island joined to the coast by a causeway. The city possessed two harbors and was a great maritime power. Thus the chief goddess was the Phoenician Aphrodite Euploia, patroness of sailors, who later inspired the incomparable Aphrodite of Praxiteles. This fine reverse, which Cahn attributes to the "KNI Master," possesses a veneer of archaic features over a basically classical structure. It is thus not so much an archaic work as a retrospective study of a past style, possibly inspired by a cult statue or perhaps only by admiration for antique ways. The lion, which invariably appears on the obverse of this coinage, is a symbol of Triopian Apollo, patron of the Hexapolis.

298



Cnidus

Circa 450 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.24 gm). Forepart of lion right/K N-1, head of Aphrodite right, wearing round earring, necklace with pendant and diadem, beaded hair arranged in bangs over forehead and tied in queue down back, all in incuse square, Cahn 83 (V39/R58), SNG Lockett 2885 and Boston 1985, same dies. Very fine/Extremely fine.

This reverse die is by the same hand as the preceding and shares its stylistic qualities.

299



Cnidus

411-394 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (5.96 gm). Forepart of lion right/Head of Aphrodite right wearing necklace with pendant, hair confined by ampyx and sphendone, K behind neck, all in incuse square. Cahn 98 (V47/R64), same dies. From the R. A. van Every collection. Fine/Very fine.

This drachm belongs to a small, late group characterized by the addition of a letter, either A or K, to existing dies. These are almost certainly not dates; probably the K stands for Cnidus and the A for Aphrodite.

300



Cnidus

387-345 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.00 gm). Head of Aphrodite left wearing droplet earring, hair confined by ampyx and netted sphendone, K on band of ampyx, prow behind neck, N under prow/Forepart of lion left, magistrate's name ΣΤΑΣΤΑΛΕΟΙΣ below, all in shallow incuse square. Babelon II 1636, pl. cxlv, 24 and Jameson 1535, this coin. Ex Sotheby sale (Warren collection, 2 May 1905), lot 1172. Extremely rare. Very fine plus.

In 394 the Persian fleet under its Athenian admiral Conon won a decisive battle against the Spartans off Cnidus. Aphrodite Euploia was given the credit for this victory, which effectively destroyed the Spartan sea power and restored Athenian influence in this area. Thereafter Aphrodite was always characterized as Euploia on the coinage of Cnidus by the addition of a prow. The new weight standard was adopted from Rhodes at about the same date.

Second to first century B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.32 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right/MYNDΔΙΩΝ on left, headdress of Isis, thunderbolt below, on right magistrate's name ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ, border of dots. BMC 6. About extremely fine.

Myndus, colonized from Troezen, stood at the western extremity of the peninsula of Halicarnassus. It was not a member of the Dorian Hexapolis, and although a seaport with a good harbor, it was not one of the more important cities of Caria and did not initiate a coinage until the second century.

DYNASTS OF CARIA

Mausolus

377-353 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 365-353 B.C., Rhodian standard (15.21 gm). Head of Helios three quarters right/ΙΜΙΑΥΣΣΩΑ[ΑΟ], Zeus Labraundeus standing right, wearing long chiton and himation and holding sceptre in left hand and double-bladed axe over right shoulder, Γ under right elbow. SNG von Aulock 2360, this coin. *Pers. Ach.* pl. x, 6, same obverse die. Babelon II 93, pl. xc, 5. Boston 1999. Extremely fine.

Mausolus was the son of Hecatomnus and the most distinguished member of the Mylasan family which governed Caria in the name of the Persian king but which in fact enjoyed virtual independence. Besides being a patron of the arts in a manner which foreshadowed the Hellenistic dynasties of Alexandria and Pergamum, Mausolus consistently enlarged his domains. Around 365 he transferred his residence from Mylasa to Halicarnassus. At the same time he inaugurated a new coinage based on that of Rhodes (see lot 308 below), using both the Rhodian weight standard and obverse type. The reverse honors Zeus of the double axe (*labrys*), a Carian deity who had a temple at Labraunda near Mylasa and who was especially honored at Mylasa; his cult had its roots in ancient Cretan religion. Mausolus' name has entered the English language as a result of the extravagant grief of his widow Artemisia, who built him a magnificent tomb called after him the Mausoleum, considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Pixodarus

340-334 B.C., silver didrachm, Rhodian standard (7.08 gm). Laureate head of Helios three quarters right/ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundeus standing right, wearing long chiton and himation, holding long sceptre in left hand and double-bladed axe over right shoulder. *Pers. Ach.* 414, pl. x, 14. SNG von Aulock 2376. Boston 2003. From the R. A. van Every collection. About extremely fine.

Pixodarus was the younger brother of Mausolus and came to rule Caria only after the satrapy had devolved on each of his other siblings—Mausolus' widow and sister Artemisia, then their brother Hidriaeus and finally Hidriaeus' widow and sister Ada, whom Pixodarus deposed. Evidence of changing times is visible in Pixodarus' coinage in the fluctuating spelling of his name (sometimes with the old form of the genitive $\alpha\omicron$, sometimes as here with $\omega\upsilon$) and especially in his usurpation of the right to issue gold coinage, a privilege strictly reserved by the Great King whenever he could exercise his full authority.

Pixodarus

340-334 B.C., silver drachm, Rhodian standard (3.54 gm). Laureate head of Helios three quarters right/ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundeus standing right, wearing long chiton and himation, holding long sceptre in left hand and double-bladed axe over right shoulder. *Pers. Ach.* 422, pl. x, 16. SNG von Aulock 2377. From the R. A. van Every collection. About extremely fine, obverse somewhat porous.

Pixodarus seems to have read the signs of the times perceptively. In 340 he was sent with other satraps to defend Perinthus and Byzantium against Philip of Macedon, but after the murder of Artaxerxes in 337 he attempted to marry his daughter Ada first to Arrhidacus and then to Alexander before finally settling her on a courageous Persian nobleman, Rhombates. The satrapy and defense of Caria passed to him on the death of Pixodarus in 334.



302



303



304





Pixodarus

340-334 B.C., silver drachm, Rhodian standard (3.61 gm). Laureate head of Helios three quarters right/ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ. Zeus Labraundeus standing right, wearing long chiton and himation, holding long sceptre in left hand and double-bladed axe over right shoulder. SNG von Aulock 2377, same obverse die. *Pers. Arch.* 422, pl. x, 16. Very fine.



ISLANDS OFF CARIA

Cos

300-190 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (14.97 gm). Head of young Herakles right in lion skin headdress/ΚΩΝΙΟΝ, crab beneath which magistrate's name ΠΝΟΣΙΔΙΚΟΣ and bow in bowcase, all in shallow incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 8172. Boston 2022, Leu 7 (1973), lot 238. Very fine plus.

The island of Cos in the Sporades, a member of the Dorian Hexapolis, was chiefly famed for its sanctuary of Asklepios, to whom the whole island was sacred. It was the medical center of the entire ancient world and the birthplace of Hippocrates. The foundation of a new capital in 366 was accompanied by innovations in the coinage of Cos—the adoption of the Rhodian weight standard in place of the Attic and the use of types relating to the cult of Herakles, whose worship was especially strong among Dorians. The youthful head of Herakles, probably copied from the Alexandrine coinage, is often described as a portrait of Alexander. The crab, symbol of Cos, may be connected somehow with the cult of Herakles, possibly as a combatant in the battle with the Lernean Hydra (see Babelon I column 442), but this suggestion has never won wide acceptance.



Rhodes

Camirus, circa 500-480 B.C., silver drachm, Aeginetic standard (6.22 gm). Fig leaf with stalks between its lobes/Rectangular incuse divided by horizontal midline. Babelon I 753, pl. xx, 4 (=BMC 8, pl. xxxiv, 10), same obverse die. SNG von Aulock 2780. Extremely fine.

Camirus on the western coast of Rhodes was the principal city of the island until the foundation of Rhodus. Its use of the Aeginetic standard indicates that its trade was mostly with the Aegean islands, Crete and the Peloponnesus. Figs were a major product of the island, whence the coin type. The presence of similar staters in the Asyut hoard (see Asyut 694ff) suggests that the traditional sixth century dates may be too early.



Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 350 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (14.82 gm). Facing head of Helios turned slightly to right/ΡΟΔΙΟΝ, rose with bud on left, A in left field, in right field profile human eye with eyebrow, all in shallow incuse square. Weber 6712, this coin. Babelon II 1702. BMC 12. Superb.

Rhodus was a synoecism established in 408 B.C. by the three cities of Rhodes, Camirus, Ialysus and Lindus. After a small initial issue of coins on the Attic standard around 394, the Rhodian mint introduced a new standard of its own based on the Chian. The whole island of Rhodes was sacred to Helios, from whom all Rhodians claimed descent. Thus he was a natural subject for the coin type. His facing presentation was imitated from Cimon's Arethusa, but the adaptation is true to the Rhodian school of art which emphasized strength over prettiness. The rose (ρόδον) of the reverse is a symbol of Helios as well as a canting pun on the name of both island and city.

Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 333/2 B.C. and later (to circa 316 B.C.), silver didrachm, Rhodian standard (6.72 gm). Head of Helios three quarters right/ $\rho\omicron\Delta\iota\omicron\Nu$, rose with bud on right and shoot on left from which hangs a grape cluster, E in left field. Pozzi 2689. Superb and of lovely style.

The date of this issue was established by M. Price after a study of finds at Kastabos in the Cnidian Chersonesus. See J. M. Cook and W. H. Plommer, *The Sanctuary of Hemithea at Kastabos* (1966), Ch. 8.



Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 333/2 B.C. and later (to circa 316 B.C.), silver didrachm, Rhodian standard (6.75 gm). Facing head of Helios turned slightly to right/ $\rho\omicron\Delta\iota\omicron\Nu$, rose with bud on right and shoot on left from which hangs a grape cluster over E. Babelon II 1703, pl. cxlvii, 11. SNG von Aulock 2790. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

This coin is closely related to the above issue.



310

Rhodes

Rhodus, 333-304 B.C. or later, silver hemidrachm, Rhodian standard (1.62 gm). Facing head of Helios turned slightly to right/ $\rho\omicron\Delta\iota\omicron\Nu$, rose with bud on right, above magistrate's name $\epsilon\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\kappa\alpha\eta\varsigma$, helmet in left field. Cf. Babelon II 1726 and BMC 47 (didrachms), also Babelon II 1727 and BMC 59 (drachms). Extremely fine.

This small coin well illustrates the uncertainty of Rhodian chronology, since the same magistrate and symbol can be found on coins with the radiate head of Helios (e.g. BMC 139) supposed by earlier numismatists to form a separate and later series.



311

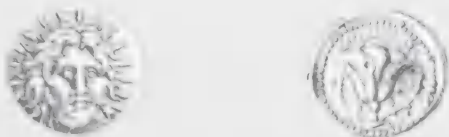
Rhodes

Rhodus, third to second century B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (13.66 gm). Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to right/ $\rho\omicron\Delta\iota\omicron\Nu$, rose with bud on right, prow in left field, across lower field magistrate's name $\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota\iota\iota\alpha\varsigma$, border of dots. Hirsch collection 1560, same obverse die. Boston 2054, SNG von Aulock 2799. Extremely fine.

In 305/4 Demetrius Poliorcetes unsuccessfully besieged Rhodes. After he abandoned the attempt his siege engines were sold and the proceeds used to finance a colossal bronze statue of Helios by the sculptor Chares of Lindus, which was erected near the entrance to the harbor in 283 B.C. Some numismatists have suggested that the contemporary coin types, with Helios radiate, may reflect the influence of the Colossus.



312

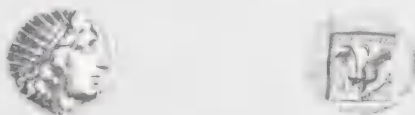


Rhodes

Rhodus, 189-166 B.C., silver didrachm, reduced Rhodian standard (6.63 gm). Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to right/P-O, rose with bud on right, above magistrate's name MNAΣIMAXOΣ, in left field Athena standing left holding aplustre, border of dots. Boston 2062, same obverse die. Weber 6729. SNG von Aulock 2807. Extremely fine.

The small Athena with aplustre is symbolic of naval victory and probably alludes to the Roman victories over Antiochus III in 190/189 B.C., in which the Rhodian fleet played a critical role.

314



Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 166-88 B.C., silver drachm, reduced Rhodian standard (2.73 gm). Radiate head of Helios right/Rose with bud on right, above magistrate's name MEANFA, coiled serpent in left field, all in shallow incuse square. As BMC 235ff. Cf. BMC 233 for possibly the same magistrate. Superb.

In 168 Rhodes made the mistake of backing Perseus of Macedon in his war against Rome and was punished with the loss of her mainland territory and tributary cities. Furthermore Rome transferred its patronage to the rival island of Delos, creating it a free port. In consequence Rhodian merchants suffered disastrous losses. Head (BMC p. cixf) conjectured that this financial catastrophe was the cause of a monetary reform evidenced in the increased weight of this issue over pre-war drachms, with a new obverse type introduced at the same time for easy identification. The idea behind the reform was to restore confidence in the Rhodian currency and also perhaps to facilitate easy exchange with Attic standard tetradrachms then widely in use in Asia, since these drachms are equivalent to Attic tetrobols.

315

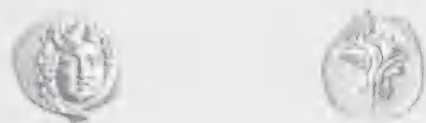


Rhodes

Rhodus, circa 88-43 B.C., silver trihemidrachm, cistophoric standard (3.80 gm). Radiate head of Helios three quarters left/P-O, rose viewed from above, border of dots. Variant of BMC 334. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Rhodes was one of the few Asian states which did not join the Mithradatic revolt against Rome (88-84 B.C.), and indeed its fleet rendered important aid to Sulla. Its reward was freedom, the restoration of mainland territories and commercial preferment by the Romans; Rhodes reciprocated by adjusting its coinage to the cistophoric standard current in the Roman province of Asia, though the trihemidrachms of this standard may have continued to be called drachms at Rhodes.

316



Pseudo-Rhodes

Circa 160 B.C., silver drachm, reduced Rhodian standard (2.78 gm). Facing head of Helios with flowing hair, turned slightly to right/Rose with bud on right, above magistrate's name ΕΡΜΙΑΣ, small α to left of stem. *Journal of Numismatic Fine Arts* Volume 3, nos. 2-4 (Autumn 1974), H218. *Münzen und Medaillen* list 312 (May 1970), 18. *Fleur de coin*.

These lovely imitations of the Rhodian coinage were unknown before the discovery of a hoard in the early 1970's. Reports of the findsite named northern Greece. The *Münzen und Medaillen* list attributes the coins to the mint of the Rhodian Peiraeus. Hopefully this issue will receive scholarly treatment in the near future which will offer an explanation for the burial of the hoard so far from its mint, or, if the mint attribution is changed, for the imitation of the Rhodian type so far from home.

Uncertain king

Circa 625-610 B.C., electrum twelfth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (1.19 gm). Lion's head right with spiky protuberance on forehead/Irregular incuse. A. R. Bellinger, "Electrum Coins from Gordion" in *Essays on Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson* (Oxford 1968), 1105ff. pl. i, 28ff. SNG von Aulock 2871. Boston 1770. Rare. Very fine plus.

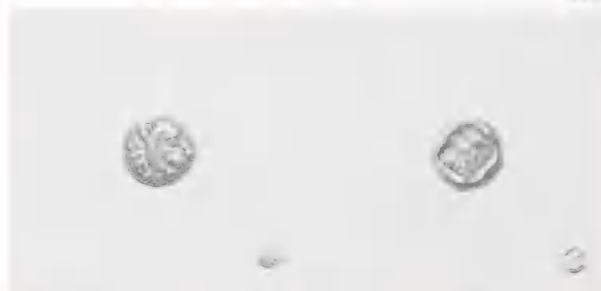
The coinage of the royal house of Lydia is among the earliest coinage and probably evolved from the use of natural nuggets of electrum washed down to Sardes by the mountain stream Pactolus. The issue of struck coins began in the third quarter of the seventh century, with staters and numerous fractions all bearing a lion's head with a 'wart' on its forehead and its mane represented by herringbone lines, an Assyrian motif introduced to Greek art in the second half of the seventh century. A few later pieces around 600 B.C. are inscribed in Lydian characters with the name of Alyattes. The mint was Sardes.



318

Uncertain king

Circa 625-610 B.C., electrum forty-eighth stater, Lydo-Milesian standard (0.17 gm). Lion's head right/Rough square incuse. SNG von Aulock 8208, this coin. E. S. G. Robinson, "The Coins from the Ephesian Artemision Reconsidered," *JHS* LXXI (1951), p. 166, 15. 16. Extremely fine.



319

Croesus

561-546 B.C., lot of all silver denominations—stater; hemistater, siglos or drachm; trite or tetrobol; hekte or diobol; and twelfth stater or obol, Babylonian standard (10.44 gm, 5.33 gm, 3.52 gm, 1.71 gm and 0.91 gm). All have the same types: Forepart of lion right facing forepart of bull left/Two rough square incuse punch marks. BMC 37, 41, —, —, 53. Babelon I 408, 409, 412, —, 413. Boston 2070, 2076, 2071, —, 2072. The hekte, SNG Lockett 2982 and Bement 1569, is extremely rare and missing from most major collections. All very fine; the hekte nearly extremely fine.

The son of Alyattes was the last of the Mermnad dynasty. He completed the subjugation of the Greek cities of Asia Minor, then sought to propitiate the Greeks with magnificent offerings to the sanctuaries of Apollo at Delphi and Branchidae. The suddenness of his fall made a tremendous impression on the Greeks, who frequently cited it as an example of the danger of *hybris*: at the height of his power and prosperity Croesus was tempted by an ambiguous oracle to attack the young Persian empire, with the result that Cyrus sacked Sardes in 546 B.C. and the Lydian empire was destroyed.



320

Croesus

561-546 B.C., silver siglos or hemistater, Babylonian standard (5.35 gm). Forepart of lion right facing forepart of bull left/Two rough incuse squares. BMC 41. Babelon I 409. Boston 2076. Very fine plus.

Croesus' quest for closer relations with the Greeks possibly inspired his monetary reform, for the electrum coinage of his predecessors, by virtue of its variable gold content, could not inspire international confidence. Croesus replaced it with a bimetallic system of pure gold and silver staters and enlarged the obverse design by the addition of a bull.





Croesus

561-546 B.C., posthumous silver hecte or diobol, reduced Babylonian standard (1.52 gm). Forepart of lion right facing/forepart of bull left/Two rough incuse squares. SNG Lockett 2982. Bement 1569. Extremely rare. Very fine.

Numismatists have long known that the coinage of Croesus exists in two series, one struck on a slightly lighter standard. In recent years hoard evidence has accumulated which suggests that the light standard issues may actually have been the original coinage of the Achaemenid Persians before they developed types of their own (see E. S. G. Robinson, "The Beginnings of Achaemenid Coinage," *NC* 1958, pp. 179ff).



LYCIA

Uncertain mint

Fifth century B.C., billon tetrobol (2.40 gm). Stylized bull's head left with large eye, ruff indicated by row of pellets on stalks, truncation of dots along a line/Incuse square divided into twelve compartments by eleven straight and curving lines. Babelon I 1001, pl. xxviii, 22 (Uncertain mint in Asia Minor). Very fine.

Babelon notes that coins of this type have been found on the Carian island of Nisyros and in Egypt. The style seems Lycian, and the weight could correspond to the light Lycian standard (see lot 324 below). However the standard could also be 'Phoenician,' and the fabric does not seem Lycian. A connection with Lesbos should perhaps be looked for, as the Mytilene mint made use of billon at an early date, and the type is similar though not identical.



Uncertain dynasty

Circa 520-500 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.37 gm). Forepart of boar running left with dotted collar, ♂ brand on shoulder, truncation obliterated/Square incuse with square projection from center of one side and lines forming acute angles from other three sides, meeting at center. Boston 2079 and SNG Lockett 2989, same dies. *Pers. I ch.* 426, pl. x, 19. Very fine plus.

The inhabitants of mountainous Lycia were famed as warriors in Homer; they were the only people west of the Halys whom Croesus failed to conquer, and some of their cities resisted Harpagus to the last man. The Persians established a system of government by local dynasts, who displayed a certain gift for political federalism. This is attested by ancient writers and borne out by the coinage, which is at once bewilderingly diverse and yet unified by certain themes—boars, Pegasi, triskeles and tetrasketes—and by techniques such as the incuse reverse and the overuse of worn dies. O. Morkholm has shown ("The Classification of Lycian Coins before Alexander the Great," *JNG* 1964, pp. 65-78) that three different standards were used in Lycia, which he refers to as heavy, intermediate and light; these have not as yet been identified with standards in use outside Lycia.



Uncertain dynasty

Circa 500-490 B.C., silver stater, light standard (8.52 gm). Forepart of boar running right with dotted collar at neck, smooth truncation(?) / Square incuse with square projections from centers of three sides, divided into uneven quarters by crossed diagonal lines. SNG von Aulock 4054. Extremely fine, test cut on reverse.

The boar is possibly a symbol of the national deity Apollo Lykeios. Certainly these animals abounded in Lycia, which was famous for its hams. The symbol on the boar's shoulder is not a Lycian letter, though Lycia is noted for the tenacity with which it preserved its native language and alphabet. Morkholm has shown that coins struck on the light standard circulated in western Lycia in the Xanthus valley.

Uncertain dynast

Circa 490-475 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.39 gm). Forepart of boar running right with dotted collar at neck and dotted truncation/Facing lion's scalp in shallow incuse square with square border of parallel lines divided into tiny squares. Cf. Asyut 752 and Babelon II 178, pl. xciii, 16, both having incuse with dotted border. Rare variant. Nearly extremely fine.



Uncertain dynast

Circa 490-475 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.50 gm). Forepart of boar running left with dotted collar at neck and dotted truncation bounded by parallel lines, border of dots/Lion's head left with dotted truncation, in shallow incuse square with linear square border. Cf. Asyut 753 and Babelon II, 177 bis, both having square incuse with dotted border. Very rare. Very fine.



Uncertain dynast

Circa 490-475 B.C., silver stater, heavy standard (9.69 gm). Nude male figure walking left, lifting club over head, between legs dog with curly tail standing left, head turned back [mostly off flan in this specimen]/Triskeles in incuse circle with border of dots interrupted by two square projections at opposite sides of circle, in field of incuse small triskeles. SNG von Aulock 4097, this piece. C. M. Kraay, "Greek Coins Recently Acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford," NC 1954, pl. 17, no. 10 and pl. ii, 10. Rare. About very fine.



Kraay describes the obverse figure as deriving from Hittite rather than Greek prototypes and connects the unusual projections of the reverse with the projections into square incuses of earlier boar staters (see lots 323 and 324 above). Staters of the heavy standard circulated in central Lycia, and this fits well with the absence of Greek influence noted by Kraay.

Kuprlli

Circa 485 B.C., silver tetrobol, Persic standard (2.77 gm). Xanthus mint. Bull walking left on dotted exergual line. Π Π Ε above/K Ο Γ PAA around triskeles in incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 8481, this coin. Babelon I 293, pl. xcvii, 15, same dies. Nearly extremely fine.

The presence of coins of Kuprlli in the Asyut hoard shows that his coins must be updated to at least around 485, and the inscribing dynasts associated with him in Morkholm's Group III must also be placed earlier in the fifth century. The obverse inscription is an abbreviation for Arūnahe, the Lycian name of Xanthus.





Uncertain dynast

Circa 485-475 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.37 gm). Panther seated right with left foreleg raised, head facing/Forepart of Pegasus right with curled wing and ornamental cinch, in round incuse with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4086. SNG Berry 1174. Asyut 771. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.

For the date and possible attribution of panther-type staters to Hios, see Asyut p. 102f.

330



Khinakha

Circa 480-460 B.C., silver stater, heavy standard (9.90 gm). Round shield on which Pegasus with curled wing prancing right on exergual line, ♀ under belly/Triskeles with central rosette of dots, in incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4087, this coin. SNG Berry 1171, same obverse die. Very rare. Very fine.

Xanthus has been suggested as the likely mint for this and related issues (see G. K. Jenkins, "Recent Acquisitions of Greek Coins by the British Museum," NC 1959, p. 33). However this may be questioned, since this stater and all the related pieces in the Berry and von Aulock syllogae fall clearly into the heavy weight classification, while Morkholm has assembled evidence indicating that Xanthus was the home of the light standard. The letter on the obverse represents a 'kh,' the initial letter of the dynast's name.

331



Uvug

Circa 450 B.C., silver tetrobol, intermediate standard (2.93 gm). Forepart of androcephalic winged boar running right/♂ FOV, head of sphinx right with beaded hair flowing down neck, in shallow incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4119 and SNG Berry 1166, same dies. *Pers. Arch.* 550, pl. xv, 22. Babelon 313, pl. xcviii, 2. Rare. Very fine plus.

332



Vedrēi or Vedeviē

Circa 380 B.C., silver stater, intermediate standard (9.29 gm). Facing lion's scalp/F-↑-Δ between arms of triskeles in shallow incuse circle, small ♀ under F. SNG von Aulock 4233 (=NC 1971, pl. 6, 371), this coin. Babelon 1479, pl. ciii, 17. About extremely fine.

The extensive series with the lion's scalp (derived from Samian coinage) was probably minted in eastern Lycia. The name Vedrēi is found on coins of Trbbēnimi, while Vedeviē is coupled with Perikle. It is impossible to know which of them is meant by the abbreviation VED. Olçay and Morkholm have suggested that Vedrēi, which has always been taken to be a dynast, might in fact be a place name on analogy with Zēmulhe, a legend also appearing on coins of Trbbēnimi which has recently been discovered to be the Lycian name for the city of Limyra. This is especially attractive in view of the resemblance of Vedrēi to *vedri*, the Lycian word for city (see N. Olçay and O. Morkholm, "The Coin Hoard from Podala," NC 1971, pp. 11ff).

Third century B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.37 gm). Prow of galley right, in exergue sea horse to right/ΦΑΣΗ above stern of galley left, above them both magistrate's name ΠΟΛΤΑΣ. SNG von Aulock 4420. Very fine plus.

Phaselis was a Rhodian colony on the coast of Lycia, founded in 690 B.C. It possessed three harbors in a region where harbors were scarce, and as a result it became a commercial power very different in outlook from the cities of the insular and mountainous interior of Lycia. Besides alluding to Phaselis' sea power the prow (σάσηλος) is a pun on the name of the city.



Phaselis

334

230-190 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (11.10 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right with flowing hair, border of dots/Φ. Athena standing right on prow and hurling thunderbolt, coiled serpent in front of her, beneath prow magistrate's name [Μ]ΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ. SNG von Aulock 4432, this coin. Nearly extremely fine.



PAMPHYLIA

Aspendus

335

Circa 380 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.94 gm). Two nude wrestlers, the one on the left grasping the left arm of the other with both hands at wrist and elbow, border of dots/ΕΣΤΕΕΔΗΤΣ, slinger slinging right, his chiton tied up over his hips, in right field triskeles over eagle standing right, all in shallow incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4519, same obverse die. SNG Copenhagen 208. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Aspendus was a Greek colony located on the small navigable river Eurymedon. Although it claimed an Argive foundation, it seems to have gravitated toward Persia and preferred Persian rule. The slinger is regarded as a canting type because the Greek for slinger, σφενδονήτης, resembles the city's name.



Aspendus

336

275-250 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.74 gm). Two nude wrestlers, the one on the left grasping the left forearm of the other with both hands, ΗΘ between them, border of dots/ΕΣΤΕΕΔΗΤΣ, slinger slinging right in short chiton tied up at his hips, in right field forepart of horned horse right over wreath, dotted square border. SNG Copenhagen 246. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Münzen* (Vienna 1902), p. 315, no. 15. Nearly extremely fine.

The series with the equine protome is the one which sees the transition away from a square border, really anomalous with the shape of the coin once the square incuse had been dropped. This series is linked with the following (club) series by the shared obverse letters ΗΘ (SNG Copenhagen 244).





Aspendus

Circa 250 B.C. or later, silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.29 gm). Two wrestlers, the one on the left holding the other by both wrists, E between them, border of dots/ΕΤΤΕΔΙΤ, slinger slinging right in short chiton tied up around his hips, in right field triskeles over club, circular border of dots. SNG von Aulock 4574. SNG Berry 1230. SNG Copenhagen 1230. From the R. A. van Every collection. Superb.

The club series with E, struck on cast flans, is probably the latest issue of the mint to bear these types.

338



Side

Fourth century B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.55 gm). Athena standing left in helmet and long chiton, holding wreath-bearing Nike in extended right hand and spear and shield in left, pomegranate in left field/ΙΥΖΖΙΥΩΥΛ, Apollo Sidetes, nude except for chlamys draped over upper arms, standing left before lighted altar, holding patera in right hand and olive sapling in left, behind his feet crow standing left, above altar ΖΗ. Unpublished with these letters in reverse field, but cf. BMC 18, Babelon II 1542 and Waddington 3437 (ΠΟΨ on obverse). Very rare. Very fine.

Side was a colony of Aeolian Cyme founded in the seventh or sixth century B.C., but the Greeks were apparently absorbed into the indigenous population, for in historical times they spoke a Cypriote dialect whose Semitic-appearing script has not yet been deciphered. The pomegranate, σδη, appeared on all coins of Side as a canting type. The city was a major center of the cult of Athena; however her appearance on its fourth-century coinage has been cited as evidence of local Athenian influence after the battle of Cnidus, as she has attributes which may have been inspired by Phidias' Athena Parthenos. Similar coins issued as Holmi in Cilicia suggest some connection between the two cities.

339



Side

Circa 195 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.81 gm). Head of Athena right in triple-crested helmet/Nike walking left, holding wreath in extended right hand and drapery in left, pomegranate in left field, across field magistrate's name ΔΕΙ-ΝΟ. SNG von Aulock 4787. Grose 8920, pl. 317, 4. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine/Very fine.

It has been traditional to date Asian broad-flanned tetradrachms of Attic weight to the period after the battle of Magnesia. However hoard evidence now suggests that this coinage began at Side around 216 B.C. and that the issues signed ΔΕΙ[ΝΟ] were produced between 199 and 192 B.C. (see H. Seyrig, "Monnaies Hellenistiques," RN 1963, pp. 57ff). The treaty of Apamea marks the end rather than the beginning of this coinage, probably because, as at Aspendus, the expenses associated with elevation to the status of a Roman ally depleted the city's bullion supply.

CILICIA

340



Celenderis

Circa 425-410 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.81 gm). Nude horseman seated side-saddle on horse galloping left, holding whip in left hand and grasping horse's bridle with right, border of dots/ΩΞ Δ ΞΙΧ, goat with beaded collar kneeling right on exergual line of dots between parallel lines. C. M. Kraay, "The Celenderis Hoard," NC 1962, pp. 1ff, no. 22 (O11/R11), pl. i, 17, same dies. SNG von Aulock 5629, same obverse die. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

Celenderis, a coastal town, claimed a foundation by Sandokos, father of Kinyras. The goat type has been explained by the legend of Kinyras, who founded a temple of Aphrodite in Cyprus in whose sanctuary young goats were used for purposes of divination. More likely the type was adopted simply because the goat was a very common inhabitant of the Cilician mountains. The nude horseman probably alludes to the horse breeding around Celenderis, which supplied mounts to the Persian cavalry. It may in addition be a canting type, as κελης was a Greek term for a riding horse. The heavy production of the Celenderis mint may be accounted for by the fact that it was a mustering place for the Persian army.

Celenderis

Circa 425-400 B.C., silver obol, Persic standard (0.66 gm). Gorgoneion with protruded tongue/Forepart of Pegasus left with curled wing, in incuse square with dotted border. BMC 14. Babelon II 1462, pl. cxxxix, 24. Weber 7520. Very fine.



Celenderis

Circa 405 B.C. or later, silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.76 gm). Nude horseman seated side-saddle on horse galloping right, holding whip in right hand and grasping horse's bridle with left, dotted exergual line and border/ΚΕΛΕΙΣ, goat kneeling left on dotted exergual line, head turned right. BMC 25. Boston 2116. Grose 9057, pl. 326, 6. Extremely fine.

The identification of the horse as a κέλης (see lot 340 above) raises the possibility that the rider's odd pose, which has been explained as the result of defective foreshortening, may in fact be a rendering of an apobates (see lot 66) in the act of dismounting, since the term κέλης was especially associated with the riding of several horses simultaneously (κελητίζειν). At any rate this nude figure is certainly a Greek horseman and not a Persian cavalryman, as the Persian sense of decency required trousers.



Tarsus

Pharnabazus, 379-374 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.89 gm). 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎠𐎺𐎠 (B'trēz), Baal of Tarsus, nude to waist, seated left on throne holding sceptre in right hand, ♀ in left field, linear border/𐎱𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎺𐎠 (Phrnēzw) 𐎶𐎠𐎺𐎠 (Khkh), bearded head of Ares left in crested helmet, cloak fastened at neck, linear border. SNG Berry 1288, same obverse die. SNG von Aulock 5931. Not in Babelon or *Pers. Ach.* Ex Leu 7 (1973), lot 263. Superb.

Tarsus was the chief city of Cilicia and the capital of its kings. When Asia came under the sway of Persia Cilicia was a mustering place for armed expeditions to the west, and as a result the mint of Tarsus was employed by various satraps in addition to their own capitals. Pharnabazus, son of Pharnaces, succeeded his father in 413 B.C. as satrap of the Persian province of Daseylium near the Hellespont. Throughout his career he meddled in the rivalries of Sparta and Athens, at first rendering aid to the Lacedaemonian side in the Peloponnesian War but later interceding for Athens in negotiations with the Great King. In 404 Alcibiades, banished from Athens, took refuge with Pharnabazus and was assassinated in his house. In 394 Pharnabazus shared the naval command with Conon in the battle of Cnidus. He spent the latter part of his career attempting the reconquest of Egypt from a base in Cilicia. It was during these years that he made use of the Tarsus mint, his earlier coinage having been issued from Cyzicus.

Tarsus

Datames, 378-372 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.36 gm). 𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎠𐎺𐎠 (B'trēz), Baal of Tarsus, nude to waist, seated right on throne, holding eagle-tipped sceptre in right hand and in left wand ending in barley ear and grape cluster, thymiaterion in right field, under throne forepart of humped bull right, all within turreted city walls/𐎱𐎠𐎺𐎠𐎶𐎠𐎺𐎠 (Tdnmw), satrap in Persian dress seated right testing arrow, bow in right field, winged solar disc above, border of dots. *Pers. Ach.* 198, pl. iv, 16. Babelon II 611, pl. cix, 6. Superb.

Datames, satrap of Cappadoecia, was a distinguished general of Carian birth. His biographer Cornelius Nepos ranked him near Hannibal and Hamilcar for military genius. He succeeded to the command of the Egyptian expedition after the death of Pharnabazus, whence the similarity of their Cilician coins. However he had enemies at the Persian court whose machinations forced him into revolt against the Great King. For a number of years he defeated all who were sent against him, but in the end he was treacherously slain by one of his colleagues in the satrapal revolt, Mithradates, son of Ariobarzanes.





Tarsus

Datames, 378-372 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.84 gm). (ϣϣϣϣ (B'ltz), Baal of Tarsus, nude to waist, seated right on throne, holding eagle-tipped sceptre in right hand and in left wand ending in barley ear and grape cluster, thymiaterion in right field, all within turreted city wall/The god Ana, nude, standing right and raising right hand in commanding gesture, before him Datames in chlamys standing left, also raising right hand in gesture of assent, labelled ϣϣϣϣ (Tdnmw), thymiaterion between them, all within temple [roof off flan in this specimen]. *Pers. Ach.* 194, pl. iv, 19. Babelon II 618, pl. cix, 12. SNG von Aulock 5946. Extremely fine.

Since the satrapal armies included Greek mercenaries as well as Asiatics, it is likely that the coinage struck for the troops bore deliberately vague or syncretistic types. Baal of Tarsus with his eagle-tipped sceptre could easily be interpreted by the Greeks as Olympian Zeus enthroned or even as Dionysus, thanks to his fruited wand, while the Asians could see in him a number of local deities. The god depicted on the reverse, labelled Ana (the Assyrian Anu?) on some dies, is nude in the Greek style, and his attitude resembles that of the Zeus Dolichenus worshipped a century later at Tarsus. The satrap too is shown in Greek attire.

Tarsus

Datames, 378-372 B.C., silver double siglos or stater, Persic standard (10.71 gm). Facing head of nymph turned very slightly to left, wearing ampyx and two-strand bead necklace, hair flowing freely, border of dots/ϣϣϣϣ (Tdnmw), bearded head of Ares right in crested helmet ornamented with spiral palmette, cloak fastened at neck, border of dots. *Pers. Ach.* 181, pl. iv, 11. Babelon II 602, pl. cviii, 18. SNG von Aulock 5937. Very fine/Extremely fine.

The types of Ares and a female head evidently copied from Cimon's Arethusa were introduced to the Cilician coinage by Pharnabazus and copied by Datames. The appeal to the Greeks is especially obvious in this case. Although the style and fabric are sufficiently similar to other satrapal coins of Cilicia to have led most numismatists to lump them all together under the mint of Tarsus, the Arethusa/Ares coins do not have a legend confirming this attribution, and O. Morkholm has gathered some evidence that they may have been struck at diverse Cilician mints (*Acta Archaeologica* XXX, 1959, p. 187).

CYPRUS

Salamis

Evagoras II, 361-351 B.C., gold tenth daric, Persic standard (0.70 gm). Head of Aphrodite right wearing droplet earring and turreted crown, hair rolled with formal curls down back of neck, linear border/EVA. draped bust of Athena left wearing crested, laureate Corinthian helmet. Babelon II 1168, pl. cxxviii, 8. Rare variant. Extremely fine.

Salamis, the most important city of Cyprus, was said to have been founded by Telamonian Teucer and named by him after his native island off the coast of Attica. Evagoras II was the grandson of Evagoras I, greatest of Cypriot patriots, who promoted Hellenism in Cyprus, gave refuge to many distinguished Athenian refugees and played a key role in Conon's victory at Cnidus. The family philhellenism is evident in the coinage of Evagoras II with its Greek, not Cypriot, legends and Athena type. Aphrodite however is a most appropriate Cypriot coin type since the island was one of the chief seats of her worship, whence her common epithet *Cypria*. According to legend she was born among the waves of the ocean and first came ashore at Paphos on Cyprus.

Salamis

Evagoras II as satrap of Caria, 351-349 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (14.16 gm). Uncertain Carian mint. Artaxerxes III right in running-kneeling position, wearing sandals and cidaris and drawing bow, border of dots/Evagoras in Persian garb on horseback charging right, holding spear in raised right hand, • in left field, dolphin to right under horse, border of dots. *Pers. Ach.* 620, pl. xvii, 14. Babelon II 122, pl. xci, 11. De Luynes 2947. Rare. Very fine.

Evagoras II was Persian satrap of Cyprus as well as king of Salamis. In 351 Cyprus joined the revolt of Egypt and Phoenicia against Artaxerxes III Ochus, Evagoras alone of the Cypriot kings remaining loyal to his overlord. He was driven from his throne and replaced by Pnytagoras, Hippias, satrap of Caria, gave him a fleet to help him recover his position. This coin is an example of the money minted by Evagoras in Caria while organizing his invasion force. The expedition failed, possibly due to the rapprochement of Pnytagoras and Artaxerxes, but the Great King rewarded his faithful vassal with the crown of Sidon in compensation.

346



347



348



KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA

Ariarathes I

332-322 B.C., silver hemistater or drachm of circa 350 B.C. or later, Persic standard (5.45 gm). Gaziura mint. 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐎴𐎧 (B7-Gazr), Baal of Gaziura, bearded, wreathed and nude to waist, seated left on throne, head facing, holding in extended right hand a wand ending in barley ear and grape cluster on which an eagle perches right, in left hand sceptre, Π in lower left field, border of dots/𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐎴𐎧 (Ariorth), griffin left attacking stag, linear border. B. Simonetta, "The Coinage of the Cappadocian Kings," NC 1961, pl. ii, 1. *Pers.* *Ach.* 388, pl. ix, 22. SNG von Aulock 6255. Extremely fine.

Around 353 Ariarathes succeeded to the satrapy around the Black Sea, where he issued coins from Sinope in Paphlagonia and Gaziura in Pontus. He assisted Ochus in the recovery of Egypt in 350 B.C. During Alexander's invasion he possessed himself of the satrapy of Cappadocia, where he set himself up as an independent king, displacing Alexander's appointee Sabictas. In 322 he was captured by Perdicas and Eumenes and crucified with his family, but one son escaped to Armenia and survived to reestablish the dynasty in Cappadocia. Ariarathes' Gaziuran coinage is clearly copied from the satrapal issues of Tarsus, with which Ariarathes probably became familiar when he joined the Egyptian force (see lot 343ff above).

KINGS OF SYRIA

Antiochus I Soter

280-260 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 274-270 B.C., Attic standard (17.23 gm). Seleucia-on-Tigris mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Apollo, nude except for drapery on right thigh, seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in right hand and resting left on bow, Δ below, Π in right field, border of dots. Naville X (Petrowicz collection, 1925), lot 848, same obverse die. Newell ESM 148. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine/Very fine and of excellent style.

From 293/2 Antiochus was associated with his father Seleucus as governor of the eastern provinces. On his accession as sole ruler he renounced Seleucus' ambitions in the west and laid the basis for a century of friendship with Macedon. During his reign he lost northern Asia Minor and much of the Asian coast, but he also repulsed the Gaulish invasion of Asia Minor, in honor of which he assumed the epithet *Soter* (Appian *Syr.* 65). After his death he was divinized as Antiochus Apollo Soter which, along with his introduction of the familiar Apollo on omphalos type, implies a particular devotion to this god.

Antiochus I Soter

280-260 B.C., silver tetradrachm struck after 278 B.C., Attic standard (17.12 gm). Ecbatana mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Apollo, nude except for drapery over right thigh, seated left on omphalos, holding three arrows in right hand and resting left on bow, at his feet forepart of horse feeding right, Σ in upper left field, Π in inner left field, border of dots. Newell ESM 519, pl. xxxviii, 14 and 15, same obverse die. Very fine plus.

The Ecbatana mint quickly followed Seleucia in adopting Antiochus' new royal portrait/Apollo coin types. In this mint's first issue the king was idealized and represented with youthful features, but the second issue presented him realistically, an older and careworn man, as here.

Seleucus II Callinicus

246-226 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.91 gm). Uncertain Syrian mint. Diademed head of Seleucus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, nude Apollo standing left, resting left elbow on tripod, between him and tripod Δ Σ over Δ . Newell WSM 1639, pl. lxxx, 2, same dies. Very fine plus with some obverse die breaks.

Seleucus II, son of Antiochus II by his first wife Laodice, was brought to the throne through his mother's treachery. His first act was to murder his stepmother Berenice, a sister of Ptolemy III, thus provoking a punitive invasion by Egypt. Further was followed with his brother Antiochus Hierax, who attempted to establish an independent kingdom in Asia Minor, with the Arsacid and Baetrian princes who had already established secessionist realms during his father's reign; and with Attalus of Pergamum who expanded his kingdom at Seleucus' expense. Certain of Seleucus' coins are difficult to attribute to any mint, and because of his constant campaigning the possibility exists that he had some issues coined under emergency conditions at places which were not regular Seleucid mints.





Seleucus II Callinicus

246-226 B.C., silver drachm of circa 232-228 B.C., Attic standard (4.07 gm). Antioch mint. Head of Athena right in crested Attic helmet, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. nude Apollo standing left, holding arrow in right hand and resting left on bow. Ⓢ in outer right field, Ⓢ in outer left field. Jameson 1680, this coin. Newell WSM 1014, pl. xxiv, 12, same dies. Extremely rare. Very fine plus.

The lovely style of this coin is in contrast with earlier issues from Antioch. It would seem that during the internecine struggle with Hierax a good deal of emergency coinage was produced. However at the time of this issue Hierax was at war with Attalus of Pergamum, and Seleucus and his coinage seem to have been freed from undue pressures.



Antiochus III the Great

223-187 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 212-204 B.C., Attic standard (17.11 gm). Susa mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in right hand and resting left on bow, flower in outer left field. Ⓢ in outer right field. Newell ESM 396, pl. xxx, 9. Naville-Ars Classica XII (1926), lot 1956. Scarce. Very fine plus.

Antiochus III, second son of Seleucus II, inherited a greatly reduced kingdom which had lost important provinces to separatist movements. He campaigned vigorously in Syria and Palestine, Armenia, Parthia, Bactria and even India and Arabia before making the mistake of challenging the might of the Roman Senate. This coin dates from the time of his eastern campaigns, which though long and arduous had no better result than to reduce the Parthian and Bactrian kingdoms to vassalage. The distinctive style of this portrait, with its peaked features and receding hairline, was introduced at Susa shortly after it made its appearance at Ecbatana and must have been inspired by the sight of the king himself as he passed through his eastern cities. On the possibility that the flower is a lily (Persian *susān*) and thus a canting mint mark, see ESM p. 145 and n.47.



Demetrius I Soter

162-150 B.C., silver drachm of circa 160 B.C., Attic standard (3.98 gm). Seleucia-on-Tigris mint? Diademed head of Demetrius right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in right hand and resting left on bow, border of dots. E. Rogers, "Rare and Unpublished Coins of the Seleucid Kings of Syria," NC 1912, p. 249, 17. Rare. Extremely fine with obverse die breaks.

Demetrius I, second son of Seleucus IV, was raised in Rome as a hostage. In 162 he escaped with the connivance of the historian Polybius and won the throne from his cousin Antiochus V. One of his first concerns was to quell the revolt of Timarchus, satrap of Babylon, who had proclaimed himself king on the death of Antiochus IV. Demetrius' success in this venture led to his acclamation as *Soter*. He then proceeded to efface the memory of Timarchus by various means, including overstriking his coins with types of his own. The specimen published by Rogers was such an overstrike, and the barbarous style of the present piece also bespeaks its hasty emission.



Demetrius I Soter

162-150 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 156/5 B.C., Attic standard (16.87 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Demetrius right, laurel wreath around/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Tyche seated left on throne with leg in form of winged monster, holding sceptre in right hand and cornucopiae in left. Newell SMA 100. Naville X (Petrovicz collection, 1925), lot 1090, 1091. SNG Copenhagen 232. Very fine plus.

The Antioch mint began producing coinage for Demetrius promptly upon his arrival, but it did not use the title *Soter* until about 155. The laurel wreath of the obverse is a homage to Apollo, patron god of the legitimate Seleucid line which Demetrius represented. At the same time it may also have symbolized his striking victories—first the capture of Antioch and later the recovery of Babylon and the suppression of the Jewish revolt. The reverse figure of his coinage has sometimes been described as Demeter, his namesake, rather than Tyche.

150-145 B.C., silver tetradrachm of October 149-October 148 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.24 gm). Tyre mint. Diademed and draped bust of Alexander right, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, trident under feet, in left field Tyre monogram on club, in right field date ΔΞΡ (Year 164 of the Seleucid era) over Ϟ, border of dots. Rogers 8. Very fine plus.

Encouraged by Ptolemy VI this commoner laid claim to the throne of Syria as a son of Antiochus IV. He defeated and slew Demetrius I in battle and reigned for several years until himself overthrown by Demetrius II. In addition to striking coins in the regular Seleucid series Alexander instituted a novel Phoenician coinage, struck in Phoenician cities on the Phoenician standard. This coinage shows a strong Ptolemaic influence, the reverse being virtually identical to that of Ptolemaic tetradrachms, even down to the order of the legend.



Demetrius II Nicator

First reign, 146-138 B.C., silver tetradrachm of October 144-October 143 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.14 gm). Tyre mint. Diademed and draped bust of young Demetrius right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, trident under feet, in left field Tyre monogram over club, in right field date ΘΞΡ (Year 169 of the Seleucid era) over Μ, border of dots. Rogers 34. From the R. A. van Every collection. Superb.

Eldest son of Demetrius I, Demetrius Nicator was sent to Cnidus for safety when Alexander invaded Syria. In 145, after some years of exile, he seized the kingdom and Cleopatra the queen, Alexander having lost the support of Ptolemy. Almost immediately he lost Antioch to Alexander's young son Antiochus VI through the scheming of Tryphon. He fled to Seleucia, but the cities of the Phoenician coast remained loyal to him throughout his reign. In 141 Demetrius declared war against Parthia but was captured and held in honorable captivity for a number of years.



Antiochus VI Epiphanes Dionysus

144-142 B.C., silver drachm of October 144-October 143 B.C., Attic standard (4.00 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed and radiate head of Antiochus right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ, nude Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in right hand and resting left on bow, Ϟ between legs, in exergue date ΘΞΡ (Year 169 of the Seleucid era) and ΣΤΑ. As Newell SMA 235ff. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 293. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

In the summer of 144 B.C. the troops at Apamea, instigated by an officer named Diodotus, revolted against Demetrius II in favor of Alexander Bala's son Antiochus. Demetrius abandoned Antioch to the new king and his regent, who emphasized the child's alleged descent from Antiochus IV by bestowing that king's title *Epiphanes* on the child and adopting his radiate coin portrait. The inspiration behind the second epithet is unknown. The letters ΣΤΑ alternate on this coinage with ΤΡΤ, clearly short for Tryphon, the name assumed by Diodotus; ΣΤΑ is probably short for Staphylos, a king of Assyria who protected the young Dionysus. In this context it is not clear whether it is another name for Tryphon denoting his role as the child's guardian or, as argued by Newell, simply the name of a mint official.



Antiochus VI Epiphanes Dionysus

144-142 B.C., silver tetradrachm of October 143-October 142 B.C., Attic standard (16.91 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed and radiate head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ, Dioscuri with spears galloping left, behind them ΤΡΤ over Ϟ over ΣΤΑ, OP under horses, all within wreath of lotus, wheat ears and ivy. Newell SMA 242. Extremely fine.

The Dioscuri, who had appeared earlier on coinage of Seleucus I, were popular deities in Syria under the name *Kabeiroi Syrioi* (Καβείροι Συρίων), with their cult centered at Seleucia-on-Orontes. The wreath is Dionysiac in character.



361



Antiochus VII Evergetes Sidetes

138-129 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.70 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, Athena standing left, holding small wreath-bearing Nike in right hand, left resting on spear and shield with gorgoneion ornament, in outer left field ⬥ over Α, all within laurel wreath. Newell SMA 282. Naville X (Petrowicz collection, 1925), lot 1290. Nearly extremely fine.

Antiochus VII, brother of Demetrius II, was raised in Side in Pamphylia away from the succession of usurpers in Syria. When his brother was captured in Media in 138, he set out for Syria to claim the throne for the true Seleucid line. He was acclaimed by the people and easily routed the odious Tryphon, who had long since put the child Antiochus VI out of the way. Sidetes married the queen Cleopatra (formerly wife of both Alexander Bala and Demetrius II). He recovered Palestine and went to war against the Parthians, temporarily regaining Babylonia, but he fell in battle in 129.

362



Antiochus VII Evergetes Sidetes

138-129 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.14 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, Nike walking left, holding filleted wreath in right hand and lifting drapery with left, ⬥ in outer left field, Η Π under tips of wings. Newell SMA 307. Jameson 1734. Very fine/Extremely fine.

363



Antiochus VII Evergetes Sidetes

138-129 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 136/5 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.00 gm). Tyre mint. Diademed and draped bust of Antiochus right, border of dots/ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, trident under feet, in left field ⬥ over Tyre monogram on club, in right field ΑΣ over date ΙΟΡ (Year 177 of the Seleucid era), ⬥ between eagle's legs, border of dots. Rogers 64. SNG Copenhagen 334. Naville X (Petrowicz collection, 1925), lot 1260. Very fine plus.

⬥ is the monogram for ΙΕΡΑΣ, as ΑΣ is for ΑΣΤΑΟΤ, titles of Tyre.

364



Demetrius II Nicator

Second reign, 129-125 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 127/6 B.C., Attic standard (16.52 gm). Ake-Ptolemais mint. Diademed and bearded head of Demetrius right, fillet border/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Δ[ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ], Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding wreath-bearing Nike in extended right hand and sceptre in left, in exergue monogram and M. Newell LSM 4. Very fine plus.

After nearly a decade of captivity a Persianized Demetrius was released by Phraates in order to raise a rebellion against his brother Antiochus Sidetes, who was threatening Parthia with invasion. When Sidetes fell in battle, Phraates vainly sought to recapture Antiochus, but he escaped to Antioch to reclaim the newly vacant throne. However he was soon drawn into the dynastic squabbles of the Ptolemies on behalf of his mother-in-law Cleopatra, with the result that Ptolemy Evergetes raised another pretender against him, Alexander Zebina. He captured Antioch with the help of his Egyptian army. For a year or two longer Demetrius retained the Phoenician cities and Seleucia, however after a serious defeat by Alexander Demetrius' wife Cleopatra refused him sanctuary at Ptolemais, and he was assassinated at Tyre in 125. He is depicted here bearded in the Parthian manner.

Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII

126-121 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 125 B.C., Attic standard (16.64 gm). Ake-Ptolemais mint. Jugate heads of Cleopatra, diademed and veiled, and Antiochus, diademed, to right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΛΙΣΗ[Σ] ΚΑΙ ΟΥΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥΤ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding small wreath-bearing Nike in extended right hand and sceptre in left, Σ in left field. Newell LSM 8. Naville X (Petrowicz collection, 1925), lot 1383. Rare. Extremely fine.

When Cleopatra refused to shelter Demetrius at Ptolemais in 126 she seized the reins of government for herself and their son Antiochus, and thus coinage in their joint names began immediately at Ake-Ptolemais. After Demetrius' death Cleopatra divided the Seleucid realm with Alexander Zebina but soon won the support of Ptolemy against his own candidate, taking possession of Antioch in 122 B.C. Relations between mother and son were not so happy, however, breeding mutual suspicion and resentment. Sometime in 121/20 Cleopatra plotted Antiochus' death, but he forced her to drink the poisoned cup she had prepared for him and thus rid himself of her regency.

Antiochus VIII Grypus

121-96 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 117/16 B.C., Attic standard (16.58 gm). Sidon mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥΤ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΤΣ, Zeus Ouranios, nude to waist, head adorned with crescent, standing left, holding star of eight rays in extended right hand and sceptre in left, in outer right field ΣΙΔΩΝ ΠΡΑΞ in three lines over ΕΞ, in exergue date ΙΘΡ (Year 196 of the Seleucid era), all within laurel wreath. BMC 8. From the R. A. van Every collection. About extremely fine.

Antiochus VIII Grypus

121-96 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 117-115 B.C., Attic standard (16.04 gm). Ake-Ptolemais mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥΤ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΤΣ, Zeus Ouranios, nude to waist, head adorned with crescent, standing left, holding star of eight rays on extended right hand and sceptre in left, M in outer left field, all within laurel wreath. Newell LSM 32. Naville XV (1930), lot 1084. Naville X (Petrowicz collection, 1925), lots 1405, 1406. Extremely fine.

Antiochus VIII Grypus

121-96 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 111-109 B.C., Attic standard (16.85 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥΤ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΤΣ, Zeus Ouranios, nude to waist, head adorned with crescent, standing left, holding star of eight rays in extended right hand and sceptre in left, in outer left field Α over Κ in inner right field, all in laurel wreath. Newell SMA 389. From the R. A. van Every collection. Extremely fine.

In 113 Grypus' half-brother Cyzicienus raised an army and invaded Syria, quickly capturing Antioch and Ptolemais. In the following years the brothers traded possession of the capital and other major cities, vengefully murdering one another's wives in turn. In 111 Grypus regained Antioch from Cyzicienus and began his third sojourn there.

365



366



367



368





Antiochus VIII Grypus

121-96 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 108-96 B.C., Attic standard (15.80 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ]. Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding in right hand a small Nike who crowns him and sceptre in left, Σ in outer left field, Δ under throne, all in laurel wreath. Newell SMA 405. Jameson 1744. Superb.

Newell showed (SMA pp. 103ff) that Cyzicus must have expelled Grypus from Antioch for a third time in 108. Grypus recovered the capital the following year from his base in Seleucia, which he rewarded for its loyalty with a decree of autonomy. He now retained Antioch unmolested until his murder in 96 by his general Heraclion. During his final reign in Antioch he established the reverse type which was to become standard for the Seleucid coinage of the first century.

370



Antiochus IX Cyzicus

116-95 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 113/12 B.C., Attic standard (16.45 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Cyzicus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΟΗ ΑΤΟΠΟΥΣ. Athena standing left, holding small wreath-bearing Nike in right hand and resting left on spear and shield ornamented with gorgoneion, in outer left field Σ over Δ , Δ in inner right field, all within laurel wreath. Newell SMA 383. Extremely fine.

Antiochus IX, though popularly called *Cyzicus* for the city where he was reared, officially adopted the epithet *Philopator* and further suggested filial piety (and dynastic legitimacy) by using the coin types of his father Antiochus VII. He invaded Cilicia with Egyptian backing and eventually expelled Grypus from Antioch in 113. This and the following coin represent issues from his first stay in the capital, which lasted only a year.

371



Antiochus IX Cyzicus

116-95 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 113/12 B.C., Attic standard (16.70 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Cyzicus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΟΗ ΑΤΟΠΟΥΣ. Athena standing left, holding small wreath-bearing Nike in right hand and resting left on spear and shield ornamented with gorgoneion, Σ over Δ in outer left field, O in inner right field, all within laurel wreath. Newell SMA 385. From the R. A. van Every collection. About extremely fine.

372



Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator

95-94 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.61 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Seleucus right, fillet border/[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ [ΝΙΚΙΑΤΟΡΟΥΣ]. Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding in right hand a small Nike who crowns him and sceptre in left, Δ over Σ over Δ in outer left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. Newell SMA 421. Extremely fine.

Seleucus VI, son of Grypus, took up his father's war with Cyzicus, announcing his allegiance by the use of his father's epithet *Epiphanes* and his grandfather's epithet *Nicator*; the same continuity is implied by his adoption of Grypus' final coin type. Seleucus slew his uncle in battle, but his cousin Antiochus Eusebes continued the struggle and expelled Seleucus from Syria. He took refuge in Cilicia, establishing himself in Mopsus, but he so antagonized the citizens by his autocratic behavior that they burned him to death in his palace.

Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator

95-94 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.49 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Seleucus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding in right hand a small Nike who crowns him and in left sceptre, Π under throne, all within laurel wreath. SNG Copenhagen 415. Naville X (Petrowicz collection, 1925), lot 1499. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine plus.

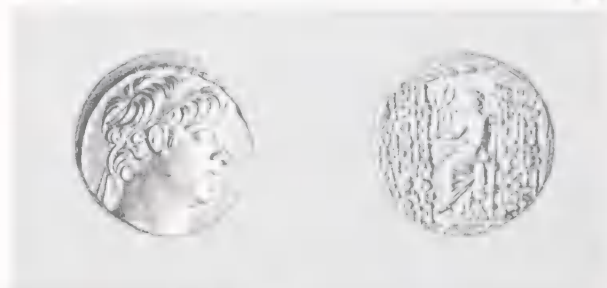


373

Antiochus X Eusebes Philopator

95-92 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 94-92 B.C., Attic standard (15.90 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Antiochus right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding in right hand small Nike who crowns him and in left sceptre, Σ over Α in outer left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. Newell SMA 430. Jameson 1759, *Fleur de coin*.

Antiochus X, son of Cyzicenus, adopted his father's epithet *Philopator* and set out to avenge him. He drove Seleucus VI, his father's murderer, from Antioch but was himself simultaneously attacked by Seleucus' two brothers Philippos and Demetrius III, who forced him to take refuge in Parthia.



374

Philippos Philadelphus

92-83 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 89-83 B.C., Attic standard (15.48 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head of Philippos right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ[ΩΣ] ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding in right hand small Nike who crowns him and in left sceptre, Κ in outer left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. Not in Newell SMA. SNG Copenhagen, BMC: possibly unpublished. From the R. A. van Every collection. Very fine.

Philippos, whose epithet reflects his alignment with his brother, was one of the last Seleucids to hold power in Syria. In 83 B.C. Tigranes of Armenia was asked to put an end to the wasteful dynastic wars so long waged by the two rival lines of the Seleucid dynasty. He instituted a reign of peace in Syria which ended only with the region's annexation by Rome.

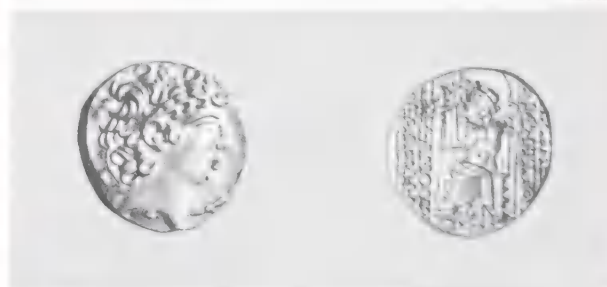


375

Philippos Philadelphus

92-83 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 57-55 B.C., Attic standard (15.18 gm). Autonomous issue of Antioch. Diademed head of Philippos right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ[ΩΣ] ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus, nude to waist, seated left on throne, holding in right hand small Nike who crowns him and in left sceptre, ΑΞ in inner left field, Δ under throne, all within laurel wreath. A. R. Bellinger, "Notes on Some Coins from Antioch in Syria," *ANS MN V* (1952), pp. 53ff, pl. xii, 6. E. T. Newell, "The Pre-imperial Coinage of Roman Antioch," *NC* 1919, p. 87, no. 1, pl. vi, l. Extremely fine.

Curiously the autonomous city of Antioch continued to strike anachronistic coins in the name of Philippos for years after his death. The monogram in the left field may stand for Aulus Gabinius, legate of Pompey and proconsular governor of Syria 57-55 B.C. The style of these late issues is notably degenerate in comparison with lifetime issues (see preceding lot).



376



Seleucia Pieria

99/98 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.00 gm). Veiled and turreted bust of Tyche of Seleucia right, fillet border/ΣΤΑΙΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ[ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜ]ΩΝ, filleted thunderbolt on cushion atop throne, under throne date Ι (Year 10, autonomous era), Ρ in lower right field, all within laurel wreath. De Luynes 3460. Cf. SNG Berry 1422 (Year 11). Very fine plus.

Seleucia Pieria, founded by Seleucus I in 300 B.C., shortly before his foundation of Antioch, became the port of the capital and an important Seleucid mint. The city was granted its autonomy in 109/8 during the civil war between Antiochus VIII and IX (see lot 369 above). It shortly inaugurated its own coinage, dated from the year of its independence, at one with the Seleucid coinage in style and fabric but bearing types relating to the cult of Zeus. His thunderbolt itself was a cult object at Seleucia (Appian Syr. 58).



Tripolis

105/104 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.16 gm). Jugate busts of Dioscuri right, laureate and draped, star of eight rays above each, fillet border; rosette countermark in lower right field/ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ, Tyche standing left, holding rudder in right hand and cornucopiae in left, ΦΙ beneath her, in outer left field date Η (Year 8) above ear of grain, all within laurel wreath. BMC 4, pl. xxvi, 3. Very rare. Very fine plus.

The ancient city of Tripolis was a joint foundation of Tyre, Sidon and Aradus, and it was divided into three quarters each inhabited by a different race, as is well attested by ancient authors. The city served as a mint for the Seleucid kings but also produced an autonomous coinage, at first dated according to the Seleucid era but after its liberation in 112/11 B.C. according to its own era. Again the influence of the Seleucid coinage is very clear in general style and lettering; the obverse type seems to be an adaptation of the joint coinage of Cleopatra Thea and her son (see lot 365 above), turned to the honor of the Dioscuri who were favorite gods at Tripolis.



Tyre

332-306 B.C., silver didrachm of 321 B.C.?, Attic standard (8.87 gm). Melqart riding right on hippocamp and drawing bow, waves below represented by parallel zigzag lines, border of dots and dashes/Owl standing right, crook and flail over far shoulder, in right field ΠΟ (Phoenician letter *ajin* and Year 11), border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 310. Cf. BMC 36 (Year 10). Extremely fine.

Tyre was a colony of Sidon, located about twenty miles south of the mother city, which it eventually surpassed in wealth and importance, though the Persians always gave preference to Sidon. By the fifth century the original site of Tyre had been abandoned for an island. The coin types reflect the importance of the sea in the city's economy. It has been suggested that the owl type, reminiscent of the Athenian coinage, should rather be regarded as some kind of hawk, possibly deriving its inspiration from Egypt where the hawk, along with the crook and flail, was a mark of kingship.



Tyre

126/5 B.C.-65/6 A.D., silver shekel of 96/5 B.C., Phoenician standard (13.46 gm). Laureate head of Melqart right, lion skin tied about neck [off flan in this specimen], border of dots/ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ [ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΡΑΩΝ], eagle standing left on prow, palm branch over far shoulder, in left field date ΨΑ (Year 31) over club, Π monogram in right field, Punic letter 𐤕 between eagle's legs, border of dots. BMC 118. About extremely fine.

Tyre was the seat of a famous purple dyeing industry whose patron was Herakles-Melqart, mythical discoverer of the dye murex. Though it was destroyed by Alexander, Tyre revived to fall under the control first of the Ptolemies and then of the Seleucids. The shekels with the head of Melqart belong to the period of autonomy and Roman alliance begun in 126 B.C. with the expulsion of the Seleucids. The eagle of the reverse appears to be a legacy from the Ptolemaic coinage.

Babylon

Uncertain satrap, 331-306 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (16.79 gm). Baal seated left on throne, holding sceptre in right hand, border of dots/Lion walking left, Γ above, border of dots. *Pers. Ach.* 287. BMC 36, pl. xxii, 3. Fine/Very fine plus.

Mazaeus was serving as Darius' governor of Egypt but surrendered his territory promptly to Alexander. He was rewarded with an appointment in Babylon where he continued to strike satrapal money for the payment of his troops, retaining the type of Baal of Larsus from his Cilician issues and the minting techniques of his Phoenician craftsmen. Somehow this currency won such local acceptance that it continued to be produced by his successors side by side with the normal Alexandrine coinage, which enjoyed a wider circulation.

Uncertain Bactrian mint

Circa 323-315 B.C., silver drachm, Aryandic standard (3.10 gm). Head of Athena right in crested Attic helmet adorned with spiral palmette and three olive leaves/Eagle standing left, head turned right, above two grape clusters on stalk. Mitchiner 26c. BMC *Attica* pl. vii, 10. Very rare. Very fine.

Even before the closing of the Athenian mint by the Macedonians certain regions in Asia had supplemented the scant supply of owls which circulated in their economy with imitations of their own devising. Some of the Macedonian satraps continued this practice wherever they encountered resistance to the Alexandrine coinage among the naturally conservative orientals. According to Mitchiner the series in which an eagle replaces the time-honored owl represents a transitional stage moving away from the Athenian prototypes towards an acceptance of the Seleucid coinage in Bactria. It is struck on the lightweight Aryandic standard, a Perso-Macedonian system based on a tetradrachm of 14 grams.

ACHAEMENID PERSIA

Darius or Xerxes

Circa 490 B.C., gold daric, Persic standard (8.28 gm). Sardes mint. Great King right in running-kneeling position, wearing candys and cidaris and holding bow in left hand and transverse spear in right, quiver at shoulder/Irregular oblong incuse with raised vertical ridge up center. E. S. G. Robinson, "The Beginnings of Achaemenid Coinage," NC 1958, pl. xv, 16; same reverse die as pl. xv, 11. About very fine.

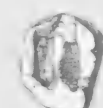
The Persians adopted coinage from the Lydians in the wake of Cyrus' capture of Sardes in 546 B.C. Hoard evidence suggests that they continued to issue the coinage of Croesus with slightly reduced weights (see lot 321 above) for some years before introducing a specifically Persian coinage. The familiar king with spear and bow appears to have been introduced quite early in the fifth century, perhaps on the accession of Xerxes in 486 (Robinson *art. cit.*, p. 188). Since the daric was a widely used international currency, its types remained unchanged down to the fall of the Achaemenid empire. The arduous task of establishing chronology depends on the study of die sequences, beginning with the reverse dies which are known to have been used over longer periods of time than the obverse dies (S. P. Noe, "Two Hoards of Persian Sigloi," NNM 136, New York, 1956). Inasmuch as this specimen shares its reverse die with a daric of the very early king shooting type, and in roughly the same condition, it can probably be placed near the beginning of the series; the style is the 'neat' style of Noe's Group VIII, pl. x.

PARTHIA

Arsaces II

Circa 211-191 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.12 gm). Hecatompylos mint? Beardless bust of Arsaces left, wearing *bushliq*, torque and cloak, border of dots/ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ behind archer holding bow seated right on stool, eagle in lower right field, border of dots. Sellwood 6/1. Superb.

About 238 a group of nomads from Khurasan overran the Seleucid satrapy of Parthia under the leadership of their king Arsaces. The new kingdom adopted Persian religion, customs and political organization but modelled its coinage on that of the Seleucid empire which had formerly circulated in this area. After 209 Antiochus the Great reimposed Seleucid suzerainty on Arsaces' heir, Arsaces II, and it is likely that the Arsacid coinage was suppressed in favor of the Seleucid coinage.





Mithradates I

Circa 171-137 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.00 gm). Seleucia mint. Diademed and draped bust of Mithradates right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΤ on right and ΑΡΣΑΚΟΤ ΦΙΛΗΛΛΗΝΟΣ on left of nude Herakles standing left, holding cantharus in right hand and club and lion skin in left, XΡ in exergue. Sellwood 13/1. Extremely fine.

After the Roman defeat of Antiochus the Great in 189 the Parthian kingdom was again able to expand. Mithradates passed into the Bactrian kingdoms to the east and Mesopotamia in the west. The latter was a particularly valued prize because of its abundant supply of grain and its important Hellenistic capital Seleucia, which became a center for the dissemination of Greek, especially Seleucid, influence. The Seleucid model is especially evident in early tetradrachms such as this, with its Hellenized portrait facing right, as opposed to the leftward orientation of the Arsacid drachms, its use of a Greek deity in the nude for the reverse and the title *Philhellene*. Coins struck in Seleucia are dated according to the Seleucid era beginning in 312 B.C.



Mithradates II

Circa 123-88 B.C., silver drachm (4.25 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Mithradates left, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΠΙΛΑΝΟΝΣ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow, border of dots. Sellwood 27/1. Superb.

Mithradates II is regarded as the greatest of Parthian monarchs after his uncle Mithradates I. He ruled at a time of great prosperity and was the first Arsacid to open relations with Rome by sending an embassy to Sulla in 92 B.C. His coinage is the first to display the square arrangement of the legend which is so characteristic of the Parthian series.



Gotarzes I

Circa 90-80 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.03 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and draped bust of Gotarzes left, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 30/11. Extremely fine.

There are suggestions that Gotarzes was a usurper rather than a legitimate heir of Mithradates II. This may explain why Tigranes, who had been placed on the Armenian throne by Mithradates, now made war on the Parthian empire and annexed parts of Media to his own kingdom. Gotarzes was forced to relinquish to him the title 'king of kings' but retained the eastern reaches of his empire.



Sinatruces

Circa 77-70 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.77 gm). Ecbatana mint? Jacketed bust of Sinatruces left wearing tiara ornamented with horn and crest of kneeling stags, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow. Sellwood 33/2. Very fine plus.

Sinatruces was 80 years of age when summoned from his banishment among the nomads to become king of Parthia. His coin portraiture is sufficiently realistic to betray his age as well as the steppe motifs of his attire.

Darius?

Circa 70 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.83 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of king facing, wearing necklace with central medallion, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΑΗΝΟΣ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow, Α below. Sellwood 35/3. Very rare. Very fine.

Due to the Parthian practice of retaining the name of the dynastic founder on virtually all coinage the attribution of many pieces is of necessity conjectural. This may belong to Darius, a prince of Media Atropatene who was descended from the Arsacids through his mother. This issue presents two innovations – the appearance of a facing bust and the use of mint marks.



Darius?

Circa 70 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.00 gm). Rhagae mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of king left, wearing torque with incomplete end visible, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΑΗΝΟΣ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which Ϟ, Sellwood 36/5. Very fine plus.



390

Phraates III

70-57 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.13 gm). Court mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Phraates left, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΝΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΑΗΝΟΣ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which Ξ, Sellwood 38/3. Superb.

Phraates III was probably the son of Sinatruces. His reign was briefly interrupted by the usurpation of Darius (see preceding lots).



391

Orodes II

Circa 57-38 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.01 gm). Rhagae mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Orodes left with wart on forehead, wearing torque with sea horse finial, star in front of head, star and crescent behind, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΑΣΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΑΝΥΤΑΦΑΗΝΟΝ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which Ϟ, anchor behind throne. Sellwood 48/9. About extremely fine.

Orodes and his brother Mithradates III together murdered their father Phraates III, but the two soon fell to disputing the succession between themselves. Orodes proved the victor in large measure because Aulus Gabinius, the Roman governor of Syria, refused Mithradates' request for aid. The new king had to contend with anarchy and the growing power of both Rome and Armenia. His most notable achievement was his unexpected overwhelming defeat of a Roman invasion force at Carrhae in 53 B.C., at which Crassus and thirty thousand Roman soldiers were killed or captured. This disaster stunned the Roman world but produced many benefits for the Parthian kingdom, including a period of economic growth which is attested by the plentiful coinage of Orodes. The wart, later regarded as a symbol of genuine Arsacid breeding, appears for the first time on the coin portraits of Orodes. The anchor which appears on the reverse of this coin may either be copied from Seleucid coins or symbolize a Susan god.



392



Phraates IV

Circa 38-2 B.C., billon tetradrachm, reduced Attic standard (13.23 gm). Seleucia mint. Diademed and jacketed bust of Phraates left, border of dots/[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΥ[ΩΣ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΩΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ [ΕΗ]ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ [ΦΙΛΑ]ΛΛΗΝΟΣ arranged in square around king seated left on throne, holding bow in extended right hand and sceptre in left, ☞ in upper left field, Α between feet of king, Α under throne. Cf. Sellwood 54/11 (lacks Α). Very fine plus.

Phraates IV, second son of Orodes, took a leaf from his father's book in ascending to the throne by means of parricide and fratricide. These loathsome actions created an environment ripe for rebellion, and while Phraates was confronted with the usurpation of one Tiridates the Romans were tempted to try the recovery of the standards lost at Carrhae. However Phraates suppressed his rival and defeated the army led by Antony, which nearly suffered the same catastrophe it had burned to avenge.



Phraates IV

Circa 38-2 B.C., silver drachm, Attic standard (4.02 gm). Court mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Phraates left with wart on forehead, wearing head necklace with central medallion, behind head eagle to left holding wreath in beak, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ[ΩΣ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΩΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which Ε+, palm branch behind throne. Sellwood 52/18. Extremely fine.

The eagle on the obverse of Phraates' coins alternates with a Nike who crowns him. Both clearly symbolize victory and no doubt allude to his decisive successes against Tiridates and especially Antony.



Phraataces and Musa

2-4 A.D., billon tetradrachm, reduced Attic standard (12.63 gm). Seleucia mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ] in curve around diademed and jacketed bust of Phraataces left with wart on forehead, short hair revealing ear and hoop earring, in front of head small Nike flying right with wreath, ΠΤ between ends of diadem, border of dots/ΘΕΑΥΟΥΠ-ΑΝΙΑC ΜΟΥΧΗC ΒΑΣΙΑ around draped bust of Musa right, wearing diadem and tiara, double droplet earring and necklace, in front of head small Nike flying right to crown her, [ΞΑ] between ends of diadem, border of dots. Sellwood 58/2. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Phraataces was the son of Phraates IV and Musa, an Italian slave girl presented to the king by Augustus in grateful thanks for the return of the standards lost at Carrhae. She exercised such power over his affections that she was able to persuade him to exile his other children and appoint Phraataces heir, whereupon mother and son eliminated him by means of poison in 2 B.C. Several years later the two were married, a union hardly more shocking than any of the varieties of incest practiced by the Hellenistic Greek dynasties but vigorously condemned by Roman writers.



Phraataces and Musa

2-4 A.D., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.76 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Phraataces left, flanked by two small wreath-bearing Nikes, border of dots/ΜΟΥΧΗC ΒΑΣΙΑΥΟΥΠ-ΑΝΙΑC, draped bust of Musa left wearing diademed tiara, Α in front. Sellwood 58/6. Extremely fine.

During the joint reign of Phraataces and Musa a Roman army led by Julius Caesar invaded Parthia. Phraataces and Caesar conferred on an island in the Euphrates river while their armies waited on opposite banks, and Caesar obtained Phraataces' promise not to intrude in the affairs of Armenia. Following a revolt of the nobility Phraataces took refuge in Roman territory but apparently died not long afterward.

Vonones I

Circa 8-12 A.D., silver drachm, Attic standard (3.61 gm). Ecbatana mint? BACIA TC ONΩNH, diademed and draped bust of Vonones left with short Roman-style haircut revealing full ear and earring, border of dots/BACIA TC ONΩNH C NEIKHCAC ARTA BANON arranged in square around Nike standing right, holding diadem in right hand and palm branch in left, ☞ in front. Sellwood 60/5. Extremely fine.

Vonones, a son of Phraates IV, was summoned back from exile in Rome to succeed Orodes II after the latter had been assassinated by a faction of the nobility. However his Romanized ways were offensive to the Parthian aristocracy, and soon another faction raised up a pretender against him. The reverse legend of Vonones' drachms celebrates his victory over this rival, Artabanus, king of Media Atropatene.



398

Artabanus II

Circa 10-38 A.D., silver drachm (3.88 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Artabanus left, border of dots/[BACIAEAC] BACIAE[AN AI]C ANOV E VEHETOV ΔIXAIOV [E]III+ANOV [IAI]AAHXOC arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which ☞. Sellwood 61/6. Extremely fine.

Despite the initial setback recorded on the coins of Vonones (see preceding lot) Artabanus returned from Media Atropatene and forced Vonones to flee, first to Armenia and finally to Syria. Although Artabanus faced several rebellions during his long reign, he was always able to retire to his native land and return as victor, and the disorders do not seem to have run deep enough to undermine the general prosperity of the times. Artabanus was an Arsacid on his mother's side, but his upbringing in Media Atropatene had exposed him to other cultural influences. His tenure of the throne marks the end of Parthian philhellenism and the beginning of a deliberate campaign to Persianize the culture of the realm.



399

Vonones II

Circa 51 A.D., silver drachm (3.70 gm). Ecbatana mint? Jacketed bust of Vonones facing with very short beard and wart on forehead, wearing tiara ornamented with horn on each side, head flanked by six-pointed stars, border of dots/[ΔCICACAC] ΔCICACA[W] AI IANO[Π]I VEHETOV ΔIXAIOV [E]III+ANOV [IAI]AAHXOC arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which ☞. Sellwood 67/1. D. Sellwood, "A Die-Engraver Sequence for Parthian Drachms," NC 1967, pp. 13ff, pl. i, 55. Very fine.

Vonones II, another king of Media Atropatene, acceded to the Parthian throne on the death of Gotarzes II. Roman historians describe his reign as short and inglorious.



400

Vologases I

Circa 51-78 A.D., silver drachm (3.57 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Vologases left with wart on forehead, wearing earring, Parthian letters 𐭠𐭣 (FC) behind head, border of dots/BACIAEAC BACIAEAC N HAN[IV] VEHETOV ΔIXAIOV [E]III+ANOV [IAI]AAHXOC arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which ☞. Sellwood 71/1 and *art. cit.* (see lot 399 above) pl. i, 59. Extremely fine.

Vologases I was probably a brother of Gotarzes II and seems to have been in possession of Mesopotamia only, with Vonones probably retaining Iran proper. Vologases' succession was soon challenged by his son Vardanes II (c. 55-58 A.D.), but the rebellion was eventually crushed. The presence of the royal name in Parthian script indicates that Vologases wished to be distinguished from the rival aspirant to the throne, and also that Greek was a dead or dying language in his kingdom. Vologases seems to have sought to diminish Hellenic influence within his realm by founding Vologasia, a rival to Seleucia intended to divert its trade. Under Vologases Parthia also suffered an invasion from Rome, led by Corbulo.



401



Pacorus II

Circa 78-105 A.D., silver drachm (3.73 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of beardless Pacorus left with long hair revealing earring, border of dots/□ΑΗ|ΑΡΑΕ|□ΑΗΑΡΑ|Ν| ΑΡ ΙΑΝ|Δ ΙΥΗΤ|ΟΔ ΔΙΧΑ|ΙΥ |Ι|ΙΙΤΑΝΟΒ |ΑΙΑ|ΑΑΗΧ|Ε arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath with Α. Sellwood 73/11 and *art. cit.* (see lot 399 above) pl. i, 61. Superb.

Pacorus succeeded to the throne in Iran while Mesopotamia passed from Vologases I to his son Vologases II. The two kings seem to have engaged in a prolonged struggle for Seleucia, with Pacorus the eventual winner. After disposing of Vologases he faced another rival in Artabanus III (known to the Romans for his support of a pseudo-Nero) whom he subdued in a year.

402



Vologases III

Circa 105-147 A.D., silver drachm (3.80 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Vologases left with long beard, border of dots/□ΑΗΑΡΑ|Ε|□ΑΗΑΡΑΗ ΑΡ ΙΑ Ν|□Δ ΙΥΗΤ|ΟΔ ΑΙΧΑ|ΙΥ |Ι|ΙΙΤΑΝΟΒ |ΑΙΑ|ΑΑΗΧ|Ε arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which Α. Sellwood 78/2 and *art. cit.* (see lot 399 above) pl. ii, 66. Superb.

Vologases II may have been a son or other relation of Vologases II, for his coin portraits, especially on tetradrachms, seem to seek a deliberate resemblance to the earlier ruler. His reign was interrupted several times by usurpers, notably Osroes (c. 109-129 A.D.) and Parthamaspatēs (c. 116 A.D.).

403



Vologases III

Circa 105-147 A.D., billon tetradrachm of 123 A.D. or later (9.95 gm). Seleucia mint. Jacketed bust of Vologases left wearing diademed tiara ornamented with crests of hooks, Β behind head, border of dots/ΒΑΕ|ΙΑΤΩ|Ε Β|ΑΙΑΕΩΝ |Α|ΡΑΚ|ΟΒ|□ΑΡΑΕ|ΟΒ|ΔΙΚΑΙΟ|Υ|ΕΗ|ΑΝ |ΥΕ |ΑΙΑΑΗΝ|Ε arranged in square around king in tiara seated left on throne with Tyche standing right before him proffering diadem and sceptre, ΔΑΥ above her arm. Sellwood 79/9. Very fine.

Having stopped production in 96 A.D., the mint at Seleucia did not resume its coinage until 105 when bronze issues of this king made their appearance. It did not strike tetradrachms in his name until 123.

404



Parthamaspatēs

Circa 116 A.D., silver drachm (3.81 gm). Ecbatana mint? Jacketed bust of Parthamaspatēs left wearing tiara with ear flaps, ornamented with crescents and star, border of dots/ΒΑΙΑΑΡΑ|Ε|□ΑΗΑΡΑ ΗΑΡΙΑΗ|Δ| ΙΥΗΤ|ΟΔ ΑΙΧΑ|ΙΥ |Ι|ΙΙΤΑΝΟΒ |ΑΙΑ|ΑΑΗΧ|Ε arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which Α. Sellwood 81/1. Superb.

Parthamaspatēs, son of the usurper Osroes, was installed on the throne at Seleucia by Trajan in an effort to maintain control over Parthian affairs. Because he was not an Arsacid he was unacceptable to Parthian national sentiment and was soon driven from Seleucia. He maintained himself in Iran, whence his coins emanate, for some years until Hadrian transferred him to a neighboring kingdom.

Vologases IV

Circa 147-191 A.D., silver drachm (3.77 gm). Ecbatana mint? Jacketed bust of Vologases left wearing diademed tiara with crest of pellets on stalks, border of dots/𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow above which pellet, below 𐭠𐭡. archer's left foot shown as 𐭠. Sellwood 84/99 variant. Extremely fine.

Vologases IV seems to have escaped the dreary succession of civil wars which cursed the Arsacid succession, but Marcus Aurelius sent his co-emperor to make war on Parthia during this reign. Seleucia and Ctesiphon were lost in 165/6 to the invading Romans under the command of Avidius Cassius. On the coinage of Vologases IV a Pahlavi inscription joins the very barbarized Greek.



Osroes II

Circa 190 A.D., silver drachm (3.43 gm). Ecbatana mint? Jacketed bust of Osroes left wearing diademed tiara with ear flaps, ornamented with vertical line up side and crest of pellets on stalks, border of dots/𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which 𐭠𐭡. Sellwood 85/1. Superb.

Osroes is known only from his coinage, on which his name is spelled out in Pahlavi script.



Vologases V

Circa 191-208 A.D., silver drachm (3.46 gm). Ecbatana mint? Diademed and jacketed bust of Vologases facing, hair arranged in three bunches at sides and top of head, border of dots/𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which 𐭠𐭡. Sellwood 86/4 variant. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Vologases V, whose coiffure suggests a south Persian origin, promoted Pescennius Niger's claims to the Roman empire and thus relieved Roman pressure on Parthia as it writhed in its own civil wars. After Septimius Severus defeated this rival, however, he made a punitive expedition against Parthia which ended in Roman annexation of Mesopotamia and Osroene in 199 A.D.



Vologases VI

Circa 208-228 A.D., silver drachm (3.36 gm). Ecbatana mint? Jacketed bust of Vologases left, wearing diademed tiara ornamented with row of pellets on stalks along side and crest of pellets on stalks, long ear flaps, Parthian letters 𐭠𐭡 (17) behind head, border of dots/𐭠𐭡𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿 arranged in square around archer seated right on throne, holding bow beneath which 𐭠𐭡. Sellwood 88/17. Extremely fine.

Vologases VI acceded to the throne jointly with his brother Artabanus IV. The Roman emperor Caracalla tried vainly to sow discord between the two, and that failing, he invaded Osroene and Mesopotamia in 215, advancing to Media in 216. He was assassinated by his own officers the following year, and his successor Macrinus ended the war on terms very favorable to the Arsacids. But a worse danger threatened from the national feeling of the Persians, who had always regarded this dynasty of Medes as interlopers. A southern Iranian prince named Ardashir, claiming descent from the Achaemenids, raised the banner of revolt, capturing Vologases and killing his brother in 224. In 228 Vologases apparently escaped for long enough to strike a last tetradrachm issue, but the Arsacid kingdom had fallen forever.



Vahrhan II

276-298 A.D., gold dinar (7.50 gm). Jugate busts of king and queen right, the former wearing winged crown with globe and the latter a crown surmounted by griffin head, facing them bust of crown prince left, wearing crown surmounted by eagle's head. Pahlavi legend, border of dots/Fire altar flanked by two attendants (king on left and priest on right, symbols and Pahlavi legend in field, border of dots. Cf. Gobl 66. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.

The first rulers of the Sasanid dynasty successfully prosecuted a vigorous expansionist policy, with its crowning achievement the capture of the Roman emperor Valerian in 260 A.D. However their success owed as much to the internal dissension which had rent the Roman empire as to Persian energy, and the tide quickly turned. Odenathus, prince of the desert kingdom of Palmyra, was able to repel the King of Kings, and during the reign of Vahrhan II the Roman emperor Carus invaded Sasanian territory and captured Ctesiphon.

Shapur II

309-379 B.C., gold dinar (7.13 gm). Bust of king right wearing crown, Pahlavi legend and symbol in left field, border of dots/Fire altar in whose flames bust of king right, flanked by standing figure of king on either side holding *barsnom* bundle, symbols in field, border of dots. Gobl pl. 7, 113. Rare. Extremely fine.

This king, one of the greatest figures of the Sasanian line, conquered the Kushan kingdom and placed a Sasanian prince at its head as governor. The rather stereotyped reverse type of the Sasanian coinage, generally illustrative of Mazdian religion, does display subtle changes. In contrast to the preceding coin the king appears three times on the reverse of this coin—once in the flames and on both sides of the altar. The two standing figures may simply be symmetrical, or they may symbolize different priestly functions of the king. The bust in the flames may have some obscure connection with the Kushano-Sasanian dominion (Gobl p. 19).

Xusro II

591-628 A.D., gold dinar (4.61 gm). Draped bust of king right wearing winged crown. Pahlavi legend and symbols in field, border of dots/Facing bust of queen (or Anahit?) in flame nimbus, Pahlavi legend, border of dots. Gobl pl. 14, 217. Rare. Extremely fine.

Anahit was a goddess whose most famous temple was at Stakhr near Persepolis, where a famous Sasanid ancestor had been high priest. The fire altar was her attribute, and thus her appearance on the coins would be a very natural variation which would not alter the basic symbolism of the type.

BACTRIA AND INDO-GREEK KINGDOMS

Demetrius

Circa 205-171 B.C., silver obol, Attic standard (0.60 gm). Merv mint. Bust of Demetrius right wearing elephant scalp headdress, border of dots/[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ[Σ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with laurel wreath with right hand and holding club and lion skin in left, ☉ in left field. Mitchiner 105d. BMC 12. Very fine plus.

Demetrius, son of Euthydemus, inherited a shrunken kingdom consisting only of the provinces of Bactria and Margiana. An able warrior, he expanded his realm into the Kabul valley and other lands formerly part of the Mauryan empire. These latter, though not actually part of subcontinental India, were won from 'Indian' princes and thus satisfied Demetrius' claim to have conquered India. It is in this context that he compares himself to Alexander by donning the elephant headdress. The Herakles series which he issued for Bactria more or less continues his father's type, but in addition, shortly before his death, Demetrius seems to have initiated the bilingual currency for his southern provinces, struck on a lower standard so as to be compatible with the familiar Mauryan punch-marked coins or *karshapanas*.

Agathocles

Circa 171-160 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 171-168 B.C., Attic standard (16.40 gm). Merv mint. Diademed and draped bust of Agathocles right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ. Zeus standing facing, wearing himation and short boots and holding sceptre in left hand and in right small Hecate in crown and peplos who holds a torch in each hand, ☼ in left field. Qunduz 84 and 85, same obverse die. Mitchiner 137. BMC 4. Very rare. Very fine.

One of the sons of Demetrius, Agathocles was a legitimate heir to the throne. He and his co-rulers, Antimachus and Pantaleon, were challenged by the usurper Eucratides, who quickly drove them out of Bactria proper. For eleven years the kingdom was divided, with the legitimate branch holding the southern provinces, which they extended to include Gandhara and Taxila. This southern orientation explains why their Attic standard coins are so rare compared with their bilingual coins. Around 160 Eucratides conquered all the territory of the three co-rulers.



413

Antimachus

Circa 171-160 B.C., silver drachm of 168-160 B.C., Indian standard (2.48 gm). Pushkalavati mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, winged Nike advancing left, holding palm branch in right hand and fillet in left, ☼ in left field/Karosthi legend. Antimachus on horseback prancing right. Mitchiner 135b. Whitehead 557. Extremely fine.

Antimachus was probably the brother of Demetrius, and he associated Demetrius' sons Agathocles and Pantaleon in the rule with him. While the three kings held Bactria they struck Attic coins from all their mints, those of Antimachus bearing the epithet *Theos*. After the loss of Bactria to Eucratides in 168 they concentrated on the production of bilingual and Indian-style coins. On this coinage the epithet *Theos*, with its implications of divine savior, has been exchanged for *Nicephorus*, probably referring to the conquest of Gandhara and Taxila.



414

Eucratides

Circa 171-135 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 171-168 B.C., Attic standard (16.76 gm). Balkh mint. Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, Apollo standing left on exergal line, holding arrow in right hand and bow in left, ☼ in exergue. Cf. Qunduz 328 (Eucratides II). Nearly extremely fine.

Eucratides, son of a princess named Laodice and a commoner Heliocles, raised the standard of revolt against Demetrius in 171. Demetrius perished, but for some three years his heirs held the major cities of Bactria while Eucratides controlled only a peripheral area from which he issued coins with the Apollo reverse type. This series, of somewhat barbarous style, is attributed in Qunduz to a hypothetical Eucratides II.



415

Eucratides

Circa 171-135 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 171-165 B.C., Attic standard (16.88 gm). Bamian mint. Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ[Υ]. Apollo standing left on exergal line, holding arrow in right hand and bow in left, ☼ in left field. Mitchiner 164b, Qunduz 313. Rare. About extremely fine.

In Bamian, the province where he first rose to power, Eucratides retained the Apollo type of his first coinage longer than at other mints. At the same time we can see the youthful portrait with its sharp features being accommodated to the more familiar pudgy portrait used on Eucratides' later coinage.



416

417



Eucratides

Circa 171-135 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 165-160 B.C., Attic standard (16.93 gm). Merv mint. Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Dioscuri on horseback charging right with levelled spears, each holding a palm branch, ⬥ beneath horses' raised forelegs. Mitchiner 168a. Qunduz 118. BMC 7. Extremely fine.

Shortly after gaining control of all of Bactria Eucratides changed the reverse of his coinage on the issues struck at northern mints.

418



Eucratides

Circa 171-135 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 165-160 B.C., Attic standard (16.96 gm). Panjhir mint. Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Dioscuri on horseback charging right with levelled spears, each holding palm branch, ⬥ beneath horses' raised forelegs. Mitchiner 168f. Qunduz 113. BMC 6. Very fine plus.

419



Eucratides

Circa 171-135 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 160-135 B.C., Attic standard (16.92 gm). Balkh mint. Helmeted and draped bust of Eucratides right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Dioscuri on horseback charging right with levelled spears, each holding palm branch, ⬥ in right field. Cf. Qunduz 229 (mint mark reversed) and Mitchiner 177j. Extremely fine.

At the height of his power Eucratides styled himself 'Great King.' The proliferation of mints issuing the coinage with this title suggests that it belongs to the period of his southward expansion into the territory of Demetrius' heirs.

420



Eucratides

Circa 171-135 B.C., silver drachm of circa 160-135 B.C., Attic standard (3.90 gm). Panjhir mint. Helmeted and draped bust of Eucratides right, border of dots/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Dioscuri on horseback charging right with levelled spears, each holding palm branch, ⬥ beneath horses' raised forelegs. Mitchiner 178; for mint mark see 177bb. Very fine plus.

Apollodotus I

Circa 160-150 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.46 gm). Panjhir mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, elephant standing right, Ⲡ below/Karosthi legend, humped bull standing right, Ⲛ below. Mitchiner 207b. BMC 4. Whitehead 236. Extremely fine.

After Eucratides' conquest of the entire Indo-Greek kingdom there followed thirty years of peace and prosperity during which more than half a dozen kings struck coins. These various kings were evidently associates of Eucratides put in charge of particular provinces. Although Eucratides struck coins at all mints, the associate kings were far more prolific at their local mints, creating a picture suggestive of rather loose control by the distant supreme ruler. Apollodotus, a successful general, was appointed by Eucratides to the rule of the southern provinces with Menander as his colleague. Apollodotus probably exercised greater control east of the Indus. Contemporary records confirm the numismatic hints that he was of far greater importance locally than Eucratides. He was the last Indo-Greek king to strike coins of distinctly Indian type. For his dates see Mitchiner p. 105.



Menander

Circa 160-145 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.51 gm). Pushkalavati mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, diademed bust of Menander left brandishing shield and javelin/Karosthi legend, Athena standing right brandishing shield and thunderbolt, Ⲡ in left field. Mitchiner 221b. Extremely fine.

Menander, like Apollodotus a commoner and a successful general, was a native of the eastern province of Jammu. He was appointed to be associate king in the south with greater authority west of the Indus. His colleagues in rule were Apollodotus I and, after his death around 150 B.C., Zoilus I. Menander added significantly to his territory by conquest.



Menander

Circa 160-145 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.32 gm). Uncertain mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, diademed bust of Menander left brandishing shield and javelin/Karosthi legend, Athena standing left brandishing shield and thunderbolt, mint mark illegible. Mitchiner 224. Whitehead 456. Extremely fine.



Menander

Circa 160-145 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.52 gm). Panjhir mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, helmeted bust of Menander right/Karosthi legend, Athena standing left brandishing shield and thunderbolt, Ⲡ in right field. Mitchiner 218b. BMC 8. 9. Extremely fine.





Menander

Circa 160-145 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.40 gm). Pushkalavati mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, helmeted bust of Menander right/Karosthi legend, Athena standing left brandishing shield and thunderbolt, ☸ in right field. Mitchiner 218c. BMC 10, 11. Extremely fine.



Menander

Circa 160-145 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.41 gm). South Chach mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, diademed and draped bust of Menander right/Karosthi legend, Athena standing left brandishing shield and thunderbolt, ☸ in right field. Mitchiner 215t. BMC 15ff. Extremely fine.



Lysias

Circa 145-135 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.45 gm). Panjhir mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ, draped bust of Lysias right wearing elephant scalp headdress/Karosthi legend, Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with laurel wreath in right hand and holding club and lion skin in left, ☸ in left field. Mitchiner 262a. BMC 5. Very rare. Extremely fine.

Lysias was appointed by Eucratides to succeed Menander and Zoilus as associate king in the southern provinces. Many features of Lysias' coinage suggest that he had blood ties to the family of Demetrius (see Mitchiner p. 111), and his appointment can be interpreted as an attempt by Eucratides to appease his enemies.



Antialcidas

Circa 145-135 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.46 gm). Panjhir mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ, draped bust of Antialcidas right wearing kausia/Karosthi legend, Zeus seated left holding winged Nike, in left field small elephant protome, ☸ in right field. Mitchiner 277a. Rare. Extremely fine.

Like Lysias Antialcidas appears to have been a kinsman of Demetrius, and he was appointed by the supreme king to be Lysias' colleague in the rule of the southern provinces. He is one of the few Indo-Greek kings to appear in an ancient inscription, carved by a certain Heliodoros of Taxila, ambassador to the king of Kosiputra (A. K. Narain, *The Indo-Greeks*, Oxford 1957, pp. 118ff).

Heliocles

Circa 135-110 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 135-130 B.C., Attic standard (16.71 gm). Balkh mint. Diademed and draped bust of Heliocles right, fillet border/ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, radiate Zeus, nude to waist, standing facing, holding thunderbolt in right hand and lotus-tipped sceptre in left, ⚡ in inner left field. Not in Qunduz or Mitchiner, but cf. Mitchiner 284j. Nearly extremely fine.

Eucratides' son Heliocles succeeded him to the supreme rule of the Bactrian kingdom, but within only a few years he lost the whole north Afghan plateau, including the mint city of Balkh, to the Saka (Sacaraucae) and Yueh Chi nomad migrations.



Heliocles

Circa 135-110 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Indian standard (9.47 gm). Kapisa mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, helmeted bust of Heliocles left brandishing shield and javelin/Karosthi legend, Zeus standing left on exergual line, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, ⚡ in left field. Mitchiner 292a. Very fine plus.

After the loss of most of the north Heliocles retained a small enclave in eastern Bactria, but all coins struck after 130 were issued from southern mints. Like his father Heliocles ruled the south through associate kings, first Polyxenus and Epander, then his own son Strato. During Strato's reign the provinces east of the Indus seceded under a new king, Apollodotus II.



Philoxenus

Circa 110-80 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Indian standard (9.52 gm). Pushkalavati mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, diademed and draped bust of Philoxenus right. Karosthi legend, Philoxenus on horseback prancing right, ⚡ beneath horse's raised forelegs. Mitchiner 338d, BMC 2. Very fine plus.

On the death of Strato c. 110 he was succeeded by Philoxenus and his colleague Diomedes. At this time the remnants of his kingdom extended from the Indus river to the Qunduz area of eastern Bactria.



Philoxenus

Circa 110-80 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.51 gm). Pushkalavati mint? ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, helmeted and draped bust of Philoxenus right/Karosthi legend, Philoxenus on horseback prancing right, ⚡ beneath horse's raised forelegs. As Mitchiner 341. Rare. Extremely fine.





Archebius

Circa 80-60 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Indian standard (9.43 gm), Panjhir mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ, helmeted and draped bust of Archebius right/Karosthi legend, Zeus standing facing, hurling thunderbolt with right hand and holding sceptre in left, ☐ in right field, Mitchiner 358a, Superb.

After the demise of Philoxenus and Diomedes the western Indo-Greek kingdom fell into the hands of four co-rulers. Archebius was the senior member of the pair which ruled in the Afghan region west of the Indus; the other pair governed Gandhara.



Archebius

Circa 80-60 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Indian standard (9.34 gm), Panjhir mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ, helmeted and draped bust of Archebius right/Karosthi legend, Zeus standing facing, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, ☐ in right field, Mitchiner 358a, Extremely fine.



Hermaeus and Calliope

Circa 40-30 B.C., silver drachm, Indian standard (2.52 gm), Kapisa mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ, jugate busts of Hermaeus and Calliope right, diademed and draped/Karosthi legend, Hermaeus on horseback prancing right, ☐ in right field, Mitchiner 408a, Rare. About extremely fine.

Around 40 B.C. the greatly subdivided Bactrian kingdom reverted to a single ruler, Hermaeus. At first he was a powerful king, reconquering several lost provinces: Arachosia, Bannu, Chach and even (briefly) Taxila. In the early part of his reign he ruled jointly with his wife Calliope.



Hermaeus

Circa 40-0 B.C., silver tetradrachm struck after 30 B.C., Indian standard (9.71 gm), Alexandria Arachofis mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, diademed and draped bust of Hermaeus right/Karosthi legend, Zeus seated left on throne holding sceptre in right hand, ☐ in right field, Mitchiner 414j, Whitehead 649, Extremely fine.

Around 30 B.C. Hermaeus' good luck began to fail him. The provinces east of the Indus, so recently won from Indo-Scythian kings, were repossessed by Azes II. The Yueh Chi finally crossed the Oxus about 20 B.C., occupying the last corner of northeastern Bactria which had been held by the Indo-Greek kings. One of the five Yueh Chi princes then conquered the other four, creating an energetic new Kuei-chouang (Kushan) kingdom which was to deal the death blow to the Indo-Greeks. These pressures are reflected in the increasing deterioration of style to be observed in Hermaeus' coinage.

Hermaeus

Circa 40-0 B.C., silver drachm struck after 30 B.C., Indian standard (2.35 gm). Demetrias in Arachosia mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, diademed and draped bust of Hermaeus right/Karosthi legend, Zeus seated left on throne holding sceptre in right hand, ⚡ in right field. Mitchiner 415i. Extremely fine.

Kujula Kadaphises, a princely associate of the Kushan king Heraeus, extended the Kushan kingdom south and by the end of the first century had absorbed the last remnants of the kingdom of Hermaeus.



438

Hippostratus

Circa 80-60 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Indian standard (9.85 gm). Hazara mint. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, diademed and draped bust of Hippostratus right/Karosthi legend, Hippostratus on horseback to right, ♀ in left field, ⚡ in right field, ⚡ in exergue. Mitchiner 445a. BMC 7-9. Extremely fine.

Hippostratus was the successor to Apollodotus II in the secessionist kingdom east of the Indus (see lot 430 above). He appointed two associate rulers, Telephus and Dionysius, to help him maintain the kingdom, holding the central provinces of Taxila and Hazara himself. By the end of his reign his provinces were overtaken by Maues, and only Jammu remained. After a few more generations of Indo-Greek kings it too fell permanently to the Indo-Scythians.



SCYTHO-PARTHIAN KINGDOMS

Kushans

Heraeus, circa 0-45 A.D., silver tetradrachm, Attic standard (15.60 gm). Diademed and draped bust of Heraeus left, fillet border/ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΥ ΒΗΣΑ[Β] around top, [ΒΗ] below, king on horseback to right, crowned from behind by Nike, bow and quiver tied to saddle, ΔΖΔ8 between horse's legs. Mitchiner 514, this coin. Rare. Very fine plus.

Chinese chronicles of the Han dynasty tell us that the Yueh Chi (Kushans) were driven from central Asia west to the Oxus by the Huing-nu (Huns) and settled near Bactria, where they in turn drove out the Greeks and Sacas. Heraeus was king of the Kushans when he captured Bakh, then in Scythian hands, thus adding the title "tyrant of the Sacas" to his other titles.



439

PTOLEMAIC EGYPT

Ptolemy I Soter

As king, 305-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.42 gm). Head of Alexander right in elephant scalp headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Athena Alkis in crested helmet and aegis standing right, brandishing spear and shield, in front eagle right on thunderbolt, ⚡ in left field, ⚡ in right field, ⚡ in exergue, border of dots. Svoronos 145, pl. v, 8. Extremely fine.

Ptolemy, rumored to be a natural child of Philip of Macedon, was an early friend of Alexander and accompanied him on his campaigns. In the territorial division following Alexander's death he received Egypt as his satrapy and, unlike the other successors with their relentless ambition for more, played a generally defensive role in their seemingly endless wars. He assumed the royal title in 305 but like the other Diadochi continued to use his coinage to advertise his connection with Alexander. Here he is still coming in Alexander's name, and though he has abandoned the Alexandrine types he uses Alexander's portrait, adopted from the coinage of Lysimachus but with an elephant headdress symbolic of Africa. Athena Alkis was a Macedonian goddess and the eagle on thunderbolt probably Ptolemy's personal emblem.



440



Ptolemy I Soter

As king, 305-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Rhodian standard (15.63 gm). Head of Alexander right in elephant scalp headdress, border of dots/ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Athena Alkis in crested helmet and aegis standing right, brandishing spear and shield, in front eagle right on thunderbolt, star in left field, ΕΡ and helmet in right field, border of dots. Svoronos 174, pl. vi, 11. Pozzi 1397. Very fine plus.

The Attic standard of the Alexandrine coinage apparently proved incompatible with the native Egyptian system and was abandoned in favor of the Phoenician standard. This was immediately adopted for gold coinage, but Ptolemy's mints experimented temporarily with the Rhodian standard for silver before settling on the Phoenician. Rhodian tetradrachms such as this and the preceding lot may have been intended expressly for export.



Ptolemy I Soter

As king, 305-383 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 300-285 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.28 gm). Diademed head of Ptolemy right wearing aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. eagle standing left on thunderbolt, Ρ in left field, border of dots. Svoronos 255, pl. ix, 11. Extremely fine.

Ptolemy assumed the purple in 305 B.C., and the logical consequence of coining in his own name followed a few years later. He was very early in his use of his own portrait as a coin type, but of course the concept of *hybris* was alien to his Egyptian subjects, and his Macedonian compatriots were likely to be appeased by the excellence of his administration. Egypt prospered under Ptolemy, who eased its tax burden yet still managed to become one of the greatest patrons of learning in the world's history. He founded the celebrated university at Alexandria, with its library and museum and, himself the historian of the Alexandrine wars, associated comfortably with the scholars he supported. In 285 he associated his son by Berenice, Ptolemy, in the rule with him.



Ptolemy I Soter

As king, 305-283 B.C., silver tetradrachm of circa 300-285 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.34 gm). Diademed head of Ptolemy right wearing aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. eagle standing left on thunderbolt, Ρ in left field, border of dots. Svoronos 205, pl. xi, 18. Very fine plus.



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

285-247 B.C., gold tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (13.86 gm). ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, diademed and wearing chlamys, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, behind heads a shield, border of dots/ΘΕΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, diademed and wearing aegis, and Berenice I, diademed and veiled, border of dots. Svoronos 604, pl. xiv, 18ff. Extremely fine.

After his succession as sole ruler Ptolemy II divorced his first wife, Arsinoe the daughter of Lysimachus, and married his sister Arsinoe (II). Their reign witnessed the widest development of Ptolemaic power abroad and the finest accomplishments of Alexandrian letters, science and mathematics. Arsinoe II and Ptolemy II were deified even before her death in 272 B.C. The reverse depicts their deified parents, also brother and sister.

Ptolemy II Philadelphus

285-247 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 285-272 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.11 gm). Diademed head of Ptolemy I right with aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ., eagle standing left on thunderbolt, ΠΤ. Α and Β in left field, border of dots. Svoronos 402, pl. xviii, 5. About extremely fine.

Ptolemy II developed a comprehensive fiscal administration for Egypt, established Greek colonies and built the famous lighthouse of Pharos. He was also responsible for the foundation of the cult of the Ptolemaic rulers and its priests of Alexander. An important expression of the cult is his retention of the name and portrait of Ptolemy I on his coinage, a practice from which his successors seldom deviated.



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

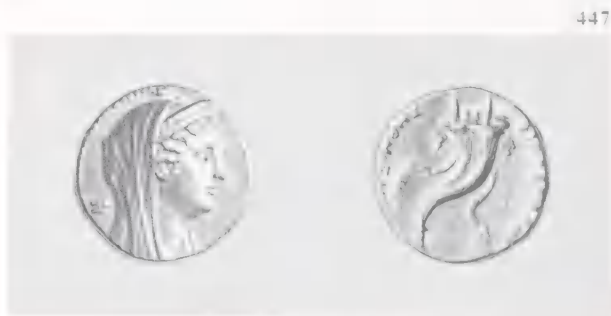
285-247 B.C., gold octodrachm of 271-247 B.C., Phoenician standard (27.58 gm.) Tyre mint. Veiled head of Arsinoe II right wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, Κ and Φ below, border of dots. Svoronos 523, pl. xv, 5. Very rare. Very fine.

Arsinoe II was the daughter of Ptolemy I and Berenice and married Lysimachus, her half-brother Ptolemy Ceraunus and, finally, her full brother Ptolemy II after eliminating his previous wife by an accusation of treason. Though unscrupulous, she proved a capable queen, taking charge of Egypt's foreign affairs. She completely captivated her husband, and after her death in 272 B.C. he honored her memory by a number of extraordinary measures including a new dating system based on the date of her death and a coinage bearing her name and portrait.



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

285-247 B.C., gold octodrachm of 265 B.C., Phoenician standard (27.74 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoe II right wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, Ξ behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 454, pl. xv, 10. Rare. Very fine plus.



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

285-247 B.C., silver decadrachm of 258 B.C., Phoenician standard (34.62 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoe II right wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, Ν behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 488, pl. xvi, 4. Nearly extremely fine with some corrosion on edge.





Ptolemy IV Philopator

222-204 B.C., gold hemidrachm, Phoenician standard (1.58 gm). Veiled head of Berenice II right wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, border of dots/ΒΙΡΕΝΙΚ[ΗΣ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΗΣ, filleted cornucopiae with two grape clusters. Svoronos 983, pl. xv, 15. Very fine.

Although originally betrothed to Ptolemy III, the Cyrenian princess Berenice was compelled by her mother to wed the half-brother of Antigonus Gonatas, Demetrius the Fair. When she discovered that he was her mother's lover she had Demetrius killed and subsequently married Ptolemy. She seems to have enjoyed his very great confidence, for he left her to govern Egypt for some five years while he campaigned in Syria on behalf of his sister (also a Berenice). When Ptolemy died Berenice became joint ruler with their son Ptolemy IV but was murdered by him in 221. He apparently regretted his action later, since in 211/10 he appointed a priestess to honor his mother's memory.



Ptolemy V Epiphanes

204-181 B.C., silver tetradrachm, Phoenician standard (14.27 gm). Diademed head of Ptolemy I right with aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, border of dots. Svoronos 1231, pl. xl, 2, 4, 5, 6. Extremely fine.

Ptolemy V inherited the throne of Egypt as a child of five. Philip V of Macedon and Antiochus the Great promptly dismembered his helpless kingdom, but through Roman intervention he was enabled to make good some of the losses by marrying Antiochus' daughter Cleopatra, who brought the Syrian provinces as her dowry. His coming of age in 196 was the occasion of the inscription of the Rosetta stone which centuries later afforded the key to the decipherment of hieroglyphics. Ptolemy's chief passion was for hunting, and unfortunately for himself and for Egypt he eliminated those among his advisors who attempted to turn his mind to more serious matters. Thus he fell under the influence of flatterers and vicious companions. His death at the age of twenty-eight was probably not from natural causes.



Ptolemy V Epiphanes

204-181 B.C., silver didrachm of 195 B.C., Phoenician standard (7.03 gm). Diademed head of Ptolemy I right with aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, across field date P IC (Year 116 of the Ptolemaic era), border of dots. Svoronos 1226, pl. xxxviii, 25. Very fine plus.



Ptolemy V Epiphanes

204-181 B.C., gold octodrachm of 192-181 B.C., Phoenician standard (27.93 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoe II right with features of Cleopatra I, wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, K behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥΤ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 1242, pl. xl, 23, same obverse die. About extremely fine with reverse graffiti.

The commemorative gold coinage of Arsinoe II was revived several times in the course of the Ptolemaic series, and Svoronos distributes the issue marked with the letter K among several different Ptolemies. As an issue of Ptolemy V it would seem intended to honor his wife Cleopatra I by comparing her to Arsinoe.

Ptolemy VI Philometor, regency of Cleopatra I

181-174 B.C., gold octodrachm, Phoenician standard (27.80 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoë II right with features of Cleopatra I, wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, κ behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 1374, pl. xlvii, 1, same obverse die. Extremely fine.

As Ptolemy VI was only six years of age on his succession his mother assumed the regency. She was a capable ruler, and under her Egypt enjoyed a period of prosperous tranquillity. After her death in 174 matters deteriorated quickly, with armed interventions by Antiochus IV of Syria and a prolonged power struggle between Ptolemy VI and his brother Ptolemy VIII.



Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, co-regency with Cleopatra III

143-134 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 139 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.25 gm). Citium mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right with aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, in left field date ΛΑΑ (Year 31), in right field ΚΙ, border of dots. Svoronos 1580, pl. lv, 8. Extremely fine.

Ptolemy VIII assumed the royal title in 170 when his brother, the reigning king Ptolemy VI, was captured by the invading Antiochus IV. When the Syrian withdrew the two brothers entered into a co-regency with their sister Cleopatra II. Euergetes expelled Philometor in 163, but Rome intervened to put him back on the throne of Egypt, giving Cyrenaica to Euergetes. In 145, with the death of Philometor, Euergetes seized Egypt, killing the heir Ptolemy VII and marrying Philometor's widow, their sister Cleopatra II.



Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, co-regency with Cleopatra III

143-134 B.C., gold octodrachm of 134 B.C.(?), Phoenician standard (27.88 gm). Veiled head of Arsinoë II right with features of Cleopatra III, wearing stephane, horn behind ear, tip of lotus sceptre visible above head, κ behind, border of dots/ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae with two grape clusters, border of dots. Svoronos 1499, pl. li, 2. Extremely fine with traces of mounting.

In 143 Ptolemy seduced and married his niece Cleopatra III, daughter of Philometor and Cleopatra II, and made her co-regent to offset her mother's influence. His vicious character and repressive government inspired hatred in the public and sympathy for Cleopatra II, now known as Cleopatra the Sister. In 134 Ptolemy secretly set sail for Cyprus with Cleopatra III (Cleopatra the Wife) and all his children, just in time to escape a mob which attacked the palace. Cleopatra II was now left in control of Egypt. On her next birthday she received as a gift from her loving husband a tidy package containing the head and hands of their son Memphitis, whom Ptolemy had murdered for spite.



Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, co-regency with Cleopatra II and Cleopatra III

124-117 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 119 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.10 gm). Citium mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right with aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, in left field date ΙΝΑ (Year 51), in right field ΚΙ, border of dots. Svoronos 1614. Extremely fine.

The decade following Ptolemy's flight to Cyprus witnessed many vicissitudes of civil war between the two siblings, with Cleopatra eventually driven from Egypt and forced to take refuge with her older daughter in Syria. Incredibly in 124 she was reconciled with Ptolemy, and he lived peacefully with his two queens, mother and daughter, until his death in 117. His final testament left Egypt to the sole rule of Cleopatra the Wife.





Ptolemy IX Soter II

116-80 B.C., silver tetradrachm of 115 B.C., Phoenician standard (14.16 gm). Paphos mint. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right with aegis, border of dots/ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥΤ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, in left field date 1 B (Year 2), 11A in right field, border of dots. Svoronos 1660. Extremely fine.

Ptolemy IX was the eldest son of Ptolemy VIII and Cleopatra III. Prior to his election as joint ruler with his mother in 116 he had served as priest of Alexander and governor of Cyprus. He married his sister Cleopatra IV but divorced her to marry another sister, Cleopatra Selene, who eventually repudiated him. His brother and co-ruler from 110, Ptolemy X, led a revolt against him, forcing him to flee to Syria. He eventually regained his position, sharing the throne with his daughter Cleopatra Berenice.

CYRENAICA

Cyrene

Cydis II, 331-322 B.C., gold tenth stater, Attic standard (0.90 gm). Head of Carneios left, ΚΤΔ in left field, six-rayed star in right field, linear border/Female head (Cyrene?) right with hair rolled in circular incuse. Naville 63. BMC 150, pl. xv, 20. Very fine.

The city of Cyrene was colonized by Dorian settlers from Thera led by one Battus, who founded a dynasty which ruled Cyrenaica for nearly two centuries. Cyrene had a turbulent history before its submission to Alexander in 331, and after his death it was again plunged into civil war and disorder. The type of Apollo Carneios is traditional on the coinage of Cyrene. He was originally a Peloponnesian ram god concerned with agriculture and pastoral prosperity and was imported by the original colonists to become the patron god of the Battiadae.

Cyrene

Magas as satrap of Ptolemy I, 308-305 B.C., gold tenth stater, Attic standard (0.73 gm). Head of Ammon right/Thunderbolt between two eight-rayed stars, all within circular incuse. Naville 183ff. Babelon III 1880. BMC 216ff. Extremely fine.

Magas was the son-in-law of Ptolemy I and governed Cyrenaica for him from 308 B.C. The god Ammon, like Carneios a regular type on the coins of Cyrene, was originally a god of Egyptian Thebes. His worship became widespread in North Africa, and his oracle rivalled the fame of Delphi and Dodona, reaching its pinnacle upon Alexander's consultation. The notion of Ammon as a human with ram's horns is Hellenic rather than Egyptian and probably developed in Cyrenaica through an attraction to the cult of Carneios.

LIBYA

Revolt of the Libyans

Circa 241-238 B.C., silver stater (7.52 gm). Head of young Herakles left in lion skin head-dress/Lion walking right, Punic letter 𐤍 above, 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤓𐤓 in exergue, border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 239, 242. Very fine plus.

Shortly after the end of the First Punic War Carthage was confronted with a revolt by her Libyan mercenaries engineered by their commanders Spendius and Matho. The Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca was appointed to deal with the insurgents. He was able to defeat Spendius three times, and by allying himself with his former rival Hanno he conquered Utica and had Matho put to death, thus effectively ending the revolt. Many of the coins of the revolutionaries are overstruck on Carthaginian coins.



Juba I

60-46 B.C., silver denarius (4.12 gm). REX IVBA, diademed and draped bust of Juba right with hair in ringlets, sceptre across shoulder, border of dots/Octostyle temple with deep platform and narrow central row of steps, deep architrave above which narrow upper construction with pediment, pellet in central space between columns, in exergue Punic legend $\wedge \gamma \chi \chi \gamma - \Sigma O \chi \Sigma$, border of dots. SNG Copenhagen 523. Muller 50. About extremely fine.

Impatient with his status as a client king and despising both Caesar and Curio, Juba I joined the side of Pompey in the civil war with hopes of annexing Roman Africa. He survived the debacle at Thapsus, but disliked and rejected in all quarters, he soon committed suicide.



SECOND SESSION:
ROMAN AND BYZANTINE COINS

REFERENCES

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Alfoldi | A. Alfoldi, <i>Die Kontorniaten</i> , Leipzig 1942. |
| Babelon | E. Babelon, <i>Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la republique romaine</i> , Paris 1885-1886. |
| Baldus | H. Baldus, <i>Uranus Antoninus Munzprägung und Geschichte</i> , Bonn 1971. |
| Blum | G. Blum, "La numismatique d'Antinoos," <i>Journal International d'Archeologie Numismatique</i> , Vol. XVI. |
| BMC | H. Mattingly and R. A. G. Carson, <i>Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum</i> , London 1923-1962. |
| Cohen | H. Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappees sous L'empire romain communement appelee</i> |
| Cohen | H. Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappees sous l'empire romain communement appelees medailles imperiales</i> , second edition, Paris 1880-1889. |
| Crawford | M. H. Crawford, <i>Roman Republican Coinage</i> , Cambridge 1974. |
| D.O. | A. Bellinger and P. Grierson, <i>Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collections and in the Whittemore Collection</i> , Washington 1966+. |
| Goodacre | H. Goodacre, <i>Coinage of the Byzantine Empire</i> , second edition, London 1957. |
| Grant | M. Grant, <i>Roman Imperial Money</i> , Edinburgh 1954. |
| Grueber | H. A. Grueber, <i>Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum</i> , London 1910. |
| Hahn | W. Hahn, <i>Moneta imperii byzantini</i> , Vienna 1975. |
| Hendy | M. F. Hendy, <i>Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081-1261</i> , Washington 1969. |
| Morrisson | C. Morrisson, <i>Catalogue des monnaies byzantines</i> , Paris 1970. |
| Ratto | R. Ratto, <i>Monnaies byzantines et d'autres pays contemporaines a l'epoque byzantine</i> , Amsterdam reprint, 1959. |
| RIC | H. Mattingly et al., <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , London 1923+. |
| Ricotti | P. D. Ricotti, <i>La monetazione aurea delle zecche minore bizantine dal VI al IX secolo</i> , Rome 1972. |
| Spahr | R. Spahr, <i>Le monete siciliane dai bizantini a Carlo I d'Angio</i> , Graz 1976. |
| Sydenham | E. A. Sydenham, <i>The Coinage of the Roman Republic</i> , London 1952. |
| Tolstoi | J. Tolstoi, <i>Monnaies byzantines</i> , St. Petersburg 1913. |
| Walker | J. Walker, <i>Catalogue of the Arab-Byzantine and Post-Reform Umayyad Coins</i> , London 1956. |
| Wroth | W. Wroth, <i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> , London reprint, 1966. |

462

**Anonymous**

Circa 211 B.C., silver sesterlius, sextantal standard (1.20 gm). Rome mint. IIS, helmeted head of Roma right wearing earring, hair tied with band, border of dots/ROM[IA] below. Dioscuri on horseback right, holding spears, two stars above, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 142; Grueber I, 13; Crawford 44/7. Very fine.

In his observation of hoard evidence, Crawford concludes that the denarius system was instituted around the time of the Second Punic War, thus providing this silver sesterlius with a date almost midway between the two suggested by Sydenham and Grueber.

463

**Pinarius Natta**

Circa 149 B.C., silver denarius (4.04 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, X on left, border of dots/Victory in biga right, holding reins in left hand, whip in right, NAT[VS] below, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 390; Grueber I, 844; Crawford 208/1. Superb.

A member of the *Pinaria gens* which had Natta for a cognomen, the moneyer is unknown except for his coinage. There was a Lucius Pinarius Natta who had held office in the mid-fourth century B.C., but he appears to be the only member of the family who achieved any degree of fame.

464

**Q. Marcius Libo**

Circa 148 B.C., silver denarius (3.77 gm). Rome mint. LIBO, helmeted head of Roma right, X on right, border of dots/Dioscuri on horseback right, holding spears, two stars above, Q·M·RC below, ROMA in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 395; Grueber I, 724; Crawford 215/1. *Fleur de coin*.

The reverse type of Castor and Pollux appeared regularly as a standard type in the early Republican issues.

465

**C. Terentius Lucanus**

Circa 147 B.C., silver denarius (3.91 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, Victory standing right and holding wreath behind, border of dots/Dioscuri on horseback right, holding spears, two stars above, C·TR·LVC below, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 425; Grueber I, 775; Crawford 217/1. Superb.

It is possible that the moneyer was the senator who adopted the playwright Terence, a slave who had come to Rome from his native North Africa. Crawford speculates that either the senator held the moneyership late in his career or that it was his son who is the moneyer here.

C. Valerius Flaccus

Circa 140 B.C., silver denarius (3.69 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, X behind/Victory in biga right, holding reins in left hand, whip in right, [FLAC] off flan above, C·W·C·F, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 440; Grueber I, 879; Crawford 228/2. Superb.

The victory type which first had appeared in mid-century probably was occasioned by the final triumph over Carthage and continued to be a popular reverse to mark Rome's ever increasing successes.



466

A. Spurilius

Circa 139 B.C., silver denarius (3.65 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, X behind/Diana in biga right, holding reins in left hand, goad in right, A·SPVRL below, ROMA in exergue. Sydenham RRC 448; Grueber I, 910; Crawford 230/1. Superb.

The moneyer has yet to be positively identified since nothing is known of him except his coinage.



467

Cn. Gellius

Circa 138 B.C., silver denarius (3.67 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, X in left field, all within laurel wreath/Mars and Nerio in quadriga right, CN·GELL below in right field, ROMA in exergue. Sydenham RRC 434; Grueber I, 918; Crawford 232/1. Superb.

It has been suggested that the moneyer is Cnaeus Gellius who wrote annals tracing Rome's history from its origins to at least 146 B.C. Although the figures on the reverse have been traditionally taken as Mars and Nerio, a supposed allusion to the Samnite origin for Gellius' family, Crawford questions the identification and interpretation.



468

Cn. Lucretius Trio

Circa 136 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Rome mint. TRIO partially off flan, helmeted head of Roma right, X below chin, linear border/Dioscuri on horseback right, holding spears, two stars above [one off flan in this specimen], CN·LVCR below, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 450; Grueber I, 929; Crawford 237/1. *Fleur de coin*.



469



P. Aelius Pactus

Circa 138 B.C., silver denarius (4.12 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, X behind, border of dots/Dioscuri on horseback right, holding spears, two stars above, P·PACTVS below, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 455; Grueber I, 877; Crawford 233/1. Superb.

Based on his evaluation of the fabric as well as the size and style of the obverse type for this issue, Sydenham preferred to catalogue the denarii of Pactus as the work of a local Italian mint.



Sex. Pompeius Fostlus

Circa 137 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, jug behind, X below chin, border of dots/SEX·POM·FOSLVS partially off flan, wolf right suckling twins, fig tree with birds in branches behind, shepherd Faustulus standing on left, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 461; Crawford 235/1a. Extremely fine, scarce.

The reverse has been interpreted as the moneyer's allusion to his alleged ancestor Faustulus, the shepherd who discovered Romulus and Remus being suckled by the wolf and brought them up as his own children. Crawford disagrees, however, identifying the moneyer as Sextus Pompeius and saying that the FOSTLVS inscription is used as identification of the figure in the scene whose purpose, in Crawford's view, may be to symbolize a support of Rome's imperial claims, perhaps linked to the rejection of the *Foedus Numantinum*. For another reference to that treaty, see the denarius of the moneyer Ti. Veturius.



Ti. Veturius

Circa 137 B.C., silver denarius (4.22 gm). Rome mint. Draped and helmeted bust of Mars right, II·V, X behind, border of dots/Oath scene, kneeling youth holding pig between two soldiers standing facing one another, each holding spear in left hand, sword in right, ROMA above. Sydenham RRC 527; Grueber II, p. 281, 550; Crawford 234/1. Superb, scarce.

Crawford dates this coin to 137 B.C. and moves its minting to Rome. He prefers, also, to see the reverse type as an allusion to the Battle of the Caudine Forks where in 321 B.C. a Roman army, trapped by the Samnites, capitulated and agreed to unfavorable, humiliating peace terms. Some Roman annals record that Rome broke the treaty and in turn defeated the Samnites. Subsequent events indicate that the Romans did actually honor the pact, and Crawford suggests that the moneyer, in alluding to it, supports the ratification of the *Foedus Numantinum* negotiated in 137 upon the defeat of Gaius Mancinus by the Numantines. The quaestor Tiberius Gracchus made a treaty to save the Roman army, but the senate refused to give approval to it. Thus Mancinus, at his own request, was surrendered to the Numantines who refused him and instead permitted him a return to Rome and a consequent reinstatement to his citizenship and office.



C. Serveilius

Circa 136 B.C., silver denarius (3.75 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right wearing a necklace of pendants, laurel wreath behind, star and ROMA below [star obliterated by striking marks on this specimen]/Dioscuri riding apart holding reversed spears, [C]·SERVEILI·M·F in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 525; Grueber II, p. 279, 540; Crawford 239/1. Extremely fine, lovely style.

The use of the wreath on the obverse is an innovation perhaps calling attention to the moneyer's soldiering ability and, therefore, his supposed political abilities as well.

L. Minucius

Circa 133 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, star behind, curl on left shoulder, border of dots/Jupiter in quadriga right, holding sceptre and reins in left hand, hurling thunderbolt with right, ROMA below, L·MINVCI in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 470; Grueber I, 963; Crawford 248/1.



M. Aburius Geminus

Circa 132 B.C., silver denarius (3.98gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, GEM behind, star before, border of dots/Sol in quadriga right, holding reins in left hand, whip in right, M·ABVT, below, ROMA in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 487; Grueber I, 995; Crawford 250/1. *Fleur de coin*.

Although nothing is known of M. Aburius, he may have been the brother or cousin of Caius Aburius, also a moneyer of the same era.



Q. Caecilius Metellus

Circa 130 B.C., silver denarius (3.98 gm). Rome mint. Q·M·E, helmeted head of Roma right, star below chin, border of dots/Jupiter in quadriga right, holding reins and thunderbolt in left hand, branch in right, ROMA below [obliterated by striking marks on this specimen], linear border. Sydenham 509; Grueber I, 1053; Crawford 256/1. Superb.

If the moneyer is indeed the Metellus who was consul in 123 B.C., as Crawford suggests, he was responsible for conquering the Balearic islands, celebrating a triumph in 121 B.C.



M. Acilius M. f.

Circa 130 B.C., silver denarius (3.96 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, star behind, M·ACILIVS·M·F around between two borders of dots/Hercules in quadriga right holding reins and trophy in left hand, club in right, ROMA in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 511; Grueber I, 1118; Crawford 255/1. Superb.

Grueber notes that the appearance of the moneyer's name within the double border of dots around the head of Roma was an unusual departure from precedent.



478



Anonymous with Elephant's Head

Circa 128 B.C., silver denarius (3.84 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, star behind, border of dots/Goddess in biga right holding sceptre and reins in left hand, branch in right, elephant's head with bell below, ROMA in exergue, linear border. Sydenham RRC 496; Grueber I, 1044; Crawford 262/1. Superb.

If one accepts Crawford's thesis, the elephant's head, recalling the defeat of Hasdrubal and capture of his elephants at Panormus in 250 B.C. by L. Caecilius Metellus, points to either L. Caecilius Metellus Diadematius, consul in 117, or Delmaticus, consul in 119, as possible moneyer. Crawford speculates also that the goddess in the chariot could be identified as Juno to whom a temple was dedicated by Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus.

479



Cn. Domitius

Circa 128 B.C., silver denarius (4.01 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right, star below chin, corn ear behind, border of dots/Victory in biga right holding reins in left hand, whip in right, ROMA above, man fighting lion below, CN·DOM in exergue, linear border. Sydenham 514; Grueber I, 1025; Crawford 261/1. Extremely fine.

Crawford does not accept the identification by Babelon and Sydenham of the animal on the reverse as a hound. Instead, he sees it as a lion which, taken with the corn ear of the obverse, would seem then to be an electioneering plea for the office of aedile whose responsibilities were the games and dole.

480



Q. Minucius Thermus M. f.

Circa 103 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome mint. Head of Mars left wearing crested helmet ornamented with feather and amulet, border of dots/Roman soldier, on left, protecting fallen comrade and fighting barbarian soldier, on right, wearing a horned helmet, O·T·E·R·M·M·I·E·I in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 592; Grueber II, p. 302, 653; Crawford 319/1. Extremely fine.

Although the moneyer cannot be identified with certainty, he may have been the Minucius Thermus who served in Asia in 86 B.C. and stood for the consulship in 64 B.C. In honor of one of his heroic ancestors, he created a reverse type depicting a moment of valorous behavior in combat.

481



C. Fabius

Circa 102 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Veiled bust of Cybele right wearing turreted crown, control mark I with single dot behind, border of dots/Victory in biga right holding reins in left hand, goad in right, below horses on right a bird, C·FABI·C·F in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 589; Grueber I, 1581; Crawford 322/1a. Superb.

The cult of Cybele was officially introduced to Rome from the East in 205 B.C. As a foreign goddess she was, except for public games, initially restricted to the Palatine temple in which she was served only by Eastern priests. She had been previously a mother goddess responsible for the well-being of her followers and, as the mural crown suggests, especially protective of them in wartime.

The Social War

Marsic Confederation, 90-88 B.C., silver denarius (3.54 gm). Samnium or Lucania mint. Moneyers: C. Papius, C. f. Mutilus. **VIVIT**, laureate head of Italia left, wearing earring and necklace, border of dots/Soldier in helmet and cloak standing facing, head turned right, holding reversed spear, left foot placed on a Roman standard, recumbent bull by his side, **PI** in exergue. Sydenham RRC 627. Superb, very rare.

The reverse type no doubt celebrates an earlier confederate victory over Rome.



The Social War

Marsic Confederation, 90-88 B.C., silver denarius (3.54 gm). Lucania mint. **IVTVR** below, head of Italia right wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head and three piece visor, earring and double necklace of pearls, wreath behind, border of dots/Dioscuri riding apart holding reversed spears, star above each, **PI** in exergue. Sydenham RRC 635; Gruber II, p. 330, 31. Very fine, extremely rare.

Since the legends are in Oscan rather than Latin, the coin most probably was struck in the Lucanian district as a military issue for Marsian soldiers in Papius' army. As consul of the confederacy, Papius commanded forces in the southern areas invading Campania, but was defeated by Julius Caesar and Sulla. His coinage is in imitation of the denarii issued in the years immediately preceding the war.



L. Piso L. f. Frugi

Circa 90 B.C., silver denarius (3.95 gm). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right, hair in long ringlets, trident behind, uncertain letter before, border of dots/L·PISO FRVGI, naked horseman galloping right carrying palm branch, trident above, **E** below, border of dots. Sydenham 669 ff.; Crawford 349/1. Superb.

In one of the largest issues ever produced in Rome, Crawford has counted 864 obverse dies and 1080 reverse dies. The *Ludi Apollinares* were established as a yearly event in 211 B.C. by the praetor C. Calpurnius Piso, the moneyer's ancestor. The occasion for so large an issue was, of course, the Social War.



M. Cato

Circa 89 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Diademed and draped female bust right, hair in rolls and collected in knot, **ROAA** on left, **M·C** **TRIO** below, border of dots/Victory seated right holding patera in right hand, palm branch in left over left shoulder, **VICTRIX** in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 596; Grueber II, p. 303, 657; Crawford 343/1b. Extremely fine.





Mn. Fonteius C.f.

Circa 85 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome mint. W-FO~~N~~TI-C-F. laureate head of Apollo right, thunderbolt below, Λ below chin, border of dots/Genius [or Cupid?] on goat right, pilei above, thyrus in exergue, all within laurel wreath, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 724; Grueber I, 2476; Crawford 353/1a. Superb.

Like Mommsen and Eckhel, Crawford chooses to interpret the monogram as signifying Apollo and an identification of this head.



C. Licinius L. f. Macer

Circa 84 B.C., silver denarius (3.97 gm). Rome mint. Diademed bust of Vejovis left viewed from behind, thunderbolt in right hand, border of dots/Minerva in quadriga right, holding reins in left hand, spear in right, C·L·ICINIVS L·F·I/MACEIRJ in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 732; Grueber I, 2467; Crawford 354/1. Extremely fine.

The moneyer is probably the historian and orator who held political office before being prosecuted for bribery by Cicero in 66 B.C. He reputedly committed suicide rather than face a verdict of 'guilty' and any resultant sentence. Frequently identified as Vejovis, the obverse portrait is taken as Apollo by Crawford.



Q. Antonius Balbus

Circa 83-82 B.C., silver serrate denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Laureate head of Jupiter right, S·C behind, border of dots/Victory in quadriga right, holding reins and palm branch in left hand, wreath in right, Σ below, Q·ANTONIVS BALBVS in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 742b; Grueber I, 2769; Crawford 364/1d. Superb.

Balbus, a Marian partisan in the struggle between Sulla and Marius, was praetor in 82 B.C. and was directed by the senate to issue special coinage for the emergency.



L. Marcus Censorinus, P. Crepusius, C. Mamilius Limetanus

Circa 81 B.C., silver denarius (3.82 gm). Rome mint. L·CENS[ORINVS], diademed and veiled bust of Venus right wearing earring and necklace, border of dots/Venus in biga right holding reins in right hand, reins and goad in left, CIVI above, C·LIM[ETANVS] below horses, P·CREPVSI partially off flan in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 735a; Grueber I, 2648; Crawford 360/1b. Extremely fine.

The presence on this denarius of the names of these triumvirs of the mint attests to its issue as a joint coinage although each moneyer struck coins individually also. Little is known of this triumvirate. Censorinus is usually identified as the father of the Censorinus who strongly supported Mark Antony, and is assumed to be the chief of the three moneyers since only his name appears on the obverse of their joint issues.

C. Mamilius Limetanus

Circa 82 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.96 gm). Rome mint. Bust of Mercury right wearing winged petasus, caduceus and M behind, border of dots/C·MAMIL on left, LIMETAN on right, Ulysses walking right, staff in left hand, extending right hand to dog, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 741; Grueber I, 2725; Crawford 362/1. Superb.

The obverse and reverse combine to emphasize the moneyer's lineage. According to mythology, Mercury was an ancestor of Ulysses. While Ulysses dallied on Circe's island, the goddess bore him a son, Telegonus, who later was the father of Mamilia from whom the family claimed descent. The reverse type depicts the poignant scene when upon his arrival home Ulysses was recognized by his faithful dog, Argus, who died overcome by joy at his master's return.



490

L. Procius

Circa 80 B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). Rome mint. Laureate bust of Jupiter right, S·C on left, border of dots/Juno Sospita standing right, hurling spear with right hand, holding shield in left, wearing goatskin headdress, serpent in front, L·PROCIL[II] on left, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 771; Grueber I, 3147; Crawford 379/1. Superb.

The snake of the reverse figured prominently in the cult of Juno Sospita which had its origin in Lanuvium, a city in the Alban Hills from which the moneyer's ancestors derived. The worship of Juno Sospita had been officially accepted in Rome in 338 B.C. upon dissolution of the Latin League.



491

L. Procius

Circa 80 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.93 gm). Rome mint. Head of Juno Sospita right wearing goatskin headdress, S·C on left, border of dots/Juno Sospita in biga right armed with spear and shield, serpent below horses' upraised forelegs, [L]·PROCIL[II] in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 772; Grueber I, 3150; Crawford 379/2. Superb.

It seems most likely that this is the same Procius who, as senator, was arrested and found guilty of misconduct in 56 B.C.



492

Lucius Papius

Circa 80 B.C., silver serrate denarius (3.99 gm). Rome mint. Head of Juno Sospita right wearing goatskin headdress, Phrygian cap symbol behind, bead and reel border/Griffin running right, narrow sword with open handle below, L·PAPI in exergue, bead and reel border. Sydenham RRC 773; Grueber I, 2994; Crawford 384/1. Very fine plus.

While the symbols on Republican coinage are considered no more than control marks, the variety and relationships of those on Papius' denarii led Sydenham to speculate that they were intended for political appeal to the common people and guilds of Rome. In Sydenham's view, all of the more than 150 pairs of related objects were items alluding to particular tradesmen – carpenters, builders, wine vendors, potters, cooks, farmers, weavers, bakers *et alii* – and therefore connected with the increased influence of guilds in forming popular political opinion. Crawford, on the other hand, sees the symbols simply as control marks chosen at random from everyday objects.



493

494



P. Satrienus

Circa 77 B.C., silver denarius (4.10 gm). Rome mint. Helmeted head right, VII behind, border of dots/Wolf walking left, ROMA above, P·SATRIVS·NVS in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham 781a; Crawford 388/1b. Nearly extremely fine, scarce.

There has been some question about the obverse's identification. Mommsen believed the features masculine and, calling it Mars, was so followed by Sydenham and Grueber. Babelon saw the head as that of Roma. Crawford upholds this view in his description, and in addition states that the reverse wolf is certainly not the one of the Romulus and Remus tradition, thereby eliminating the possibility of a Mars obverse.

495



Cn. Lentulus

Circa 76-75 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). Spanish mint. Draped bust of the Genius of the Roman People, hair tied with a band, sceptre over shoulder, G·P·R above, border of dots/Sceptre with wreath, globe, and rudder, EX·S·I·C across, CN·LENTIQ below, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 752; Grueber II p. 358, 52; Crawford 393/1a. Superb.

Crawford believes that the issue was minted in connection with the war against Sertorius in Spain and that the types therefore reflect a claim against the leader of the insurgents.

496



M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus

Circa 69 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Young male head right with flowing hair, symbol A behind, border of dots/Winged caduceus, M·PLAETORI on right, FEST·EX·S·C on left, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 807; Crawford 405/5. Superb, lovely style.

In Crawford's view, the reverse's caduceus strongly suggests an identification of Mercury rather than the usual attribution of Bonus Eventus for the obverse's head.

497



M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus

Circa 69 B.C., silver denarius (4.03 gm). Rome mint. CESTIANVS·S·C, draped female bust right wearing crested helmet encircled with wreath of laurel, corn, poppy and lotus, quiver and bow on shoulder, cornucopiae below chin, head and reel border/M·PLAETO·RIVS·M·F·AED·CVR, eagle standing on thunderbolt, head turned left, bead and reel border. Sydenham RRC 809; Grueber I, 3596; Crawford 409/1. Superb.

Since the deity of the obverse possessed attributes of Venus, Diana, and Ceres, Babelon identified her as the Sabine goddess, Vacuna. While this view has commonly been used in cataloguing, it has been challenged by Crawford who conjectures that if the identification by Alföldi of the goddess as Isis is correct, then the eagle of the reverse must be Ptolemaic. Usually, it has been considered the eagle of Zeus in whose honor the curule aedile, an office once held by Plaetorius, gave sacred games.

Q. Pomponius Musa

Circa 66 B.C., silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right, hair in loose roll, flower before ear, sceptre on left, border of dots/Q·POMPONI·M·VSA, Melpomene standing facing, head right, wearing sword, resting right hand on club and holding mask in outstretched left hand, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 816; Grueber I, 3615; Crawford 410/4. Very fine, rare.

The moneyer, because of his *cognomen*, struck coins with types of all nine Muses. Melpomene, the Muse of Tragedy, and her sisters were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory), and frequently led by Apollo sang and danced at the festivities of the gods. They personified the highest intellectual and artistic aspirations. It is possible that the type of Melpomene here was copied directly from her statue in the Temple of Hercules and the Nine Muses.



L. Furius Cn. f. Broechus

Circa 63 B.C., silver denarius (3.93 gm). Rome mint. III·VIR above, BROCCII below, draped head of Ceres right wearing grain wreath, lock of hair falling on neck, wheat ear behind, grain of barley before, border of dots/L·FVRI·CN·F, curule chair between two fasces with axes, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 902a; Grueber I, 3899; Crawford 414/1. Extremely fine, banker's mark on neck.

Broechus is known only as a triumvir of the mint. Although the significance of the types cannot be positively interpreted, they very probably refer either to an ancestor's office of plebeian aedile under whose charge was the *cura annonae*, the grain provision for Rome, or to the moneyer's own political aspirations. These so called 'aedilician' types appear often enough on Republican coinage to raise the possibility that they are intended to publicize what the moneyer would provide if he were elected aedile.



L. Cassius Longinus

Circa 63 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Rome mint. Veiled and diademed head of Vesta left, kylix behind, C before, border of dots/L·CASSI·L·V, togate figure standing left, dropping tablet inscribed with V·TUTI·ROGAS into a cista, border of dots. Sydenham 935; Grueber I, 3930; Crawford 413/1. Extremely fine.

The younger brother of Caius Cassius, a conspirator against Caesar, this moneyer led an active part in politics of the period as he was himself a follower of Caesar and served him in various capacities. He was not involved in the assassination plot, however, and although he did initially favor Octavian against Antony, following Philippi he finally chose to support Antony and fled to Asia. The expression *uti rogas* was used to record a favorable vote and, in combination with the obverse of Vesta, refers to a situation in which three priestesses of the goddess were tried before a commission chaired by the moneyer's ancestor, L. Cassius Ravilla, who in 137 B.C. had introduced a law providing secret ballots in all cases tried before the people except for treason.



Paullus Lepidus

Circa 62 B.C., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Rome mint. PAVLLVS·LEPIDVS·CONCORDIA, diademed and draped bust of Concordia right, border of dots/Trophy, L. Aemilius Paullus on right, King Perseus and two sons on left, IFR above, PAVLLVS in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 926; Grueber I, 3373; Crawford 415/1. Extremely fine.

The reverse alludes to the three times that L. Aemilius Paullus was hailed imperator and to his greatest victory over Perseus of Macedon in 168 B.C. when the captive king and the two princes were brought to Rome for display in the triumphal procession. Whether the moneyer was truly related to the general is questionable.





L. Scribonius Libo

Circa 62 B.C., silver denarius (3.87 gm). Rome mint. LIBO · BON · EVENT, diademed head of Bonus Eventus right, border of dots/Well head decorated with garland and two lyres, hammer at base, PV · TEAT · above, SCRIBON below, border of dots. Sydenham 928; Grueber I, 3377; Crawford 416/1a. Superb, lovely toning.

This denarius was issued by the man who was the father-in-law of Sextus Pompey and who therefore in 56 B.C. supported Pompey's aspiration to holding an Egyptian command. The remainder of his career saw him much involved in the political machinations of the Republic's final years. The reverse's well enclosure which refers to the moneyer's family had been built in the forum on sacred ground. The hammer, more often taken as a tool of the mint, perhaps alludes to Vulcan, reflecting the fact that the site of the wellhead had been struck by lightning. The obverse of Bonus Eventus can be interpreted in this light also if one thinks of the god of 'Good Fortune' as symbolizing the propitiousness of the site. It may well refer instead, however, to the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy against the Republic in 65 B.C. if one accepts Sydenham's mint date of that same year.



M. Aemilius Lepidus

Circa 61 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Rome mint. ALEXSANDREA, diademed head of Alexandria right, wearing turreted crown, earring and necklace, hair in knot and falling in locks, border of dots/IV · IOR · REG · S · C · PONT · MAX · M · LEPIDVS in exergue [off flan in this specimen], togate figure on right placing wreath on figure on left who holds sceptre, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 832; Grueber I, 3649; Crawford 419/2. Very fine, very rare.

This issue of Lepidus, later the triumvir with Octavian and Antony, makes reference to the career of his namesake who had served as consul in 187 B.C. Certainly a high point in his career had been his appointment in 201 B.C. to the Egyptian court where with considerable influence he served as tutor to the young king, Ptolemy V Epiphanes, and administrator of royal affairs. Much later, as the legend indicates, he was elected pontifex maximus. On the obverse, the use of XS for X in ALEXSANDREA attests to the fact that X was considered equivalent to a double consonant for metrical purposes in Latin.



M. Nonius Sufenas

Circa 59 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. S · C · SVEFNAS, head of Saturn right, conical object and harpa behind, border of dots/PR · L · V · P · F · ROMA seated left on pile of arms, spear in right hand, sword in left, crowned by Victory who holds palm branch, SEX · NONI in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 885; Grueber I, 3820; Crawford 421/1. Very fine plus.

Sometimes considered a vase or cap, the conical object behind Saturn's head is most frequently accepted as the stone which Rhea gave him to swallow instead of the infant Zeus. The reverse legend, *Sextus Nonius Praetor Ludos Victoriac Primus Fecit*, honors the ancestor, perhaps Sufenas' father, who held games in 81 B.C. to mark the occasion of Sulla's victory over remaining partisans of Marius and Cinna at the Colline Gate.



M. Aemilius Scaurus, P. Plautius Hypsaesus

Circa 58 B.C., silver denarius (3.94 gm). Rome mint. [M] · SCAVR/AED · CVR above, EX · S · C at sides, REX ARETAS in exergue, camel right, kneeling figure before holding reins in left hand, olive branch tied with fillet in right/PR · J · HYP · SAE · CVR above, CAPTV on right, [C] · J · HYP · SAE · COS · [PR] · EIVE below, Jupiter in quadriga left hurling thunderbolt with right hand, holding reins in left, scorpion beneath horses, border of dots. Extremely fine.

Crawford conjectures that the considerable minting of coin under these two moneyers in 58 B.C. may have been due to the dole which from that time had an annual cost of 27,000,000 denarii and also to the costs involved in the reforms of Caesar's agrarian law. In any case, the coin types refer to events of personal importance to the moneyers. Crawford points out that the scorpion implied that men born under its sign would be sackers of cities. Hypsaesus thus makes his allusion to C. Plautius Decianus, consul of 329 B.C., rightly or wrongly claimed as an ancestor, who captured Privernum. Scaurus is more timely with his allusion in that he refers to himself as the captor of Nabataea and its king, Aretas.

C. Servilius C. f.

Circa 57 B.C., silver denarius (3.71 gm). Rome mint. FLORA-PRIMVS, head of Flora right with wreath of flowers wearing cruciform earring and necklace of pendants, hair in knot decorated with jewels, lituus behind, border of dots/Two soldiers facing each other, presenting swords, shield of soldier on right decorated with six pointed star, C·F in right field, C·S·R·E·II in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 890; Grueber I. 3816; Crawford 423/1. Very fine plus.

The office of moneyer is the only one known to have been held by Servilius. Earlier Servilii were, however, known in history, including one M. Servilius Pulex Geminus who was elected augur in 211 B.C. and to whom the lituus of the obverse may refer. Since that Servilius had successfully fought in twenty-three single combats, it is likely that the reverse also alludes to him. In disputing Mommsen, Crawford regards the obverse legend as FLORALIS PRIMUS which would indicate that one of the moneyer's ancestors was the first to hold the office of Flamen Floralis, a priesthood traditionally dated to the time of king Numa Pompilius.

C. Considius Nonianus

Circa 57 B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). Rome mint. C·CONSID·NONIANI·S·C, laureate and diademed bust of Venus right wearing cruciform earring and double necklace of pearls and pendants, hair in knot decorated with pearls, string of pearls at back of head, border of dots/FRVC, temple on summit of mountain encircled by wall with gate at center, tower on each side, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 886; Gruber I. 3830; Crawford 424/1. Very fine.

Venus was the object of an early cult in Eryx, Sicily, where her son by King Butes reputedly had built her a famous temple. At Rome a temple to Venus Erycina was built near the Colline Gate in 184 B.C. at the beginning of the Second Punic War. Possibly the moneyer's family was involved in the temple's construction or in the reconstruction of the temple at Eryx. It is also possible, in view of his alleged brother's Pompeian loyalties, that his coinage reflects the claims of Pompey's partisans that their leader had displaced Sulla as Venus' favorite.

Faustus Cornelius Sulla

Circa 56 B.C., silver denarius (3.70 gm). Rome mint. FAVSTVS, diademed and draped bust of Diana right wearing cruciform earring and double necklace of pearls and pendants, string of pearls at back, hair in knot, jewels in hair, crescent above, lituus behind, border of dots/FELIX, Sulla, togate, seated left on raised seat, Bocchus kneeling before him and offering olive branch, Jugurtha kneeling behind, hands tied behind him, border of dots. Sydenham 879; Grueber I. 3824; Crawford 426/1. Nearly extremely fine, rare.

In the early stages of the Jugurthine Wars, Rome rejected an alliance with Bocchus, king of Mauretania and father-in-law of Jugurtha. He then joined with Jugurtha against Rome, inflicting severe losses on the Romans before he finally was won over to their side by Sulla. At length, he surrendered his son-in-law to Sulla, ending the war and gaining for himself part of Numidia. The scene was depicted on a tablet set up by Bocchus in Rome and on Sulla's seal ring whose design was no doubt copied for Sulla's denarius.

C. Memmius C. f.

Circa 56 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). Rome mint. C·MEMMI·C·F, head of Ceres right wearing wreath of grain and cruciform earring, hair in knot with locks falling upon neck, border of dots/IMPERATOR C·MEMMIVS, captive kneeling right before trophy, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 920; Grueber I. 3937; Crawford 427/1. Superb.

With this coin's obverse, Memmius honors an ancestor who apparently, as aedile, had overseen the first *Ludi Cereales* which, according to Livy, had been well established by 202 B.C. The reverse recalls the victories in the East of the moneyer's uncle, Memmius could not foresee, however, that his uncle, a patron of literature to whom Lucretius dedicated the *De Rerum Natura*, would within four years be involved in an election scandal of bribery leading to exile in Greece.

506



507



508



509





L. Marcius Philippus

Circa 56 B.C., silver denarius (3.49 gm). Rome mint. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius right, lituus on left, ANCVS below, border of dots/Equestrian statue right on an arcade of five arches within which AQVA MR, IPHILIPPVS on left, flower below horses, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 919; Grueber I, 3890; Crawford 425/1. Superb, reverse slightly off center.

Supposedly built by the fourth century king, Ancus Marcius, the Aqua Marcia, an above ground aqueduct of cut-stone, was in any event extensively reworked by Q. Marcius Rex, praetor in 144-140 B.C. The aqueduct later saw a doubling of size and supply by Augustus and was tapped also by Caracalla to supply his baths.



P. Fonteius Capito

Circa 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.82 gm). Rome mint. P-FONTEIVS P-F-CAPITO III VIR, helmeted and draped bust of Mars right, trophy on left, border of dots/[W] FONT-TR-MIL, horseman right holding reins in left hand, thrusting spear with right hand at enemy below who is about to drive sword through unarmed captive, helmet and shield on right, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 900; Grueber I, 3851; Crawford 429/1. Extremely fine, banker's mark on obverse, scarce.

The reverse commemorates the exploits of one of the moneyer's ancestors while governor in Gaul.



P. Crassus

Circa 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.87 gm). Rome mint. Diademed and laureate bust of Venus right, wearing cruciform earring and necklace of pendants, hair in knot and falling in locks down neck, S-C behind, border of dots/P-CRASSVS M-F, soldier standing toward left, holding spear, leading horse by bridle with right hand, shield and trophy at feet, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 929; Grueber I, 3901; Crawford 430/1. Very fine plus.

Crassus, the younger son of the triumvir, served as Julius Caesar's legate in Gaul in 58 B.C. and may have used the obverse Venus to flatter Caesar who claimed descent from the goddess as an ancestor. The usual description of the reverse is challenged by Crawford who, on the basis of die-study evidence, describes the figure as a female and thus concludes that the reverse cannot allude to the cavalry contingent brought by Crassus from Gaul to fight against the Parthians.



Cn. Plancius

Circa 55 B.C., silver denarius (3.98 gm). Rome mint. AFD-CIVR-S-C CN-PLANCIVS, female head right wearing eausia, cruciform earring and necklace of pendants, hair in long locks upon neck, border of dots/Cretan goat standing right, bow and quiver behind, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 933; Grueber I, 3920; Crawford 432/1. Superb.

If an identification of the reverse head as Diana Planciana, Genius of Macedonia, is correct, then it may be taken as a reference to that province where Plancius had a military command. The presence on the reverse of the goat native to Crete where the moneyer had also spent part of career lends credence to the supposition that Plancius is here merely doing as his colleague Plautius did in choosing types alluding to his career.

Q. Caepio Brutus

Circa 54 B.C., silver denarius (4.03 gm). Rome mint. LIBERTAS, head of Libertas right wearing cruciform earring and necklace of pendants, hair in knot with locks falling upon neck, jewels in hair above forehead, border of dots/Consul L. Junius Brutus walking left between two lictors preceded by an accensus. BRVTVS in exergue. Sydenham RRC 906; Grueber I, 3861; Crawford 433/1. Very fine/extremely fine.

More commonly known as Marcus Junius Brutus, the most famous of Caesar's assassins, the moneyer incorporated his adoptive father's name into his own. In admiration of his ancestors who had been tyrannicides and to express his distaste for dictators, both actual and would-be, he chose types which patently defined his feelings. Among his contemporaries he had a reputation as a man of moral principle and independent spirit.

L. Cornelius Lentulus, C. Claudius Marcellus

49 B.C., silver denarius (3.58 gm). Apollonia mint. Triskeles with winged head of Medusa in center, between each pair of legs corn ear, border of dots/Jupiter, nude, standing front, head right, holding thunderbolt and eagle, harpa on right, LENO on left, COS on right, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1029a; Grueber II, p. 558, 1; Crawford 445/1a. Very fine.

Due to the obverse type, both Grueber and Sydenham assigned this coin to a Sicilian mint. Crawford does not interpret the triskeles, a symbol representative of Sicily the "three-cornered island" as a symbol of its mintage, but rather as an allusion to the command of Marcellus' forebear who had been captor of Syracuse in 212 B.C. He also looks on the harpa as an attribute of Saturn and thus of the treasury, but Grueber speculated that it might be associated with the fact that Sicily was Rome's corn supply, a productivity alluded by the corn ears of the obverse.

Q. Sicinius

49 B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). Rome mint. P-R FORT, diademed head of Fortuna right wearing cruciform earring, hair in knot, falling in two locks, border of dots/Q-SICINIVS, III VIR in field across, winged caduceus and palm branch, bound with fillet, in saltire, wreath with fillet above, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 938; Grueber I, 3947; Crawford 440/1. Superb.

Sicinius, known to us only as a triumvir of the mint, probably was appointed to office by Pompey's party. In return, according to Grueber, his issues of coinage honored Pompey by referring with the palm branch to his victories, with the caduceus to the regained safe commerce on the seas after his annihilation of the pirates, and with the wreath to the honor bestowed on him by the citizens for his deeds. Crawford simplifies the interpretation, claiming that these symbols refer to the expectation of the Republican partisans at the onset of the Civil War. In either case, the obverse's portrait of Fortuna Populi Romani is an appropriate type.

Q. Sicinius, C. Coponius

49 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). Asia mint. III-VIR Q-SICINIVS, diademed head of Apollo right, star below, border of dots/P-R S-C C-COPONIVS, club of Hercules surmounted by lion's skin, scalp in profile right, arrow on left, bow on right, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 939; Grueber II, p. 468, 24; Crawford 444/1. Extremely fine.

On the basis of style and fabric, Sydenham assigns this issue to the Rome mint, believing it struck in early 49 B.C. before Sicinius left Rome to join Pompey's forces in Greece. Both Grueber and Crawford attribute it to an Eastern mint. Grueber points out that it probably was intended as a military issue for Coponius who commanded Pompey's Rhodian fleet, and notes that the reverse type and the head of Apollo with the star are associated with coinage of the East. In Crawford's view, the legend S-C quite strongly indicates that it was a special war issue authorized by the senate. He maintains that regular coinage, even though under the jurisdiction of the senate, most likely bore no special mark and that only when an issue was separately authorized during the year was it marked with EX-S-C.

514



515



516



517



518



C. Hostilius Saserna

48 B.C., silver denarius (3.72 gm). Rome mint. Diademed head of Pietas (?) right wearing oak wreath, cruciform earring and necklace, hair in knot falling upon neck, jewels in hair, border of dots/L·HOSTILIVS SASERNA. Victory advancing right and carrying winged caduceus, Gallic trophy, and palm branches, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 951; Grueber I, 3989; Crawford 448/1a. Extremely fine.

519

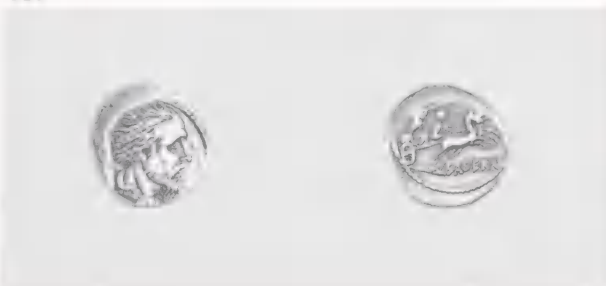


L. Hostilius Saserna

48 B.C., silver denarius (3.98 gm). Rome mint. Head of Gaul right with pointed beard and flowing hair, chain around neck, shield behind, border of dots/L·HOSTILIVS above [off flan on this specimen], SASERNA below, naked warrior facing backwards in biga right holding shield and hurling spear, charioteer seated before him, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 952; Grueber I, 3994; Crawford 448/2a. Superb.

Saserna was pro-Caesar, and thus his issues allude to the Gallic successes of Caesar's campaigns as pro-consul in the province. Possibly no more than a typical Gallic captive, the obverse may be intended to represent Vercingetorix, the bane of Roman expansion before his final capture by Caesar. The chariot of the reverse may be British, thus recalling Caesar's venture into Britain in 55-54 B.C.

520



L. Hostilius Saserna

48 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Head of Gaul right with pointed beard and flowing hair, chain around neck, shield behind, border of dots/L·HOSTILIVS above, SASERNA below, naked warrior facing backwards in biga right holding shield and hurling spear, charioteer seated before him, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 952; Grueber I, 3994; Crawford 448/2a. Very fine.

521



L. Hostilius Saserna

48 B.C., silver denarius (4.05 gm). Rome mint. Head of Gallia right, hair dishevelled and long, carnyx behind, border of dots/[L·H]OSTILIVS SASERNA. Diana standing facing, laureate, right hand on stag, spear in left, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 953; Grueber I, 3996; Crawford 448/3. Superb.

C. Vibius Pansa

48 B.C., silver denarius (3.69 gm). Rome mint. PANS.A, mask of Pan bearded right, border of dots/IOVIS·AXVR·C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N, Jupiter Axurus seated left holding patera in right hand, sceptre in left, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 947; Grueber I, 3978; Crawford 449/1a. Extremely fine.

Like his adoptive father before him, the moneyer used the mask of Pan as an association with his cognomen. The reverse's Jupiter Axurus implies a connection with the coastal city of Terracina at the southernmost end of the Pontine Marshes and a major stop on the Via Appia. On a peak overlooking the city and sea, was a spectacular temple to Jupiter Axurus. Pansa joined in the fight against Antony in 43 B.C., but died shortly after the battle of Mutina, according to some reports, by poisoning at Octavian's behest.



C. Vibius Pansa

48 B.C., silver denarius (3.87 gm). Rome mint. PANS.A, mask of Pan bearded right, hair decorated with three rows of berries, pedum behind, border of dots/IOVIS·AXVR·C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N, Jupiter Axurus seated left holding patera in right hand, sceptre in left, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 948; Grueber I, 3980; Crawford 449/1b. Extremely fine.



C. Antius Restio

47 B.C., silver denarius (4.07 gm). Rome mint. RESTIO, head of the tribune Antius Restius right, border of dots/C·ANTIVS·C·F, Hercules Triumphalis walking right, holding club and trophy, lion's skin over left arm, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 970; Grueber I, 4029; Crawford 455/1a. Good very fine, rare.

It is probable that the moneyer is the Antius Restio who was on the proscription lists of 43 B.C., but managed to escape with the aid of a slave to Sicily where he joined with Sextus Pompey.



Q. Caecilius Metellus Scipio, M. Eppius

47-46 B.C., silver denarius (3.97 gm). African mint. SCIPIO·IMP·Q·METELL[IL] laureate head of Africa right wearing elephant's skin, corn stalk on right, plow below, border of dots/LEG[IL]·C·EPPIVS, Hercules standing facing, right hand on hip, left arm on club covered by lion's skin and placed upon a rock, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1051; Grueber II, p. 573, 10; Crawford 461/1. Very fine plus.

In an effort to stem the tide of Caesar's invasion of Africa in December 47 B.C., the armies of the Pompeians were obliged to meet their expenses with coinage struck for the purpose in Africa. Thus the head on the obverse takes on a special significance symbolizing, as it does, Africa and the province's fertility. While the reverse has been the subject of much conjecture, it may well represent, in view of the mint, the deity Baal Melkart who was the African counterpart of the Roman Hercules and the object of great devotion among the Numidians especially. Thus the reverse type could have been chosen to honor Juba, the Numidian who aided the Pompeians.



526



Manius Cordius Rufus

46 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm), Rome mint. RVFVS II-VIR, jugate heads of the Dioscuri right each wearing laureate pileus surmounted by star, border of dots/AV-CORDIVS, Venus Verticordia standing right holding scales in right hand, sceptre in left, Cupid behind, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 976; Grueber I, 4037; Crawford 463/1a. Extremely fine.

The moneyer alluded to his Tuscan origin by the type of the Dioscuri who, according to legend, had intervened in the battle between the Romans and Latins in 496 B.C. at Lake Regillus in the Tusculum district. Venus, of course, is an allusion to Caesar and may have been inspired by the statue of her placed in the Temple of Venus Genetrix the same year the coin was struck.

527



Manius Cordius Rufus

46 B.C., silver denarius (3.71 gm), Rome mint. RVFVS S-C, diademed head of Venus right, wearing cruciform earring and necklace, hair in knot, border of dots/AV-CORDIVS, Cupid seated on dolphin right, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 977; Grueber I, 4040; Crawford 463/3. Very fine plus.

528



L. Papius Celsus

45 B.C., silver denarius (3.75 gm), Rome mint. Head of Juno Sospita right wearing goat's skin tied in front, border of dots/CELSVS II-VIR, she-wolf right placing brand on a brazier, eagle on right fanning flames, L-PAPIVS in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 964; Grueber I, 4018; Crawford 472/1. Extremely fine.

L. Papius Celsus probably is the son of the Papius who was moneyer in 79 B.C. since he also uses the obverse Juno Sospita type, no doubt, to indicate his family origin. The reverse is yet another reference to Lanuvium which, allowing for early discrepancies in the spelling of the city's name, can be connected with the founding of Lavinium by Aeneas and the portent of the wolf and the eagle. According to legend, Aeneas noticed a fire started by the wolf and fanned by the eagle. When a fox attempted to smother it with his water-soaked tail, he was forced to flee by the eagle and wolf. This was interpreted as indicating the city would be famous but have to overcome the rivalry and jealousy of its neighbors.

IMPERATORIAL COINS

529



C. Julius Caesar

† 44 B.C., gold aureus (8.07 gm), Rome mint. Moneyer: Aulus Hirtius, 46 B.C. C-CAESAR COS-TER, veiled female head right, border of dots/A-HIRTIVS-PR, lituus, jug, and axe, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1017; Grueber I, 4050; Crawford 466. Very fine.

It was in 46 B.C. that Caesar held his third consulship and celebrated an unusual quadruple triumph marking his victories in Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Africa. To help meet the expense of the lavish celebration, Caesar's personal friend and ally Aulus Hirtius, either praetor or praefectus urbi, struck a quantity of gold aurei. Although the obverse portrait has most commonly been identified as that of Pietas, Babelon had suggested it represented Caesar and more recently Crawford has suggested Vesta. The priestly symbols of the reverse signify Caesar's rank of pontifex maximus.

C. Julius Caesar

Circa 49-48 B.C., silver denarius (3.72 gm). Gallic mint. Culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex, border of dots/Elephant right trampling serpent, CAESAR in exergue, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1006; Crawford 443/1. Superb.



530

C. Julius Caesar

Circa 47-46 B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). African mint. Diademed head of Venus right wearing necklace, hair in knot falling in two locks upon neck, border of dots/CAESAR. Aeneas walking left carrying Palladium in right hand, Anchises on left shoulder, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1013; Grueber II, p. 469, 31; Crawford 458/1. Superb.

Denarii of the this type have at various times been attributed to mints of the East, Greece, Spain, Gaul and, most recently, Africa. Both obverse and reverse are obvious devices alluding to the divine lineage of Caesar's family, the Julian *gens*.



531

C. Julius Caesar

Circa 47-46 B.C., silver denarius (3.86 gm). African mint. Diademed head of Venus right wearing necklace, hair in knot falling in two locks upon neck, border of dots/CAESAR. Aeneas walking left carrying Palladium in right hand, Anchises on left shoulder, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1013; Grueber II, p. 469, 31; Crawford 458/1. Superb, dark toning.



532

C. Julius Caesar

Circa 46 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). African mint. COS·TERT·DICT·ITER, head of Ceres crowned with grain, border of dots/AVGV· above, PONT·MAX below, simpulum, aspergillum, capis and lituus, M in right field, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1024; Grueber II, p.576, 23; Crawford 467/1b. Superb.

While the name of Julius Caesar does not appear on the coin, the legends yet indicate that he was responsible for its issue. Crawford notes, however, that the titles are unusual in that they are not totally concurrent. Although Caesar held his second dictatorship from October 48 B.C. until October 47, he did not enter upon his third consulship until 46 B.C. Thus it seems that the title of DICT·ITER was retained somewhat after the time to which it actually referred, although whether all the way until July 46 when he was appointed dictator for the third time is quite questionable. It is possible that the title was retained at least until early 46 when the denarius was struck. In regard to the mint, Crawford chooses to term it uncertain and interprets Ceres as representative of the grain dole to the people of Rome rather than as symbolical of Africa's productivity.



533

C. Julius Caesar

44 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Rome mint. Moneyer: P. Sepullius Macer. CAESAR DICT·PERPETVO, wreathed head of Caesar right, border of dots/P·SEPVLLIVS·MACER, Venus Victrix standing left holding Victory in right hand, leaning on sceptre resting on a star, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1072; Grueber I, 4168; Crawford 480/11. Very fine, some die breaks on obverse.

It was in 44 B.C. that the number of moneyers was expanded to four and that by senate vote Caesar's portrait appeared on coinage. Venus heralds the dictator's divine lineage and her responsibilities in his successes and victories.

C. Julius Caesar

44 B.C., silver denarius (3.96 gm). Moneyer: P. Sepullius Macer. CAESAR IMP, laureate head of Caesar right, star with eight rays on left, border of dots/P·SEPVLLIVS·MACER, Venus Victrix standing left holding Victory in right hand, leaning on sceptre resting on a star, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1071; Grueber I, 4165; Crawford 480/5b. Nearly extremely fine.

The obverse's star has been thought of as referring to a senatorial decree that Caesar be honored as a god or possibly suggesting that a new age was imminent under the dictator's rule.

C. Julius Caesar

44 B.C., silver denarius (4.00 gm). Moneyer: P. Sepullius Macer. CAESAR [DICT] [PERPETVO], laureate and veiled head of Caesar right, border of dots/P·SEPVLLIVS·MACER, Venus Victrix standing left holding Victory in right hand, leaning on sceptre resting on a shield, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1074; Grueber I, 4173; Crawford 480/13. Extremely fine.

The title of *Dictator Perpetuo* was bestowed on Caesar a little more than a month before his murder.

C. Cassius Longinus, M. Servilius

43-42 B.C., gold aureus (8.00 gm). Asia Minor mint. C·CASSI·IMP, laureate head of Libertas right, hair in knot and falling upon neck and shoulder, border of dots/M·SERVILIUS·LEG, aplustre with branches terminating in flowers, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1311; Grueber II, p.483, 82; Crawford 505/1. Very fine, very rare.

In active political and military careers, C. Cassius supported Pompey in the Civil War, but after the disaster at Pharsalus withdrew from the war and was pardoned by Caesar. He soon joined the anti-Caesar conspiracy and, in the ensuing struggle for power, vanquished the island and fleet of Rhodes which is alluded to on the coin by the aplustre, a symbol of sea power, and its flowers which are no doubt a reference to the island whose emblem was a rose. His co-moneyer, Servilius, served under his command.

C. Cassius Longinus, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther

43-42 B.C., silver denarius (3.90 gm). Asia Minor mint. LIBERTAS C·CASSIVS, diademed and veiled bust of Libertas right, wearing earring and necklace, border of dots/L·ENTVLVS SPINT, capis and lituus, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1305; Grueber II, p. 482, 74; Crawford 500/5. Superb.

Cassius, hailed as imperator together with Brutus at Sardes in 42 B.C., struck coinage as a form of booty with which to reward his soldiers. As one of the self-styled 'liberators' he used his coins to propagandize that notion, and thus the head of Libertas is a prevalent type on his issues.



M. Junius Brutus, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther

43-42 B.C., silver denarius (3.75). Asia Minor mint. BRVTVS, axe, simpulum, and knife, border of dots/L·ENTVLVS SPINT, capis and lituus, border of dots. Sydenham RRC 1310; Grueber II, p. 483, 80; Crawford 500/7. Extremely fine, rare.

As on previous issues, Lentulus by the appropriate symbols recalls his own augurate while Brutus notes his pontificate.



Sextus Pompey

42-40 B.C., silver denarius (3.84 gm). Sicilian mint (?). MA[G]·PIVS·IMP·ITER], bare head of Pompey right, capis on left, lituus on right, border of dots/[PRAEF]·CLAS·ET ORAE·AR·II·EX·S·C, Neptune standing left between Anapias and Amphinomus who carry their parents on their shoulders, Neptune holding aplustre in right hand, resting right foot on prow. Sydenham RRC 1344; Crawford 511/3a. Extremely fine.

In 43 B.C. Pompey effected a reconciliation with the senate and was given a naval command with the title *praefectus classis et orae maritimae*. Symbolical of sea power is the figure of Neptune; the type of the two brothers Amphinomus and Anapias who, according to mythology, had saved their parents during an eruption of Mount Aetna, was at times used on Greek coins of Catana to indicate filial devotion. It may be that the use of the type here is meant to indicate a Catana mint for this issue.



M. Antonius and Octavia

Circa 39 B.C., silver cistophorus (12.00 gm). Asia Minor mint. M·ANTONIVS IMP·COS DESIG·ITER·EL·TERT, ivy wreathed head of Antony right, lituus below, all within wreath of ivy and berries/IIIVIR R·P·C, cista mystica surmounted by bust of Octavia right, hair in knot with plait in loop, coiled serpent on either side. Sydenham RRC 1197; Grueber II, p. 502, 133. Extremely fine.

Cistophori acquired their name from the *cista*, the mystical basket used in the worship of Bacchus, which appeared on Ephesian coins as a reverse type initially in the third century B.C. Coins of this form, adopted by Antony, were struck to commemorate his marriage to Octavia. The reverse type was especially suited to Antony since he styled himself the new Bacchus.



542



M. Antonius and Octavia

Circa 39 B.C., silver cistophorus (10.24 gm). Asia Minor mint. M-ANTONIVS-IMP-COS DESIGN-ITER-ITERI, heads of Antony and Octavia conjoined right, he wearing ivy wreath, border of dots/IIIVIR-R-P-C, cista mystica surmounted by figure of Bacchus standing left, holding cup and leaning on thyrsus, coiled serpent on either side. Sydenham RRC 1198; Grueber II, p. 503, 135. Extremely fine.

543



M. Antonius and Cleopatra

Circa 32-31 B.C., silver tetradrachm (15.06 gm). Antioch mint. [ANT]ONIOC ATTO KPATΩP TPITONTPIΩN ANΔ[PΩN], bare head of Antony right, border of dots/BACIAICCA KAΘHATPA [ΘEANIΩTEPA], diademed bust of Cleopatra right wearing earring, pearl necklace, dress embroidered in front with pearls, hair adorned with pearls, border of dots. Ratto 2556; BMC 53. Fine, very rare.

Concurrent with the breaking down of Antony's alliance with Octavian was the dissolution in 32 B.C. of his marriage to Octavia. In an attempt to establish himself as ruler in the East, he married Cleopatra but the union was not recognized as valid under Roman law, thus providing Rome with a convenient political opportunity to declare war on Cleopatra alone.

544



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., gold aureus (7.78 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 15-12 B.C. AVGVSTVS DIVI F., bare head of Augustus right, border of dots/IMP-X in exergue, butting bull right, linear border. RIC 327; Cohen 136; BMC 450. Very fine plus.

Augustus was honored as *Imperator Decimus* upon his conquests in Pannonia. The butting bull device had been previously used on the coinage of Thurium. Augustus is said to have borrowed it as allusion to himself since in his boyhood he was called Thurinus and had ancestral origins near Thurium. The type was later copied by Titus.

545



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., gold aureus (7.79 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 2 B.C.-14 A.D. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head of Augustus right, border of dots/C I CAESARES in exergue, AVGVSTI F COS DESIGN PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius standing facing, each holding spear and shield, simpulum in left field, lituus in right field, border of dots. RIC 350; Cohen 42. Extremely fine.

Consistent with Augustus' design for establishing a dynasty and orderly succession, the type of Gaius and Lucius as designated heirs was adopted after 2 B.C. as virtually the standard reverse for the mint of Lugdunum. Coins with this type circulated widely and were imitated by mints in the far reaches of the Empire.

Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver denarius (3.62 gm). Asia mint, struck 30-27 B.C. Victory standing right on prow, linear border/Augustus in quadriga right holding palm branch in right hand, reins in left, IMP CAESAR I in exergue, linear border. RIC 7; Cohen 115. Extremely fine.

By 30 B.C. with the final defeat of Antony at Actium, Asia was recovered and Egypt became the emperor's personal province. The obverse, undoubtedly inspired by the Victory of Samothrace, was intended to mark the occasion as was the more conventional but personal reverse.



546

Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver denarius (3.78 gm). Asia Minor mint, struck 19-15 B.C. CAESAR, bare head of Augustus right, border of dots/AVGVSTVS, bull standing right, border of dots. RIC 59; Cohen 28; BMC 662. Superb, flan crack.

In his consideration of this coin's reverse type, Michael Grant terms it a canting pun intended to recall the legend of Io, the woman transformed into a heifer and driven to wander about the Mediterranean. She supposedly crossed the 'ford of the ox,' the Crimean Bosphorus; it was this area and its reduction to the state of a compliant client kingdom by a forceful demonstration of naval might by Agrippa, Augustus' right-hand man, to which the type refers.



547

Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., silver denarius (3.92 gm). Colonia Patricia mint, CAESAR AVGVSTVS [partially off flan on this specimen], bare head of Augustus left, border of dots/SIGNIS RECEPTIS, Mars helmeted, nude but for cloak, standing facing, head right, holding aquila in right hand, standard over left shoulder in left hand, linear border. RIC 304; Cohen 259; BMC 414. Superb, rare.

20 B.C. saw the return of the Roman army's standards which had been lost so disgracefully on three different occasions in the preceding thirty-three years. While each loss had been an embarrassment to Rome, none was more so than the loss allowed by Crassus in 53 B.C. at Carrhae. By 22, the Parthian king, Phraates, provided an opportunity for Augustus to negotiate a return of the standards in exchange for Tigranes, a pretender to the Parthian throne who had fled to Rome. The momentous act was completed in 20 and hailed throughout the Empire, commemorated with ceremonies for the deposit of the standards in a special shrine to Mars, and noted on coinage as well as in Augustus' personal record of his *Res Gestae*.



548

Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., bronze sestertius (25.98 gm). Asia Minor mint, struck 19-15 B.C. IMP AVGVSTI P P OT, bare head of Augustus right, linear border/OB CIVIS SERVATO[S] in oak wreath. RIC 55. Good very fine, bold portrait.

Coinage with this reverse legend was struck to honor an individual for having saved the lives of his fellow citizens. In the case of Augustus, it celebrated the return, through his intervention in 20 B.C., of Romans who had been held prisoner in Parthia.



549

550



Augustus

27 B.C.-14 A.D., bronze as (10.37 gm). Struck 22 A.D. under Tiberius. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, radiate head of Augustus left, border of dots/PROVIDENTIA, square altar between SC, border of dots. RIC 6; Cohen 228. Nearly extremely fine, lovely green patina.

Following Julius Caesar's death, the notion of the divinity of Rome's rulers became more accepted. While the emperor Augustus did not allow the worship of himself as a god in Rome itself, he nevertheless did not discourage such reverence in the provinces where honors could be paid both him and the goddess Roma. It was only after his death that the term *divus* was given him as a fully acceptable title. Associated with the cult of the divine Augustus was the altar depicted on the reverse.

551



Tiberius

14-37 A.D., gold aureus (7.83 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 26-37 A.D. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, border of dots/PONTIF MAXIM, female figure (Livia) draped, seated right holding branch in left hand, long sceptre in right, feet resting on footstool, legs of chair ornamented, border of dots. BMC 46. Extremely fine.

Coins minted at Lugdunum in continuation of Augustus' issues ordinarily have their legends reading outwardly and as a rule possess a competent style of portraiture. Both types on this coin were struck, with variation, over most of Tiberius' reign.

552



Tiberius

14-37 A.D., silver denarius (3.71 gm). Lugdunum mint. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right, border of dots/PONTIF MAXIM, female figure (Livia) draped, seated right holding branch in left hand, long sceptre in right, feet resting on footstool, legs of chair ornamented, border of dots. RIC 3; Cohen 16. Extremely fine.

Under Tiberius Lugdunum continued as the imperial mint for gold and silver, and no great innovations appear as Tiberius retained types used by Augustus. Thus the reverse of Livia, identifiable with Pax, marks much of the silver coinage throughout the reign of Tiberius.

553



Livia

† 29 A.D., bronze dupondius (14.78 gm). Rome mint, struck 22-23 A.D. IVSTITIA, draped bust of Livia right as Justitia wearing stephane with floral decoration, hair in knot on back of neck, border of dots/TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS P M TR POT XXIII, SC in center, border of dots. BMC 79. Very fine plus, rare. Tiber patina.

Livia lived many years after Augustus' death, and in honor of her integrity and her loyalty to her husband's memory, the senate struck coins for her. By the time of this coin's issue, Livia was 79 years of age. Since the portrait is not one of an elderly person, it can be taken as an idealized portrait, copied perhaps from an early bust. It has also been conjectured that the portrait may be one of the other imperial ladies, perhaps Antonia, wife of Nero Drusus.

Caligula

37-41 A.D., silver denarius (3.64 gm). Rome mint. C CAESAR AVG GERM PM TR POT, laureate head of Caligula right, border of dots/AGRIPPINA MAT C CAES AVG GERM, draped bust of Agrippina right, border of dots. RIC 16; Cohen 2. Extremely fine, excellent portraits.

One of Caligula's policies was the glorification of his ancestors and relatives. His mother, Agrippina Senior, had died of starvation in 33 A.D. after her banishment to Pandataria by Tiberius. Upon his accession, Caligula brought her ashes back to Rome for burial in the tomb of Augustus and honored her on his coinage.



Caligula

37-41 A.D., bronze sestertius (27.55 gm). Struck 37 A.D. C CAESAR AVG GERMANI CVS PON M TR POT, laureate head of Caligula left, border of dots/AGRIPPINA DRV SILLA IVLIA, S-C in exergue, the three sisters of Caligula standing facing, personified as Securitas, Concordia, and Fortuna, each holding a cornucopiae, border of dots. RIC 26; Cohen 4; BMC 36. From George Bauer Collection. Very fine plus, rare, lovely patina.

With the reign of Caligula, the imperial portrait was adopted by the senatorial mint as the official obverse type for sestertii. At the time of his accession, the emperor included the names of his sisters in vows and oaths, and bestowed on them honors including those of the priestesses of Vesta. Yet, by his actions, Caligula dishonored them, for he became infatuated with them, seduced them, and ultimately banished them.



Caligula

37-41 A.D., bronze sestertius (28.40 gm). C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG PM TR P III P P, laureate head of Caligula left, border of dots/ADLOCVT COH, Caligula standing left on platform addressing five soldiers holding standards, border of dots. RIC 24. Very fine plus, very fine, excellent portrait.

From the time of Caligula, the imperial portrait was adopted as the standard type for bronze coinage. Since ADLOCVT COH types lack the usual S C, it may be that Caligula struck these bronzes as gifts for the praetorian guards.



Claudius

41-54 A.D., gold aureus (7.69 gm). Rome mint. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TR P IIII, laureate head of Claudius right, border of dots/PACI AVGVSTAE, Nemesis advancing right pointing caduceus at snake before her and holding out fold of dress, border of dots. RIC 29; Cohen 55. Very fine.

The coinage of Claudius was marked by reverse types completely different from those of his predecessors. The connection between Nemesis and Pax was close, since both shared similar attributes. Nemesis, who among other things symbolized fidelity and discretion, was often portrayed with a finger to her mouth or lifting a fold of her dress to her face. It would appear that Claudius, by a combination of the goddess and inscription, wished to emphasize a transition and reign governed by restraint and peace.



558



Claudius

41-54 A.D., bronze sestertius (33.88 gm). Rome mint. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP PP, laureate head of Claudius right, countermark NCAPR in oblong incuse behind head and neck, border of dots/EX SC P P OB CIVES SERVATOS in four lines within oak wreath, border of dots. BMC 186. Very fine, rare this nice.

The countermark *Nero Caesar Augustus Probat* is indicative of the shortage of bronze coinage faced by Nero. He found a resolution in this problem in the beginning of his reign by calling in the coinage and officially marking the coins adequate for a prolonged life and re-entry into circulation.

559



Nero

54-68 A.D., bronze dupondius (16.06 gm). Rome mint. NERO CLAVD AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, radiate head of Nero right, border of dots/MAC AVG S C, the Macellum with two storied facade surmounted by a dome, columnar structures of unequal pitch projecting on either side, statue beneath the central arch, II in exergue, border of dots. RIC 278; Cohen 130. Very fine plus, very rare.

Historical accounts report that Nero built a new marketplace where meat and other foods were sold. To commemorate the building's dedication and completion, an issue of bronze appeared recording the structure's rather elaborate, in view of the purpose, appearance.

560



Nero and Agrippina

54-68 A.D., †59 A.D., silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome mint, struck 54-55 A.D. NERO CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GER M IMP TR P COS, jugate busts of Nero and Agrippina right, border of dots/AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATR, EX SC in left field, Divus Claudius and Divus Augustus seated left on car drawn by four elephants, border of dots. RIC 10; Cohen 4. Very fine plus, rare.

Agrippina, Nero's mother, was the first living imperial lady to have her portrait and title appear with that of the reigning emperor. This exalted position was short-lived since in less than a year, her title, soon to be followed by her portrait, was relegated to the reverse.

561



Claudia

†63 A.D., bronze 18 mm, (5.54 gm). Panaeas mint. DIVA [CLAVD NE]R F, woman standing left in round temple with six columns, border of dots/[DIV]A POPPAEA AVG, woman seated left holding a cornucopiae in a temple with two columns, border of dots. Cohen 1. Very fine, rare.

The daughter of Nero and Poppaea, Claudia was born at Antium near Rome in 63 A.D. She lived but a few months and her mother died two years later as a result of Nero's brutality.

L. Clodius Macer

68 A.D., silver denarius (3.64 gm). African mint. L·CLODI·MACR·S·C, lion's scalp right, border of dots/LIB on left, AVG on right, L·F·G III below, aquila right between two standards, border of dots. RIC 7; Cohen 5. Superb, of the highest rarity.

Serving as legatus in Africa, Macer scorned Nero and, upon the emperor's death, cut off the vital grain supply of Rome. Styling himself propraetor, he refused to recognize Galba who ordered him executed in October 68. The lion's scalp was likely the emblem of the third legion, the permanent African army, and the S·C indicated Macer's assumption of the role of senate's deputy. Carthage may have been the mint for the coinage of Macer.



563

Galba

68-69 A.D., bronze sestertius (27.65 gm). Rome or Narbo mint. IMP·SER·SVLPIC·GALBA·CAES·AVG·TR·P, laureate and draped bust of Galba right, border of dots/LI·BERTAS·PVBLICA, Libertas draped standing left holding pileus in right hand and sceptre in left, S·C in field, border of dots. BMC 69v; RIC 35v; Cohen 131. Very fine.

In the turbulent period just prior to Nero's death, Galba, a competent and respected administrator in the provinces, was acclaimed first a legate of the senate and then, on Nero's death, caesar. Once in Rome, however, he incurred the hatred of the soldiery through his failure to pay a promised donative and by other miserly attitudes. Within the year his troops rebelled and, by a conspiracy of the praetorians instigated by Otho, he was slain in early January.

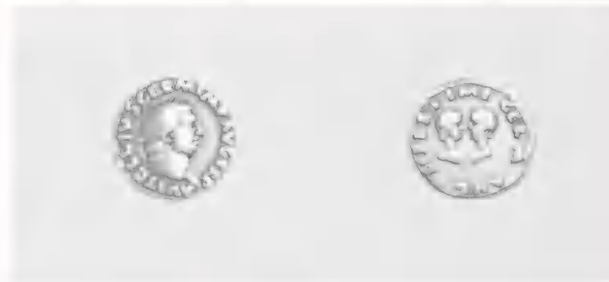


564

Vitellius

69 A.D., gold aureus (7.22 gm). Rome mint. A·VITELLIVS·GERM·IMP·AVG·TR·P, laureate head of Vitellius right, border of dots/LIBERTI·IMP·GERM·AVG, on left bust of Vitellius' son, and of daughter on right, border of dots. RIC 15; Cohen 3; BMC 27. Fine, very rare.

From two marriages, Vitellius had several children. It was said that he put to death a son who was partially blind and that another child was practically speechless due to a severe stutter. Although neither of Vitellius' wives appeared on the coinage, his children were prominently featured on some of the emperor's gold and silver issues.



565

Vitellius

69 A.D., silver denarius (3.65 gm). Gallie mint. A·VITELLIVS·IMP·GERM·I·A·I·N, laureate head of Vitellius right, border of dots/FIDES·EXERCITVVM, clasped hands, border of dots. RIC 4; Cohen 31. Extremely fine, excellent portrait.



566



Vitellius and Lucius Vitellius

69 A.D., gold aureus (7.12 gm). Rome mint. [A VITELL]IVS GERMAN IMP TR P, laureate bust of Vitellius right, border of dots/1. VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR, laureate and draped bust of Lucius Vitellius right, sceptre surmounted by eagle in front, border of dots. RIC 6; Cohen 3; BMC 10. About very fine, excessively rare.

A close friend of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, Vitellius was proclaimed emperor by his own soldiers in Germany and led a quickly spreading insurrection against Galba. To secure his position, he marched on Rome in the spring of 69 A.D. following Otho's defeat and suicide. His attitude and incompetence quickly earned him the hatred of the civilians and soldiers, and by the end of the year he was deposed and slain. This coin was struck by the emperor in honor of his dead father Lucius who had served some years before as general, censor, and consul. His laurel wreath may indicate his insistence in 34 that the Parthians make obeisance to Rome, while the sceptre before him certainly reflects his consular rank.

567



Vespasian

69-79 A.D., gold aureus (7.18 gm). Rome mint, struck 75 A.D. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/Butting bull right, COS VII in exergue, border of dots. RIC 87; BMC 159. Very fine.

The type of the butting bull, a motif of Augustan coinage, was undoubtedly adopted by Vespasian to associate himself with Augustus' reign of concord and accomplishment. Like Augustus, Vespasian had entered upon his position only after a period of bloodshed and civil strife, and he aspired to restore the peaceful prosperity of the Empire as well as to establish a line which would be equal in prestige to that of the Julio-Claudians.

568



Vespasian

69-79 A.D., silver denarius (3.51 gm). Rome mint, struck 69-71 A.D. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right/IVDAEA, Jewess seated right in attitude of mourning, trophy behind her, border of dots. RIC 15; Cohen 226. Superb.

The reverse of this denarius is perhaps the most famous of all victory types found on Roman coinage, and was occasioned by Vespasian's success in subduing the Judaean revolt of 66 A.D. after a lengthy struggle of four years.

569



Vespasian

69-79 A.D., silver denarius (3.16 gm). Lugdunum mint. Struck 70-71 A.D. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/IVDAEA, Jewess seated right in attitude of mourning beneath palm tree, hands tied behind back, border of dots. Unpublished, cf. RIC 287. Extremely fine, good style.

Vespasian

69-79 A.D., silver denarius (3.55 gm). Rome mint, struck 77-78 A.D. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian left, border of dots/Sow with three young, IMP XIX in exergue, border of dots, RIC 109; Cohen 214. Extremely fine.



570

Vespasian

69-79 A.D., bronze sestertius (27.58 gm). Struck 71 A.D. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P COS III, laureate head of Vespasian right, border of dots/S C, Mars advancing right holding spear and trophy, border of dots, RIC 447; Cohen 440. Extremely fine, lovely green patina.

Under Vespasian's principate, there came an end finally to the Civil Wars which had been the rule in the Empire of the preceding years. The achievement of peace and stability was celebrated on his coinage by a variety of types, including Mars, symbolical of the emperor's triumphant success.



571

Titus

79-81 A.D., silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome mint, struck 77-78 A.D. under Vespasian. I CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS, laureate head of Titus right, border of dots/COS VI, Mars, helmeted, nude but for cloak around waist, standing left holding spear in right hand, trophy on left shoulder, border of dots, RIC 495; Cohen 65; BMC 221. Superb.

The type of the triumphant Mars had earlier been employed in 108 B.C. by Lucius Valerius Flaccus.



572

Domitian

81-96 A.D., silver denarius (3.17 gm). Rome mint, struck 80 A.D. under Titus. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, garlanded and lighted altar, border of dots, RIC 50. Extremely fine.

As the younger son of Vespasian, Domitian was, comparatively speaking, kept out of the limelight during the rule of both his father and brother. His accession on the death of Titus was at first looked on favorably, but his reign became one of fear and cruelty.



573

574



Domitian

81-96 A.D., silver denarius (3.55 gm). Rome mint, struck 81 A.D. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/TR P COS VII DES VIII PP, dolphin coiled around anchor, border of dots. RIC 20; Cohen 568; BMC 20. *Fleur de coin*, lovely toning.

The type of the dolphin entwined around an anchor was not unique to Domitian, but had previously been used by Augustus and has, of course, been a common naval emblem since.

575



Domitian

81-96 A.D., silver denarius (3.34 gm). Rome mint, struck 90-91 A.D. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG GERM P M TR P X, laureate head of Domitian right, border of dots/IMP XXI COS XV CENS PPP, Minerva standing left holding thunderbolt in right hand, spear in left, round shield behind, border of dots. RIC 154; Cohen 264; BMC 181. Very fine plus.

576



Domitia

† 150 A.D., silver denarius (3.45 gm). Rome mint, DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMITIANVS AVG, draped bust of Domitia right wearing necklace, hair knotted in long plait on neck, border of dots/PIETAS AVGVST, Pietas, draped and veiled, seated left extending right hand towards child who stands left, right hand raised before her, holding transverse sceptre in left hand, border of dots. BMC 65; Cohen 12. Very fine.

Domitia, married to the emperor in 70 A.D., bore him a son in 82 but the boy died in infancy and the couple remained childless. She was divorced by Domitian within a year, but restored to favor soon after although the emperor nevertheless continued his dalliance with his niece Julia. By late in the reign, Domitia knew that her own life was in jeopardy and encouraged the conspiracy that was being formed against Domitian.

577



Nerva

96-98 A.D., silver denarius (3.05 gm). Rome mint, struck 97 A.D. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head of Nerva right, border of dots/FORTVNA AVGVST, Fortuna standing left holding rudder in right hand, cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 16; Cohen 66; BMC 37. Very fine plus, excellent portrait.

After a distinguished legal career and having served as consul under both Vespasian and Domitian, Nerva was well advanced in years by the time he was hailed as emperor. His brief reign, in contrast to the violent years of his predecessor, was marked by calm, progress, and a return to constitutionalism. He did much to improve the lot of poorer citizens and made great strides in agrarian, legal, and governmental reforms. Realizing he lacked strong military support, he adopted as an heir Trajan who was an able soldier and popular with the army.

98-117 A.D., gold aureus (7.16 gm). Rome mint, struck 103-111 A.D. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right seen half from back, border of dots/COS V P P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC, Ceres draped, wearing wreath of corn ears, standing left holding corn ears in right hand, long straight torch in left, border of dots. BMC 258 ff. Fine.

Early in his reign, Trajan extended the borders of the Empire in his successful campaigns against the Dacians, and in 102 A.D. acquired the title *Dacicus*. In the same year, he instituted a second *alimenta*, or distribution of grain, alluded to here by the type of Ceres, one of several programs he established to ameliorate the condition of both citizens and city.



98-117 A.D., gold aureus (7.26 gm). Rome mint, struck 117-118 A.D. under Hadrian. DIVO TRAIANO PARTH AVG PATRI, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right, border of dots/Phoenix with radiate nimbus standing right, border of dots. RIC 27; Cohen 658; BMC 48. Very fine, very rare.

When Hadrian, upon his accession, returned to Rome in August of 118 A.D., he celebrated the recent consecration of Trajan, the Empire's *Optimus Princeps*, in a series of aurei. According to legend, the phoenix after a life of 500 years built itself a funeral pyre, fanned it into flame, and after being burned upon it, was reborn from its own ashes. As a symbol of immortality, this mythical bird had appeal for both the pagan and Christian religions.



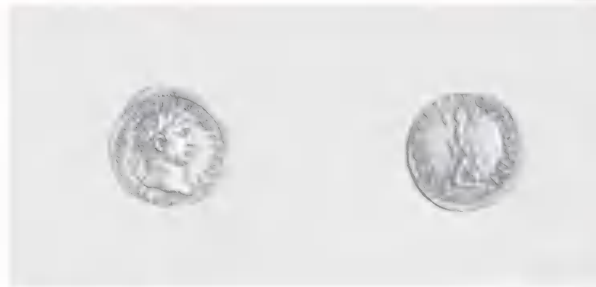
98-117 A.D., silver denarius (3.34 gm). Rome mint, struck 103-111 A.D. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust of Trajan right with drapery on left shoulder front and back, border of dots/COS V P P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC, Aequitas standing left holding scales in right hand, cornucopiae in left, border of dots. BMC 281. *Fleur de coin*.

By the time Trajan was honored by the senate with his title of *Optimus Princeps*, he had given special attention to the dole and to the distribution of money to the citizens of the city. Aequitas, with the cornucopiae, the traditional symbol of abundance, and the scales, whether representing the weighing of money or its equal distribution in 99 and 102 A.D., would have been a meaningful type honoring the emperor's interest in the people.



98-117 A.D., silver denarius (2.60 gm). Rome mint, struck 104-111 A.D. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust of Trajan right, border of dots/SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Dacia seated right at foot of trophy, border of dots. RIC 223. Extremely fine.

The reverse celebrates Trajan's Dacian victories and is reminiscent of Vespasian's Judaean types.



582



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., silver denarius (3.31 gm). Rome mint, struck 134-138 A.D. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head of Hadrian right, border of dots/ANNONA AVG, modius with corn ears and poppy, border of dots. RIC 230. Extremely fine, lovely style.

Although the ward of Trajan and highly favored by him, Hadrian probably had little reason to suppose that the emperor was thinking of him as heir before 112 A.D. when elected archon of Athens. The fact that his adoption as successor was not announced until after Trajan's death raised some doubts in the senate's eyes, but it nevertheless did vote him imperial powers. He continued his predecessor's policy of grain distribution, commemorated by the reverse type of this denarius, the modius being a measure for any dry commodity and symbolizing the imperial generosity.

583



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., silver denarius (3.12 gm). Rome mint, struck 134-138 A.D. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head of Hadrian right, border of dots/AEGYPTOS, Egypt, draped, reclining left holding sistrum in right hand, resting left arm on basket of grain, ibis standing right before her, border of dots. RIC 297. Superb.

As on many of the 'provinces' series, the reverse personification is depicted as reclining 'Tellus' who leans on the basket symbolizing her land's fruitfulness, here the grain grown in abundance due to the annual flooding of the Nile. The attributes are typically Egyptian, the ibis being a bird unique to Egypt, and the sistrum a musical instrument sacred to Isis. It was said that Isis caused the fruitful inundations of the Nile by shaking the sistrum.

584



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., bronze sestertius (29.04 gm). Rome mint. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, border of dots/IVSTITIA AVG P P, Justitia draped, seated left on throne, holding patera in extended right hand, vertical sceptre in left. S C in field, COS III in exergue, border of dots. BMC 1428. From the Richard van Every Collection. Extremely fine, lovely style.

585



Hadrian

117-138 A.D., bronze sestertius (25.43 gm). Rome mint, struck 134-138 A.D. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate and draped bust of Hadrian right, border of dots/ADVENTI AVG MAVRETANIAE, on left Hadrian togate standing right raising right hand, holding scroll in left, on right facing him a draped female figure sacrificing out of a patera in right hand over garlanded altar in center, holding corn ears in left hand, bull by altar, S C in exergue, border of dots. BMC 1666v; Cohen 70v. Very fine, rare.

On his return from his last foreign journey, Hadrian seems to have stirred the mint to issue a special 'adventus' series intended to publicize not only the emperor's travels but also the extent and interdependence of the various parts of the Empire. The whole series is quite consistent in its types, usually showing only slight variations such as those indicating the identity and attributes of the individual provinces.

Sabina

† 137 A.D., silver denarius (3.36 gm). Rome mint. SABINA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Sabina right, hair waved, rising into crest on top above diadem, knotted in queue falling down neck, border of dots/IVNONI REGINAE, Juno standing left holding patera in right hand, sceptre in left, border of dots. RIC 395a; Cohen 43. Extremely fine.

Sabina, Trajan's grandniece, became the wife of Hadrian with the favor of Plotina, the emperor's wife. The marriage was childless and not particularly happy. Yet she remained in Hadrian's favor, was named *Augusta*, travelled with him, and, following her death, was consecrated by him.



586

Sabina

† 137 A.D., silver denarius (3.41 gm). Rome mint. SABINA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust of Sabina right, hair waved, rising into crest on top above diadem, knotted in queue falling down neck, border of dots/VENERI GENETRICI, Venus standing right drawing up robe on shoulder with right hand, holding apples in left, border of dots. RIC 396; Cohen 73. Extremely fine.



587

Antinous

† 130 A.D., bronze 37 mm. medallion (26.42 gm). Tarsus mint. ΗΡΩC ANTINOOC, bare-headed bust of Antinous left, bead and reel border/Ι ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡΧΟV ΜΗΤΡΟ ΠΟΛΙΩC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟV, partially draped Cydnus river god reclining left, left arm on rock, holding branch in right hand, ΚΥΔΝΟC in exergue, border of dots. Cf. Blum pl. IV, 10. From the Richard van Every Collection. Fine, very rare, lovely green patina.

As Hadrian's favorite, Antinous accompanied the emperor on his travels. It was on their journey up the Nile in 130 A.D. that the young man accidentally drowned. Preoccupied with his loss, Hadrian commemorated him with cults, celebrations, statues, and even a city founded in his name in Egypt. Medals were likewise struck in his memory, but only outside Italy and with Greek legends.



588

Antinous

† 130 A.D., bronze 35 mm. medallion (24.43 gm). Cyne mint. ΗΡΩC ANTINOOC, bare-headed bust of Antinous three-quarters right, border of dots/ΙΕΡΩΝ VMOC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΚΥΜΑΙΟΙC, Athena standing right wearing helmet, double peplos, holding spear in right hand, left arm extended. Blum pl. II, 2. From the Richard van Every Collection. Very fine, very rare.



589

590



Antinous

† 130 A.D., bronze 37 mm, medallion (38.94 gm), Smyrna mint. ANTINOOC HP[O]C, bare-headed bust of Antinous left, border of dots/ΙΙΟΔΕΜΩΝ ΑΝΘΗΚΕ CMVP NAI OIC [partially illegible on this specimen], bull standing right. Cf. Blum pl. II, 5. From the Richard van Every Collection. Very good, slightly tooled, rare.

591



Antinous

† 130 A.D., bronze 35 mm, medallion (24.90 gm), Alexandria mint. ANTINOOT HPΩOC, draped bust of Antinous left/Antinous on horseback right wearing chlamys, holding caduceus in right hand, ΛΚΑ in field. Blum p. 55, 21. From the Richard van Every Collection. Nearly very fine, excellent portrait.

592



Antinous

† 130 A.D., bronze 32 mm, medallion (17.10 gm), Alexandria mint. ANTINOOTV[HPΩOC], draped bust of Antinous left/Antinous on horseback right wearing chlamys, holding caduceus in right hand. As Blum pl. V, 2, 3. From the Richard van Every Collection. Fine, some corrosion.

593



Antinous

† 130 A.D., bronze 34 mm, medallion (23.85 gm), Alexandria mint. ANTINOOT [HPΩOC], draped bust of Antinous right/Antinous on horseback right wearing chlamys, holding caduceus in right hand, ΙΙΘ in field. Blum p. 55, 11. From the Richard van Every Collection. Very good.

Antoninus Pius

138-161 A.D., silver denarius (3.22 gm). Rome mint, struck under Marcus Aurelius. DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare-headed and draped bust of Antoninus Pius right, border of dots/CONSECRATIO, funeral pyre surmounted by quadriga, border of dots. RIC 436; Cohen 164. Nearly extremely fine.

The series dedicated to Divus Antoninus is greater in terms of both numbers and variety than the apotheosis issues of any preceding emperor. The divine character of the emperor, though extensively honored in the case of Augustus and to some degree revived for the Flavians, was recognized only sparingly until this series of Antoninus and was surprisingly omitted altogether in the case of the great emperor Hadrian.



594

Faustina Senior

† 141 A.D., silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome mint. DIVA AVG FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right, hair waved and coiled on top of head, border of dots/AETERNITAS, Providentia standing left holding globe and sceptre, border of dots. RIC 350a; Cohen 34; BMC 291. Superb.

As the emperor's wife, Faustina had been *Augusta* for only three years before she died. At that time Antoninus proclaimed her *diva* in ceremonies of consecration. She was further honored by Antoninus who instituted a new alimentary charity named after her, the *Puellae Faustinae*, and by the dedication of a temple to her and her husband.



595

Marcus Aurelius

Caesar 139-161 A.D., bronze as (17.81 gm). Rome mint, struck 140-144 A.D. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PH F COS, bust of Marcus Aurelius right with drapery on left shoulder, border of dots/HONOS S-C, Honos standing left holding branch in right hand, cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 1237; Cohen 238. About extremely fine, excellent style.

Although as heir Marcus Aurelius at first had joint coinage with his adoptive father, he began to appear independently on coinage in 140 A.D. when he entered upon his first consulship. As usual, the heir appears bare-headed, without any apparent device of honor. As a type, Honos alludes to the peaceful rather than the more traditional military obligations of the prince. The branch of peace carried by Honos emphasizes this notion.



596

Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus

161-180 A.D., silver denarius, restitution of a denarius of Marcus Antoninus, (3.20 gm). Rome mint, struck 161-169 A.D. ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS P P C, galley right with four oarsmen, helmsman, sweeps of oars going left over waves, border of dots/ANTONINVS ET VERVS AVGVSTVS, legionary eagle turned left behind standards, LEG VI below standards, border of dots. BMC 501. Superb, rare.



597

598



Lucius Verus

161-169 A.D., silver denarius (3.75 gm). Rome mint, struck 162-163 A.D. IMP L VERVS AVG, bust of Verus right, border of dots/PROV DFOR TR P III COS II, Providentia standing left holding globe and cornucopiae, border of dots. RIC 491; Cohen 156. Superb.

Upon the death of Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius made Lucius Verus, his brother by adoption, co-emperor. While this marked an innovation in government, it was not an advantageous arrangement for Verus soon proved to be rather incompetent in both civil and military respects.

599



Annius Verus

Son of Marcus Aurelius, bronze tessera (3.40 gm). Bust of Annius Verus right crowned with vine leaves, grape clusters over neck/S-C in wreath of vine leaves and grape clusters. RIC (Anon.) 34; Cohen 31. Fine.

Commonly identified as Annius Verus, the portrait on this piece has also been taken as one of Bacchus. Tesserae themselves continue to be something of an enigma. Some have suggested that they were issued for special occasions such as entrance to baths and circus games, and, especially in view of their size relationship to quadrantes, for the *congiaria*, *alimenta*, and mines. Although the S-C would imply an official striking, the purpose in the fiscal system, particularly in view of their relatively limited circulation and infrequent issues, is as yet undetermined. For a recent consideration of the subject, see C. F. King, 'Quadrantes from the Tiber River,' *Numismatic Chronicle* 1975, p. 56.

600



Commodus

177-192 A.D., silver denarius (3.37 gm). Rome mint, struck 181 A.D. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG, laureate bust of Commodus right, border of dots/TR P VI IMP III COS III P P, Providentia standing left holding sceptre and wand over globe, border of dots. RIC 19; Cohen 804. Superb, excellent portrait.

Commodus ruled as co-emperor with his father Marcus Aurelius for two years before acceding to the throne as sole ruler in 180 A.D. At that time, he honored his father's memory by adopting Marcus Antoninus as part of his own name. Initially, he retained also his father's advisors and policies, but eventually as his mental faculties deteriorated, his government became incompetent and his personal behavior intolerable, leading to his assassination.

601



Commodus

177-192 A.D., silver denarius (3.01 gm). Rome mint, struck 181 A.D. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG, laureate bust of Commodus right, border of dots/TR P VI IMP III COS III P P, Providentia standing left holding sceptre and wand over globe, border of dots. RIC 19; Cohen 804. Superb.

Commodus

177-192 A.D., bronze sestertius (21.51 gm). Rome mint, struck 184 A.D. M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS BRIT, laureate head of Commodus right, border of dots/VOTA SVSCEP DECIN P M TR P VIII IMP VII, Commodus standing left sacrificing over tripod, S C in field, COS III P P in exergue, RIC 441; Cohen 988. Superb, lovely patina.

Commodus took the title *Britannicus* in 184 A.D. after the Roman armies in Britain successfully quelled an insurrection by the Caledonians who overran the Aurelian Wall.



Crispina

Wife of Commodus, silver denarius (3.22 gm). Struck 180 A.D. CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Crispina right, hair in round coil at back of head, border of dots/CERES, Ceres standing left holding corn ears and torch, border of dots, RIC 276; Cohen 1. Superb.

It appears that Ceres, goddess of fertility, is called upon to bless the wife of emperor.



Crispina

Wife of Commodus, silver denarius (3.18 gm). CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Crispina right, hair in round coil on back of head, border of dots/DIS GENITALIBVS, garlanded and lighted square altar, border of dots, RIC 281; Cohen 16. Extremely fine.

Crispina seems to have been happily married to Commodus at first, and coins struck for her illustrate this with their types of Concordia and Iecunditas. The reverse of the this denarius, dedicated to the gods of birth, is more unusual. Since the couple apparently had no children, it may celebrate the dedication of an altar to the *dii genitales* to implore their favor in fulfilling their hopes for children. Crispina remained in favor with Commodus only a few years. She was reputedly involved in a conspiracy against the emperor, subsequently banished and murdered, although no substantial evidence to this effect exists.



Didius Julianus

March 28-June 2, 193 A.D., bronze sestertius (26.13 gm). Rome mint, IMP CAES M DID SEVER IVLIAN AVG, laureate bust of Julianus right, border of dots/P M TR P COS S C, Fortuna standing left holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae, border of dots, RIC 15; Cohen 12. Very fine/fine, very rare.

According to tradition, Didius Julianus was high bidder for the Empire after the murder of Pertinax. He did not long enjoy his position for both the people and the provincial armies were displeased by his accession and particularly by the means involved. As the armies of Septimius Severus rose in rebellion, Julianus was deposed by the senate and slain.



606



Didia Clara

† 193 A.D., silver denarius (3.04 gm). Rome mint, struck 193 A.D. DIDIA CLARA AVG., draped bust of Didia Clara left, hair waved and coiled on back of head, border of dots/HILAR TEMPOR, Hilaritas standing left holding long palm and cornucopiae, border of dots, RIC 10; Cohen 3. Extremely fine, very rare.

Upon his accession, Julian conferred on both his wife and daughter the title *Augusta*. An honor so instantly bestowed was contrary to tradition and further irritated those who were already hostile to the new emperor. It also caused some to believe that the two women had urged Julianus to bid for the Empire. Although her father was killed, Didia Clara was allowed to live, but deprived of title and position.

607



Pescennius Niger

193-195 A.D., silver denarius (2.14 gm). Antioch mint. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVST A, laureate head of Pescennius Niger right, border of dots/FORTUNAE REDVCI, Fortuna standing left holding rudder and cornucopiae, border of dots, RIC 26b. Very fine, very rare.

Made a senator by Commodus, Pescennius Niger went on to be consul and governor of Syria where, after the murder of Pertinax, he was acclaimed emperor by his legions. Although readily accepted in the East, he and his troops were not able to withstand the growing popularity and strength of the West's Septimius Severus. In the ensuing conflict he fled to Antioch where he was apprehended and put to death. The type is ironic since Fortuna Redux was invoked to bring the emperor back safely.

608



Clodius Albinus

Caesar 193-195 A.D., silver denarius (3.30 gm). Rome mint. D CL SEPT ALBIN CAES, head of Clodius Albinus right, border of dots/ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma, helmeted, seated left on shield holding palladium and sceptre, RIC 11a; Cohen 61. About very fine, rare.

In the time between the reign of Didius Julianus and Septimius Severus, the Empire was the prize sought by three rival emperors. Clodius first sided with Severus who made him caesar, but then, after the elimination of Niger, vied with Severus for sole control of the Empire. Albinus had a reputation as a competent strategist, a just and skilled leader whose respect for the senate's rights earned him that body's favor. His march against Severus ended in defeat near Lugdunum.

609



Clodius Albinus

193-197 A.D., silver denarius (3.00 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 195-197 A.D. IMP CAES D CLO SEP ALB AVG, laureate head of Albinus right, border of dots/GEN LVG COS II, the Genius of Lugdunum standing facing, wearing turreted crown, head left, holding cornucopiae in left hand, sceptre in right, eagle at feet, border of dots, RIC 23b; Cohen 40. Nearly very fine, very rare.

With its particular reverse, this denarius specifically honors its place of minting although it distinctly recalls the frequent Genius Populi Romani type of earlier coinage.

Clodius Albinus

193-197 A.D., silver denarius (3.20 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 195-197 A.D. IMP CAES D CLO SEPT ALB AVG, laureate head of Clodius Albinus right, border of dots/FIDES LEGION COS II, clasped hands holding legionary eagle, border of dots. RIC 20b, Cohen 24. Extremely fine, rare.



Clodius Albinus

193-197 A.D., bronze as (10.45 gm). Lugdunum mint, struck 195-197 A.D. D CLOD SEPT ALBIN C[AES], bare head of Clodius Albinus right, border of dots/FELICITAS COS II, Felicitas standing left holding caduceus and sceptre, S C in field, border of dots. RIC 58; Cohen 17. Extremely fine, very rare this nice.



Septimius Severus

193-211 A.D., silver tetradrachm (13.84 gm). Antioch-ad-Orontem mint, AVT KAI C EOYHPOC CE, laureate and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΤΗΑΤΟC Τ Γ, eagle, head left, holding wreath in beak, star below, border of dots. Cf. BMC 350. *Fleur de coin*.

Antioch was autonomous with rights to mint its own coinage, eventually becoming one of the leading cities of the East as the administrative center and residence of the governor of Syria. In the conflict between Septimius Severus and Pescennius Niger, Antioch supported the latter. In retaliation, Severus as the new emperor stripped the city of its rank and privileges, transferring them to Laodicea. With Caracalla's help several years later, the city regained its former status.



Septimius Severus

193-211 A.D., silver denarius (4.40 gm). Laodicea mint, struck 198 A.D. L SEPT SEVERVS PER-AVG P M IMP XI, laureate head of Septimius Severus right, border of dots/VICT AVGG COS II P P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, border of dots. RIC 499; Cohen 695. Superb.

Severus' rise to power only after a lengthy and costly civil war, led to a debasement of the denarius, and was virtually a repetition of the results of Vespasian's similarly acquired power.



614



Septimius Severus

193-211 A.D., silver denarius (2.79 gm). Rome mint, struck 211-212 A.D. under Caracalla. DIVO SEVERO PIO, bare head of Septimius Severus right, border of dots/CONSECRATIO, pyre surmounted by quadriga, border of dots. RIC 191F; Cohen 89. Extremely fine, scarce.

615



Julia Domna

† 217 A.D., silver denarius (3.16 gm). Rome mint, struck 211-217 A.D. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust of Julia Domna right with hair elaborately waved and gathered in chignon on back of head, border of dots/VESTA, Vesta standing left holding palladium and sceptre, border of dots. RIC 390; Cohen 230. Extremely fine.

After the death of Septimius Severus, Julia, the emperor's second wife, acquired the title *Pia Felix*. She had tried in vain to reconcile her sons Geta and Caracalla, but did continue in a position of influence in the latter's reign after he became sole ruler. Although she did enjoy a reputation as *ἡ φιλοσόφος βασιλίς*, she was the subject of malicious gossip and rumor. On hearing of Caracalla's murder she is said to have starved herself to death.

616



Geta

Caesar 198-209 A.D., silver denarius (3.17 gm). Laodicea mint, struck 203 A.D. P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES, draped bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/MARTI VICTORI, Victory advancing right holding spear and trophy, border of dots. RIC 103; Cohen 76. Extremely fine.

Not until the rule of Septimius Severus did Laodicea become a Roman colony and elevated to the rank of metropolis. At that time it was also given the right to mint coins with Latin legends, a privilege which it enjoyed for several succeeding reigns.

617



Caracalla

198-217 A.D., silver tetradrachm (15.29 gm). Antioch-ad-Orontem mint. AVT KAI ANTΩNINOC CF, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Ε, eagle facing, head left, wreath in beak, star between legs, border of dots. Not in BMC, but cf. 360 ff. *Fleur de coin*.

The emperor derived his more familiar nickname of Caracalla from a Gallic style of clothing he popularized.

Caracalla

198-217 A.D., silver denarius (3.08 gm). Rome mint, struck 210-213 A.D. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/VICTORIAE BRIT, Victory advancing left, carrying trophy in both hands, border of dots. RIC 231a; Cohen 629. Extremely fine, scarce.

Caracalla campaigned in Britain for three years with his father who died there at York in 211 A.D. On the conclusion of a peace treaty, Caracalla pretended a reconciliation with Geta and returned to Rome. The title *Britannicus* he retained until 213 when he replaced it with *Germanicus* in recognition of his supposed conquests of the Germanic tribes and strengthening of defenses there.



618

Caracalla

198-217 A.D., silver denarius (3.81 gm). Rome mint, struck 216 A.D. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head of Caracalla right, border of dots/P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Serapis standing facing wearing polos on head turned left, raising right hand, holding sceptre, border of dots. RIC 280c. Superb.

Serapis was the chief god in the worship of Egyptian deities, and like many others from outside Italy he was readily introduced and accepted in Rome. Frequently hailed as Zeus Serapis, the god was looked upon as a miracle worker, the healer of the sick, a deity of fertility and abundance, and a god who was above the machinations of fate as well as being identified with Helios, Jupiter, and Bacchus.



619

Caracalla

198-217 A.D., silver antoninianus (5.20 gm). Rome mint, struck 215 A.D. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Sol, radiate, standing facing, head left, raising right hand, holding globe in left, border of dots. RIC 264b; Cohen 287. Extremely fine.



620

Caracalla

193-217 A.D., silver quinarius (1.43 gm). Rome mint, struck 208 A.D. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate bust of Caracalla right, border of dots/PONTIF TR P XI COS III, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm, border of dots. RIC 101; Cohen 450. Very fine plus, very rare.

Since the war in Britain was in full operation by this time, the reverse Victory probably alludes to some battle already won.



621

622



Plautilla

† 212 A.D., silver denarius (3.12 gm), Rome mint. PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE, draped bust of Plautilla right, hair coiled in ridges and fastened in bun at back of head, border of dots/PRO PAGO IMPERI, Caracalla standing left clasping hands with Plautilla, border of dots. RIC 362; Cohen 22. Extremely fine.

By its type, the coin revealed imperial hopes for a male heir to carry on the line of succession and was probably struck around 202 A.D. on the occasion of Plautilla's marriage to Caracalla during the reign of Septimius Severus.

623



Plautilla

† 212 A.D., silver denarius (3.67 gm), Rome mint, struck 203-205 A.D. PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Plautilla right, hair waved and pulled into bun at back of head, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia standing left holding patera and sceptre, border of dots. RIC 363b; Cohen 1. Extremely fine.

Although she was both beautiful and wealthy, Plautilla had also a reputation for imperiousness and arrogance. Maintaining that she and her father were involved in a conspiracy against Septimius Severus, Caracalla caused her banishment to the Lipari Islands around 205 A.D. and finally her murder in 212 A.D.

624



Macrinus

217-218 A.D., silver denarius (3.27 gm), Rome mint. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Macrinus right, border of dots/AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing left holding scales and cornucopiae, border of dots. RIC 53; Cohen 2. Superb.

To save himself from Caracalla's murderous designs, Macrinus, a praetorian prefect, instigated the emperor's assassination in Mesopotamia. Macrinus had the distinction of being the first man without senatorial rank to be acclaimed emperor.

625



Macrinus

217-218 A.D., silver denarius (3.16 gm), Rome mint. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, border of dots/FIDES MILITVM, Fides standing left holding standard in each hand, a standard on each side. RIC 68; Cohen 26. Superb.

Macrinus

217-218 A.D., bronze sestertius (23.69 gm), IMP CAES M OPEL S P M MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right, border of dots/PROVIDENTIA DEORVM S C, Providentia standing left, holding wand over globe and cornucopiae, border of dots. RIC 195. Good very fine, excellent portrait.

According to Mattingly, the revolt of Elagabalus' partisans at Emesa caused Macrinus to elevate Diadumenian to the rank of Augustus in the hope of establishing a line of succession. The reverse type indicates that this was done by the will of the gods.

626



Diadumenian

218 A.D., silver denarius (3.35 gm), M OPEL ANT DIADVMENIAN CAES, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right/PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian standing facing, head right, holding standard in right hand, sceptre in left, two standards on right, border of dots. RIC 102; Cohen 3. Extremely fine, rare.

On the accession of his father Macrinus, Diadumenian was given the rank of Caesar and prince of the youth although but nine years of age. A year later, he was elevated to Augustus, but both he and his father were slain before any coins bearing the new title could be struck.

627



Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., silver tetradrachm (13.40 gm), Antioch-ad-Orontem mint, AVT KAI ANTΩNEINOC CC, laureate bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ VΗΑΤΟC ΤΟ Γ, eagle facing, head right, wreath in beak, star in left and right fields. Not in BMC. About extremely fine.

After the brief and ineffective reign of Macrinus, Elagabalus at the age of thirteen became emperor with the support of an army bribed and influenced by his mother who claimed the boy's father was Caracalla.

628



Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., silver denarius (2.93 gm), Antioch mint, struck 218-219 A.D. ANTONI NVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/FELICITAS TEMP, ship with sail and seven oarsmen and pilot, acrostolium and standard on stern, furled sail on prow, border of dots. RIC 188; Cohen 27. About extremely fine, scarce.

Because of the eastern minting, it seems likely that the galley type was meant to signify the emperor's safe journey to Rome via the sea.

629



630



Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., silver denarius (3.05 gm). Antioch mint, struck 218-219 A.D. *ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG*, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/*FELICITAS TEMP*, ship with sail and seven oarsmen and pilot, acrostolium and standard on stern, furled sail on prow, border of dots. RIC 188; Cohen 27. Extremely fine, scarce.

631



Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., silver denarius (3.60 gm). Antioch mint. *IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG*, laureate, horned and draped bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/*SACERD DEI SOLIS FLAGAB*, Elagabalus standing right sacrificing over altar, holding patera in right hand, club in left, star in field. RIC 194. Extremely fine.

Elagabalus was originally the name of the deity served by the emperor in Syria prior to his accession. When he came to Rome, he brought with him the sacred stone and worship of this eastern sun-god, and built a temple wherein he served as high priest.

632



Elagabalus

218-222 A.D., silver denarius (3.00 gm). Rome mint, struck 219 A.D. *IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG*, laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right, border of dots/*LIBERALITAS AVG II*, Liberalitas standing left holding abacus and cornucopiae, border of dots. RIC 100. Extremely fine.

On the occasion of the imperial family's return to Rome in 219 A.D., Elagabalus distributed his second largess to the people as commemorated by this type.

633



Julia Soaemias

† 222 A.D., silver denarius (2.76 gm). *IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG*, draped bust of Julia Soaemias right, border of dots/*VENVS CAELESTIS*, Venus, diademed, seated left holding apple and sceptre, child at her feet, border of dots. RIC 243; Cohen 14. Extremely fine, scarce.

Largely responsible for the acquisition of the throne for her son Elagabalus, Julia Soaemias was named *Augusta* and admitted to the senate. Her disregard for convention and precedent and her greed for power won her the dislike of aristocracy and soldiery alike who finally were driven to slay her and her son.

Julia Paula

Wife of Elagabalus, silver denarius (2.97 gm). IVLIA PAVLA AVG, draped bust of Julia Paula right, border of dots/CONCORDIA, Concordia seated left holding patera, star in field, border of dots. RIC 211; Cohen 6. Extremely fine, rare.

Julia Paula's career as empress was short-lived for she was divorced by Elagabalus only a year after their marriage.



Annia Faustina

Wife of Elagabalus, bronze 29 mm. (11.00 gm). Laodicaea-ad-Lycum mint, struck 221 A.D. ANNIA FAUSTINA AYT CEB, draped bust of Annia Faustina right, hair waved and pulled back on neck, border of dots/ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ ΔΟΤΜΑΤΙ CΤΝΚΑΗ ΤΟΥ, Roma helmeted, seated left holding Nike in right hand, left arm resting on shield, border of dots. SNG von Aulock 3863. Very fine, very rare.

The granddaughter of Marcus Aurelius, Annia Faustina was the third wife of Elagabalus who had contrived the murder of her first husband. The marriage was brief, for the emperor soon repudiated her and called back his second wife.



Julia Maesa

† 226 A.D., silver denarius (2.75 gm). Rome mint. IVLIA MAESA AVG, draped bust of Julia Maesa right, border of dots/PVDICITIA, Pudicitia seated left raising veil and holding sceptre, border of dots. RIC 268; Cohen 36. Superb, excellent portrait.

Grandmother of Elagabalus, Julia Maesa was instrumental in procuring the young man's elevation to the throne. She went with him to Rome, and was proclaimed *Augusta*. Unlike Julia Soaemias, her daughter, and Elagabalus, she was allowed to live out her life.



Julia Mamaea

† 235 A.D., silver denarius (3.32 gm). Rome mint. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, draped bust of Julia Mamaea right, border of dots/IVNO CONSERVATRIX, Juno, diademed and veiled, standing left holding sceptre, peacock at her feet, border of dots. RIC 343; Cohen 35. Extremely fine.

Julia Mamaea was the younger daughter of Julia Maesa, and also much involved in the politics of the period. After her son Severus Alexander was adopted by Elagabalus, she was able to bring about the emperor's downfall and consequently the acclamation of her son. Since the boy was only thirteen on his accession, Julia Mamaea acted as his chief advisor and managed to develop a good rapport with the senate, at least in the early years before the young emperor came of age.



Severus Alexander

225-235 A.D., gold aureus (6.78 gm). Rome mint, struck 222 A.D. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander right, border of dots/P M TR P COS P P, Jupiter standing left, cloak behind and over right arm, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, border of dots. RIC 4; Cohen 203. *Fleur de coin*, rare.

The initial years of Severus Alexander's reign were uneventful, a strong contrast to the misgovernment of his flamboyant predecessor, and the coinage of the period was marked mostly by conventional types such as this one of Jupiter.

Severus Alexander

225-235 A.D., gold aureus (5.40 gm). Rome mint, struck 231-235 A.D. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Alexander right, border of dots/IOVI PROPUGNATORI, Jupiter in fighting attitude left, head turned right, hurling thunderbolt, border of dots. RIC 234; Cohen 75. Superb.

By 231 A.D., the eastern provinces were the site of invasions by the Persians. As Alexander and his mother headed the campaign to turn back the invaders, Alexander was compelled to go to Germany to quell mounting unrest there. Surely the type of Jupiter alluded to at least the disturbances of the East if not of both the East and Germany.

Severus Alexander

222-235 A.D., silver denarius (3.11 gm). Rome mint, IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate head of Severus Alexander right with drapery over left shoulder, border of dots/PROVIDENTIA AVG, Providentia standing left holding cornucopiae and two corn ears over modius before her, border of dots. RIC 250; Cohen 501. Extremely fine.

Orbiana

Wife of Severus Alexander, silver denarius (2.78 gm). SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Orbiana right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated left holding patera and double cornucopiae, border of dots. RIC 319; Cohen 1. About extremely fine, rare.

Orbiana was a patrician whom Alexander married at his mother's insistence. It appears, however, that Julia Mamaea soon became jealous of Orbiana and contrived her exile to Africa.

Maximinus I Thrax

235-238 A.D., silver denarius (3.64 gm). Rome mint. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Maximinus right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm, border of dots. RIC 16; Cohen 99. Superb.

Following Alexander's fall in 235 A.D. which marked the end of the Severan dynasty, the Empire was ruled by a relatively quick succession of soldiers who acquired and maintained their power only at the whim of the army. The first of these generals, Maximinus, was an uneducated Thracian peasant who achieved his elevation through his physical prowess. He was looked on with apprehension by the senate who consequently proclaimed Gordian I and his son emperors, thus precipitating a struggle in which both Gordians and Maximinus perished.



642

Balbinus

238 A.D., silver denarius (2.97 gm). Rome mint. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Balbinus right, border of dots/P M TR P COS II P P, togate emperor standing left holding branch and parazonium, border of dots. RIC 5; BMC 26. Very fine plus, rare.

Descended from a noble family, Balbinus was elevated to emperor by the senate after the deaths of Gordian I and II in Africa to share joint powers with Pupienus. Balbinus was expected to subdue any seditious feelings at Rome while his colleague was to conduct the military affairs of the Empire. The praetorians, resentful of the senate's choice, murdered the two emperors after a reign of three months.



643

Balbinus

238 A.D., bronze sestertius (19.58 gm). Rome mint. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated left, holding patera and cornucopiae, S C in exergue, border of dots. RIC 22; Cohen 4. Very fine, lovely green patina.



644

Gordian III

238-244 A.D., silver denarius (3.08 gm). Rome mint. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian right, border of dots/VIRTVT AVGVSTI, Hercules standing right, resting right hand on hip, left hand on club set on rock, lion's skin beside club, border of dots. RIC 116; Cohen 403. Extremely fine.

When Balbinus and Pupienus were made co-emperors, they were obligated to designate Gordian III caesar. He was only thirteen when acclaimed emperor, and the affairs of state were therefore directed by his mother until about 242 A.D. when the praetorian Timesitheus became his advisor.



645

646



Gordian III

238-244 A.D., bronze sestertius (27.75 gm). Rome mint, struck 238 A.D. M ANTONINVS GORDIANVS CAES, draped bust of Gordian right, border of dots/PIETAS AVGG, jug between lituus and patera on left, simpulum and sprinkler on right, border of dots. RIC 3; Cohen 183. Very fine, very rare.

When Timesitheus died in 243 A.D., Gordian replaced him with the Arab, Philip, who soon developed imperial ambitions and urged the rebellious army to murder the young emperor. As a type, Pietas had long marked the reverses of Roman coinage personifying the traditional old Roman virtue of devotion to gods, family, and country.

647



Philip I

244-249 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.88 gm). Rome mint, IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip right, border of dots/FIDES EXERCITVS, four standards, the second from right a legionary eagle, border of dots. RIC 62; Cohen 50. About extremely fine.

The reverse is a quite appropriate type for Philip since he relied on the military in the acquisition and maintenance of his power. His own troops, however, killed him in battle at Verona. It was during his reign in 248 A.D. that Rome celebrated its millenium.

648



Otacilia Severa

Wife of Philip I, silver antoninianus (4.03 gm). M OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Otacilia on crescent right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated left holding patera and double cornucopiae. RIC 125c; Cohen 4. Extremely fine.

Otacilia's good and successful marriage to Philip is alluded to by the type of Concordia.

649



Philip II

Caesar, 244-247 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.35 gm). Rome mint, struck 244-246 A.D. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip II right, border of dots/PRINCIPI IVVENT, Philip II in military dress standing right, holding globe and spear, border of dots. RIC 216c; Cohen 54. Extremely fine.

In the Empire, the title *Princeps Iuventutis* became an honor to accompany the rank of caesar. By Philip's time, the figure still appeared in military dress although no longer on horseback.

Trajan Decius

249-251 A.D., bronze dupondius (10.72 gm). Rome mint. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right/LIBERALITAS AVG, Liberalitas standing left holding abacus and cornucopiae, S C in field. RIC 120c; Cohen 72. Very fine.

On the Dacian frontier when acclaimed emperor by his troops, Trajan Decius went on to Rome where he was welcomed by the people as the symbol of a new and happier spirit in the Empire.



650

Herennia Etruscilla

Wife of Trajan Decius, silver antoninianus (3.63 gm). Rome mint. HFR ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Herennia Etruscilla on crescent right/PVDICITIA AVG, Pudicitia, veiled, seated left, drawing veil with right hand, holding sceptre, border of dots. RIC 59b; Cohen 19. Extremely fine/very fine.

Descended from an old Italian family, Herennia Etruscilla bore her husband two sons, neither of whom was destined to survive childhood.



651

Herennius Etruscus

Caesar 250-251 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.71 gm). Rome mint. Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, radiate and draped bust of Herennius Etruscus right, border of dots/PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Apollo seated left holding branch, resting elbow on lyre, border of dots. RIC 146. Extremely fine.

Apollo, as god of the sun and symbol of eternity, appears on the reverse to associate the notion of eternity with the young prince. The boy was slain, however, together with his father in a battle against the Goths.



652

Herennius Etruscus

Caesar 250-251 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.65 gm). Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, radiate and draped bust of Herennius Etruscus right, border of dots/PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Herennius Etruscus in military dress standing left holding wand and transverse spear, border of dots. RIC 147c; Cohen 26. Very fine plus.



653

654



Hostilian

Caesar 249-251 A.D., bronze medallion 32 mm. (28.99 gm). Rome mint. C VALES HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C, bare-headed, draped bust of Hostilian right, border of dots/PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Hostilian in military dress standing left holding standard and spear. S C in field, border of dots. Cf. RIC 216; Cohen 35. From the Consul Weber Collection. Very fine, excessively rare.

On his father's death, Hostilian was proclaimed co-emperor with Trebonianus Gallus. He is believed to have died from plague the same year.

655



Hostilian

Caesar 249-251 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.38 gm). Rome mint. C VALES HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C, radiate and draped bust of Hostilian right, border of dots/PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Hostilian standing left holding standard and spear without point. Cohen 34. Extremely fine.

656



Trebonianus Gallus

251-253 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.52 gm). IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus right, border of dots/PIETAS AVGG, Pietas, veiled, standing left raising both hands, border of dots. RIC 41; Cohen 84. About extremely fine.

There has long been debate over whether or not Trebonianus Gallus was responsible for the deaths of his predecessors in the battle near Abrittus. It seems unlikely since he accepted as co-ruler Hostilian in preference to his own son Volusian who became only caesar. He had, in any event, been general of the army which, although defeated, proclaimed him emperor. His two year reign, troubled by invasions and plagues, was ended by his murder at the hands of his own soldiers.

657



Volusian

251-253 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.66 gm). Rome mint. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Volusian right, border of dots/PIETAS AVGG, Pietas, veiled, standing left, raising both hands, altar on left, border of dots. RIC 182; Cohen 88. Very fine plus.

Together with his father, Volusian was killed by rebellious troops as they moved to stop Aemilian's advance on Rome. Upon Hostilian's death, Volusian became co-emperor with Trebonianus Gallus.

Volusian

251-253 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.34 gm). Milan mint, IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Volusian right, border of dots/VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing right, holding spear and leaning on shield, border of dots, RIC 206. Superb.



658

Aemilian

251-254 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.67 gm). Rome mint, IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian right, border of dots/ERCVL VIC TORI, Hercules standing right resting right hand on club, holding bow in left, lion's skin on left arm, border of dots, RIC 3b; Cohen 13. Nearly extremely fine.

With a series of great victories against barbarians along the Danube and having won the loyalty of his troops with generous rewards, Aemilian made a successful play for imperial power. His first coinage with its obverse titulature notes his own loyalty and good fortune, while the reverse types depict the gods especially favored by the soldiery, Hercules among them.



659

Uranus Antoninus

253-254 A.D., silver tetradrachm (8.16 gm). Emesa mint, ΑΤΤΟ Κ ΚΟΤ ΚΕΙΘΗΡΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΚΕ, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Uranus Antoninus right, border of dots/ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑ ΤΗ Β, Tyche-Urania standing right holding rudder in right hand, cornucopiae in left, S C in field, border of dots. Baldus pl. III, 27/25v. Extremely fine, very rare.

Uranus Antoninus established himself in the mint city of Emesa in Syria as head of an independent empire, possibly in answer to repeated Persian attacks on that frontier rather than as a challenge to power in Rome. The reverse type on this piece, depicts Tyche, or Fortune, the protectress and genius of the city, bestower of wealth and abundance. It is most probable that Uranus' empire was dissolved when Volusian marched to recover the East.



660

Valerian I

253-260 A.D., silver antoninianus (2.91 gm). Mediolanum mint, struck 257 A.D. IMP VALERIANVS P AVG, radiate and draped bust of Valerian right, border of dots/PAX AVGG, Pax standing left holding olive branch and sceptre, border of dots, RIC 245; Cohen 147. Superb.

Acclaimed emperor by his troops on the death of Gallus, Valerian was faced with almost continuous war and frontier difficulties. He himself was captured by the Persians on an eastern campaign and died in captivity.



661

662



Mariniana

Wife of Valerian I, silver antoninianus (3.05 gm), Rome mint, DIVAE MARINIANAE, veiled bust of Mariniana on crescent right, border of dots/CONSECRATIO, peacock flying right carrying empress to heaven, border of dots. RIC 6; Cohen 16. Very fine/fine, weak reverse strike, rare.

Since all coinage of Mariniana is commemorative, she apparently died prior to her husband's accession.

663

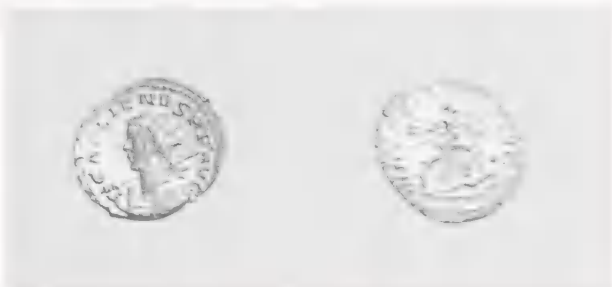


Gallienus

253-268 A.D., silver antoninianus (3.40 gm), Mediolanum mint, IMP GALLIENVS P AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus right, border of dots/SPES PVBLICA, Spes walking left holding flower and raising robe, border of dots. RIC 403. About extremely fine.

Not long after the elevation of his father, Valerian, Gallienus became co-emperor and was sent to defend the German frontiers where he was quite successful in his endeavors. If, as the reverse implies, he did indeed seem the 'common hope' for the time, it was a brief moment only, for on his father's capture by the Persians sole rule fell upon his shoulders and he soon faced overwhelming disasters — barbarian invasions, civil uprisings, wars, plagues, and famine. After a successful battle against the pretender Aureolus near Milan, he was assassinated by one of his own staff officers.

664



Gallienus

253-269 A.D., silver antoninianus (2.35 gm), Mediolanum mint, GALLIENVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus left with shield and spear, border of dots/VIRT GALLIENI AVG, emperor with spear and shield standing right, foot on captive, border of dots. RIC 530a. Extremely fine/fine, weak reverse strike, rare.

665



Valerian II

Caesar 253-255 A.D., silver antoninianus (2.84 gm), Rome mint, P C L VALERIANVS NOB CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian right, border of dots/PRIN CIP IUVVENT, Valerian standing left holding globe and reversed spear, border of dots. RIC 23; Cohen 70. Very fine plus.

Valerian II, the elder son of Gallienus, was made caesar at the same time his father became augustus. He lived for only two years following his elevation.

Macrianus

260-261 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.19 gm), IMP C IVL MACRIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Macrianus right, border of dots/ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated left on shield holding Victory and spear, star in left field, border of dots. RIC 11; Cohen 11. Nearly extremely fine for type.



666

Quietus

260-261 A.D., silver antoninianus (4.10 gm), Antioch mint, IMP C IVL QUIETVS P F AVG, radiate and draped bust of Quietus right, border of dots/IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing left holding patera and sceptre, eagle at foot, border of dots. RIC 6; Cohen 8. Extremely fine/fine.

Brother of Macrianus, Quietus remained in the East while his brother advanced against Gallienus. On the death of Macrianus, Quietus was attacked by the king of Palmyra and slain after the siege of Emesa where he had retreated.



667

Postumus

259-268 A.D., silver antoninianus (2.96 gm), Lugdunum mint, IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Postumus right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVG, Victory walking left holding wreath and palm, captive at foot, border of dots. RIC 89; Cohen 377. Very fine.

While serving under Valerian, Postumus was made commander of the Rhine legions. He established himself as emperor of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and not only kept the Germans back from the Rhine frontier but also blocked Gallienus' moves to regain the lost territory and defeat him. When Postumus himself was threatened by a pretender, he broke the rebellion and defeated his rival. His failure to let his troops plunder cities of the opposition led to their discontent and his murder.



668

Marius

268 A.D., silver antoninianus (2.90 gm), Cologne mint, IMP C MARIVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marius right, border of dots/SAEC FELICITAS, Felicitas standing left holding caduceus in left hand, cornucopiae in right, border of dots. RIC 9; Cohen 12. Superb, silvered, rare.

By trade a blacksmith, Marius became a common soldier who rose to the rank of general. Following Postumus' death, he proclaimed himself emperor but reigned only briefly as he was killed - probably not within the three days often assigned to his rule but more likely within a few months since he did issue more coinage than could be produced in a mere matter of days.



669



Marius

268 A.D., antoninianus (2.73 gm). Cologne mint. IMP C MARIVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marius right, border of dots/CO[NC]ORDIA MILITVM, two clasped hands joined, border of dots. RIC 7; Cohen 4. Very fine, rare.



Victorinus

268-270 A.D., antoninianus (2.68 gm). Cologne mint. IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Victorinus right, border of dots/PIETAS AVG, Pietas standing left sacrificing at altar, holding box of perfume, border of dots. RIC 57; Cohen 90. About extremely fine.

Marius' successor was Victorinus who inherited a shrinking empire since Spain withdrew from it soon after he became emperor. Although he successfully put down a Gallic rebellion, he yet was murdered by one of his own officers.



Quintillus

270 A.D., antoninianus (2.66 gm). Rome mint. IMP C M AVR CL QVINTILLVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Quintillus right, border of dots/SECVRIT AVG, Securitas standing left, legs crossed, leaning on column, holding sceptre, XI in upper right field. RIC 31; Cohen 63. About extremely fine.

When Claudius Gothicus died, his younger brother Quintillus was proclaimed emperor by his army. Aurelian, on his proclamation as emperor, challenged him with superior forces. Quintillus was deserted by his army and subsequently slew himself.



Aurelian

270-275 A.D., antoninianus (4.62 gm). Rome mint. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, border of dots/ORIENS AVG, Sol walking left, raising right hand, holding globe in left, SXXI in exergue, border of dots. RIC 62 v. Superb, silvered.

Another general who was acclaimed emperor by his army, Aurelian had a distinguished military career. His first accomplishment as emperor was repelling barbarian invasions and the destruction of would-be usurpers. In his attempt to make the Empire's territory more secure by tightening its borders and redistributing troops, he restored the unity of the state. He established a cult of Sol, referred to along with his eastern victories on the reverse of this coin, and tried to institute reforms in coinage reflected in the bigger issue of all denominations. His most famous achievement perhaps is the Roman city wall bearing his name and built to ward off surprise attacks by barbarians. His life was ended when he fell victim to a plot formed by his secretary.

Severina

Wife of Aurelian, bronze denarius (2.73 gm). Lugdunum mint, SEVERINA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Severina right, border of dots/VENVS FELIX, Venus standing left holding seated figure (Cupid?) on right hand, sceptre in left, F in exergue, border of dots. RIC 6; Cohen 14. Very fine, scarce.

There is little doubt that the coinage of Severina was produced only in the last period of Aurelian's monetary reform. It has even been suggested that hers was the only coinage the mints produced during the more than half year *interregnum* between Aurelian's death and the naming of a successor.

674



Vabalathus

271-272 A.D., antoninianus (3.22 gm). Antioch mint, IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Aurelian right, border of dots/VABALATHVS VCRIMDR, laureate and draped bust of Vabalathus right, border of dots. RIC 381; Cohen 1. Extremely fine, silvered.

Co-ruler of Palmyra with his mother Zenobia, Vabalathus expanded the Antioch mint which produced a coinage obviously reflecting his hopes for acceptance as an equal by Aurelian and for a maintenance of amicable relations with him. Aurelian saw him as a threat, however, and marched against him capturing the Palmyran empire, Zenobia, and Vabalathus. The legend VCRIMDR is uniquely Vabalathus' and has usually been accepted as *Vir Clarissimus, Rex, Imperator, Dux Romanorum*.

675



Tacitus

275-276 A.D., antoninianus (4.19 gm). Rome mint, IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate head of Tacitus right, border of dots/CLEMENTIA TEMP, Clementia standing left leaning on column, holding sceptre in right hand, XXIZ in exergue, border of dots. RIC 84; Cohen 16. Superb, silvered.

Seventy-five years of age on his accession, Tacitus was a Roman senator who claimed descent from the historian. Reputedly a man of integrity, he took on the various demands of his position including the pacification or defeat of auxiliary troops in Asia Minor. The physical strain of his campaign overcame him, causing his death in Cappadocia.

676



Florian

276 A.D., antoninianus (4.02 gm). Cyzicus mint, IMP FLORIANVS AVG, draped and cuirassed bust of Florian right, border of dots/CONCORDIA MILITVM, Victory standing right holding palm, presenting wreath to emperor standing left holding sceptre, V in exergue, border of dots. RIC 116; Cohen 15. Extremely fine, silvered, rare.

When his half brother Tacitus died, Florian was hailed emperor. He was no match for Probus in either popularity or strength, and was, as a result, slain by his soldiers before any real power struggle could develop.

677

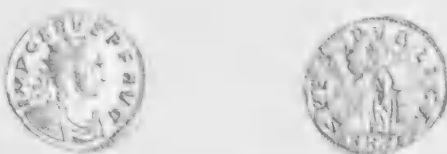




Probus

276-282 A.D., antoninianus (4.38 gm), Rome mint. IMP C M AVR PROBV AVGVSTVS, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Probus right, border of dots/ADVENTVS PROBI AVGVSTI, emperor riding left, raising right hand, holding sceptre in left, captive at foot, RD in exergue. RIC 160v; Cohen 55. Superb.

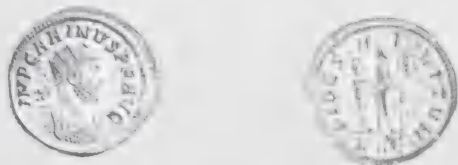
Probus attempted to continue and strengthen the advances of his predecessor, Aurelian, in improving the condition of the Empire. One of his major efforts toward economic improvement was the spread of viticulture. To this end, he employed soldiers who, at length rebelling at this use of their abilities, killed him in a mutiny at Sirmium. The reverse type may refer to his visit to Rome in 281 A.D. or his triumph there in 282.



Carus

282-283 A.D., antoninianus (3.50 gm), Ticinum mint. IMP CARVS P F AVGVSTVS, radiate and cuirassed bust of Carus right, border of dots/SPES PVBLICA, Spes walking left holding flower and raising robe, SXXI in exergue, border of dots. RIC 82; Cohen 79; Extremely fine.

After the murder of Probus, his praetorian prefect announced himself to the senate as the emperor. He gave his sons Carinus and Numerian the rank of caesar, and leaving Carinus in Rome, marched with his other son against the Persians whom he routed with great success. According to one account, Carus was killed during the campaign by lightning whereas another has him slain through the intrigues of his praetorian prefect.



Carinus

283-285 A.D., antoninianus (4.06 gm), Rome mint. IMP CARINVS P F AVGVSTVS, radiate and cuirassed bust of Carinus right, border of dots/FIDES MILITVM, Fides standing left holding two standards, RAE in exergue, border of dots. RIC 252; Cohen 30. Extremely fine, silvered.

Left in charge of the western territories, Carinus successfully dealt with the challenges first from Julianus and then from Diocletian only to be murdered by one of his own officers.



Magnia Urbica

Wife of Carinus, antoninianus (3.46 gm), Lugdunum mint. MAGNA VRBICA AVGVSTAE, diademed bust of Magnia Urbica on crescent, border of dots/VENVS GENETRIX, Venus standing left holding apple and sceptre, D in left field, border of dots. RIC 337. About extremely fine, rare.

Before her identification as wife of Carinus, Magnia Urbica had been variously assigned to Maxentius, Magnentius, Decentius, Carus, and Numerian.

Julianus

284-285 A.D., antoninianus (3.90 gm). Siscia mint. IMP C M AVR IULIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Julianus right, border of dots/FELICITAS TEMPO RVM, Felicitas standing left holding caduceus and sceptre, S B in field, XXI in exergue, border of dots. RIC 2; Cohen 1. Extremely fine, extremely rare.

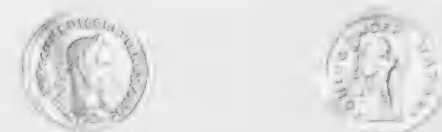
The usurper Julianus successfully imposed his rule on Pannonia before his march on Rome when he was killed near Verona in a battle with Carinus. Coinage of Julianus was limited and therefore is quite rare.



Diocletian

284-305 A.D., gold aureus (4.61 gm). Cyzicus mint. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diocletian right, border of dots/IOVI CON SERVA TORI, Jupiter standing left holding Victory on globe and sceptre, border of dots. RIC 295; Cohen 248. Very fine plus, flan slightly creased.

Diocletian instituted a reform in the monetary system which led to a change in the weight of the aureus. According to its weight, this particular aureus was struck prior to 290 A.D. when seventy aurei were produced from each pound of gold as opposed to the sixty later on.



Diocletian

284-305 A.D., silver argenteus (2.81 gm). Siscia mint, struck 294 A.D. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head of Diocletian right, border of dots/VIRTVS MILITVM, four princes sacrificing over tripod before archway in eight turreted enclosure, border of dots. RIC 32a; Jelocnik 1. Superb, flan crack.

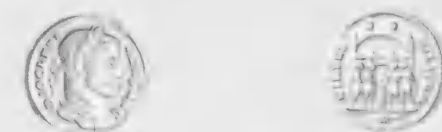
Nine years into his reign, Diocletian reorganized the empire by splitting it into four divisions governed by four co-emperors. Diocletian took Galerius as his own colleague in the East, while Maximian and Constantius Chlorus became rulers of the West.



Diocletian

284-305 A.D., silver argenteus (3.19 gm). Rome mint, struck 295-297 A.D. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head of Diocletian right, border of dots/VIRTVS MII HVV, four princes sacrificing over tripod before archway in six turreted enclosure, A below. RIC 40a. Extremely fine, minor flan crack.

Under Diocletian's reform for the monetary system in 294 A.D., the mints began production of true silver coins, the new denomination being the argenteus.



686



Diocletian

284-305 A.D., antoninianus (4.34 gm). Rome mint, struck 285 A.D. IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diocletian right, border of dots/IOVI CONSERVAT AVG, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, XXIA in exergue, border of dots. RIC 161; Cohen 214. About extremely fine.

687

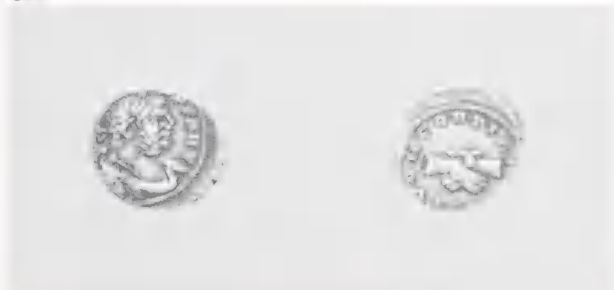


Maximianus

286-305 A.D., antoninianus (3.27 gm). Rome mint, struck 285-286 A.D. IMP MAXIMIANVS P I AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximian right, border of dots/IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG, Jupiter standing left holding thunderbolt and sceptre, XXIA in exergue. RIC 506; Cohen 355. Superb, silvered.

Called upon first as caesar in 285 A.D. by Diocletian, Maximianus proved himself an able and loyal soldier and thus, despite a reputation as a crude, uneducated man, was promoted to augustus of the West. The co-emperors placed themselves under the divine tutelage of Jupiter, attested to by this coin, and Hercules. Over the next twenty-five years, Maximianus twice abdicated only to take up the purple again. The last time it was considered too much a rebellion and, apprehended by Constantine, the old emperor was put to death.

688



Carausius

287-293 A.D., silver denarius (3.76 gm). Camulodunum mint (?). [IMP CARAVSIVS] P AVG, laureate and draped bust of Carausius right, border of dots/CONCORDIA MII LITVM], clasped hands, border of dots. RIC 186 or 548. Very fine, very rare.

A general under Maximianus, Carausius was given the task of clearing the sea of pirates, but he was attracted to piracy himself and founded his own break-away empire in Britain which remained quite troublesome until its recovery in 296 A.D.

689



Carausius

287-293 A.D., antoninianus (4.54 gm). Camulodunum mint. IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carausius right, border of dots/PROVIDE AVG, Providentia standing left holding baton and cornucopiae, globe at feet, S C in field, border of dots. RIC 514v. Very fine plus.

Carausius gradually included in his empire part of Gaul, but in 293 A.D. lost it to Constantius and was soon murdered by Allectus, his chief advisor.

Carausius, Diocletian and Maximian

294 A.D., antoninianus (3.51 gm). Camulodunum mint. CARAVSIVS ET FRATRÉS SVI, jugate busts of Maximian, Diocletian and Carausius left, radiate and cuirassed, border of dots/MONETA AVGGG. Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae, S-P in field, © in exergue, border of dots. Unpublished, but cf. RIC 1. Excessively rare. Fine plus.

Probably as much for his own conviction as for that of the public, Carausius attempted to maintain the "peace" by publicizing the affiliation of the three Augusti on his coinage.



Allectus

293-296 A.D., bronze quinarius (2.92 gm). Camulodunum mint. IMP [C] ALLECTVS P T AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Allectus right, border of dots/LAETITIA AVG, galley right, QC in exergue, border of dots, RIC 125. About extremely fine, scarce.

Very little is known of Allectus prior his his usurpation of the throne of Carausius. He managed to sustain his position for about three years and after Asclepiodotus, Constantius' praetorian prefect, destroyed a great number of his ships, Allectus was slain in an easy battle in Hampshire.



Allectus

293-296 A.D., bronze quinarius (2.98 gm). IMP C ALLECTVS P AV[G], radiate and cuirassed bust of Allectus right, border of dots/VIRTVS AVG, galley left, QC in exergue, border of dots. RIC 125. Extremely fine, scarce.



Galerius

Caesar 293-305 A.D., bronze follis (10.74 gm). Heraclea mint, struck 297-298 A.D. GAI VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAPES, laureate head of Galerius right, border of dots/GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing left, modius on head, naked but for chlamys over shoulder, holding patera in right hand and cornucopiae in left, HFF in exergue. RIC 20b; Cohen 90. Superb, fully silvered.

Galerius, an uneducated peasant's son but a capable soldier, was chosen by Diocletian to be his caesar. He launched several successful campaigns and joined in Diocletian's persecution of the Christians. He became augustus in 305 A.D. Although there were challenges to his authority he held power for 19 years before his death from disease in 311.



694



Galeria Valeria

Wife of Galerius, bronze follis (7.10 gm). Alexandria mint, struck 310 A.D. GAL VALERIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Galeria Valeria right, border of dots/VENERI VICTRICI. Venus standing facing, head left, holding apple in right hand, raising drapery over left shoulder with left hand, star in field, ALL in exergue. RIC 122; Cohen 2. Extremely fine.

Galeria Valeria was the daughter of Diocletian and was married to Galerius after he rid himself of his first wife. After his death, she and her mother were forced into a life of exile and wandering until, finally, they were both slain in flight from the court of Licinius.

695



Romulus

† 309 A.D., bronze follis (5.77 gm). Ostia mint, struck 309-312 A.D. DIVO ROMULO N V BIS CONS, bare-headed bust of Romulus right, border of dots/AETERNAE MEMORIAE, eagle with wings spread standing right on domed shrine, right door ajar, MOSTO in exergue, border of dots. RIC 34. Good very fine, rare.

Romulus was the eldest son of Maxentius and only a year old when given the rank of caesar. He died very young, was deified by his father, and honored on coins and with a shrine near the basilica that Maxentius had begun before his loss to Constantine.

696



Domitius Domitianus

295-296 A.D., bronze follis (10.14 gm). Alexandria mint. IMP C L DOMITIUS DOMITI ANVS AVG, laureate bust of Domitianus right, border of dots/GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius standing left, modius on head, nude but for chlamys over left shoulder, holding patera in right hand, cornucopiae in left, eagle at feet to left with wreath in beak, B in right field, ALL in exergue, border of dots. RIC 20. Superb, very rare.

Domitianus, general of the legions in Egypt, made himself emperor in Alexandria. Diocletian left Syria to meet the test and, besieging the city, defeated the usurper in the spring of 296 A.D.

697



Constantius Chlorus

Caesar 293-305 A.D., silver siliqua (2.67 gm). Rome mint, struck 295-297 A.D. CONSTANTIVS CAES, laureate bust of Constantius right, border of dots/VIRTVS MILITVM, four princes sacrificing over tripod before archway in six turreted enclosure, Z in exergue, border of dots. RIC 42a; Jelonek pl. X, 4; p. 83, 73. Nearly extremely fine.

Constantius, like the other members of the tetrarchy, was an Illyrian of humble origin. He established his imperial capital at Trier, the chief city of north-west Gaul, enlarging it with an extensive program of building and restoration. From at least 296 A.D., the beginning of his reign, the city had an imperial mint.

Constantius Chlorus

Caesar 293-305 A.D., bronze follis (9.58 gm). London mint, struck 300-305 A.D. **IMP VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C**, laureate and cuirassed bust of Constantius right, border of dots/**GENIO POPVLI ROMANI**, Genius standing left, modius on head, nude but for chlamys over left shoulder, holding patera in right hand, cornucopiae in left, border of dots. RIC 14a. Very fine plus.



698

Licinius I

308-324 A.D., bronze follis (3.48 gm). Alexandria mint, struck 317-320 A.D. **IMP LICINIVS AVG**, laureate and draped bust of Licinius left, holding globe and sceptre in left hand, mappa in right, border of dots/**IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG**, Jupiter standing left, chlamys across left shoulder, leaning on sceptre, globe in right hand, crescent and **A** in field, **SMAL** in exergue, border of dots. RIC 23. Extremely fine, traces of silver.

After Severus was killed by Maxentius, Licinius was created augustus at the conference of Carnuntum, thus becoming emperor of the East. He and Constantine in their Edict of Milan declared their tolerance toward the Christians. He faced increasing difficulties in his reign and reneged on the Edict, reviving the persecutions. After a series of confrontations with Constantine, he was sent into retirement and ultimately put to death as a conspirator.



699

Licinius II

Caesar 317-324 A.D., bronze 3 (2.81 gm). Nicomedia mint, struck 317-320 A.D. **D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C**, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Licinius II right, border of dots/**PROVIDENTIAE CAESS**, Jupiter standing left, chlamys across left shoulder, leaning on sceptre, holding Victory on globe, palm branch and **B** in field, **SMN** in exergue, border of dots. RIC 34. Very fine plus.

The son of Licinius I and an unknown concubine, Licinius II was made caesar when three years of age. On his father's fall in 324 A.D., he was deposed but allowed to live out his life in slavery.



700

Constantine I

307-337 A.D., bronze 3 (3.35 gm). Treveri mint, struck 322-323 A.D. **CONSTANTINVS AVG**, laureate bust of Constantine left wearing trabea, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle in right hand, border of dots/**BEATA TRANQVILLITAS**, globe set on altar inscribed **VOT/IS/XX**, three stars above, **ISTR** in exergue. RIC 369. Very fine, scarce.

By his defeat of Maxentius, Constantine became sole ruler of the western Empire. While he did not, in fact, continue Diocletian's tetrarchal division of the Empire after the elimination of Licinius, he maintained it in essence since his sons and nephews assisted in governing the Empire's various parts while Constantine alone retained the title of *Augustus*. He initiated both military and monetary reforms, and probably looked on the foundation of Constantinople in 330 A.D. as one of his crowning achievements.



701



Helena

Mother of Constantine I, commemorative bronze 4 (1.81 gm), Treveri mint, FL IVL HELINAE AVG, diademed and draped bust of Helena right, border of dots/PAX PVBLICA, Pax standing left, holding an olive branch and transverse sceptre, -TRA- in exergue, border of dots, Cohen 4. Extremely fine.

Helena was the first wife of Constantius Chlorus before his elevation to caesar. Although divorced by him, she was not forgotten by their son Constantine who honored her with the title *Augusta* and commemorative coinage. Her career seemed one of extremes as she reputedly started as a maid in a Balkan inn to become an imperial mother, and finally the traditional founder of the 'True Cross' in Jerusalem.



Theodora

Second wife of Constantius Chlorus, bronze 4 (1.47 gm), Treveri mint, FL MAX THEODORAE AVG, laureate and draped bust of Theodora right, border of dots/[PIETAS] ROMANA, Pietas standing facing, head right, holding infant in arms, cross in left field, TRS in exergue, border of dots, Cohen 4. Extremely fine/very fine, scarce.

The daughter of Maximianus, Theodora was married to Constantius Chlorus in 292 A.D. She received the title *Augusta* and became the mother of six children by the emperor. It is to this role of devoted mother that the reverse type undoubtedly refers.



Fausta

Second wife of Constantine I, bronze 3 (3.22 gm), Treveri mint, FLAV MAX FAVSTA AVG, draped bust of Theodora right wearing string of pearls, border of dots/SPES RFI PVBLICAE, Fausta standing facing, head left, holding Constantine II and Constantius II in arms, PTR in exergue, Cohen 15. Superb.

Another daughter of Maximianus and second wife of Constantine, Fausta supposedly concerned herself about her son-in-law Crispus' popularity as a potential threat to her own sons' positions. While it has been said that she therefore contrived his execution on a pretext of treason, the circumstances are as yet unclear. Fausta, in any case, was also slain whether in retaliation for false accusations or for involvement in some scandalous incident.



Crispus

317-326 A.D., bronze follis (3.11 gm), London mint, FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Crispus right, border of dots/VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP, two Victories standing facing one another, together holding above an altar a shield inscribed VOTA/PR, wreath on altar, PLN in exergue, border of dots, RIC 174. Extremely fine.

In his promising but brief career, Crispus repeatedly proved himself an able military leader. He repelled the Frankish invasions of Gaul in 320 A.D., served as consul, and annihilated the fleet of Licinius at Gallipoli.

Constantinopolis

333-337 A.D., bronze contorniate (20.03 gm), CONSTANTINOPOLIS, laureate and helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left wearing mantle, holding sceptre, palm branch in left field/RESTITVTOR REIP, Constantine in military dress standing facing, head left, extending right hand to kneeling woman wearing turreted crown, holding sceptre in left hand, captive seated at his feet on right, Alföldi II, 3 (this piece); Cohen 9. Very fine, very rare.

Founded as the imperial city of the East by Constantine on the site of Byzantium in 324 A.D., Constantinople became the 'New Rome' complete with the features of that city on a slightly lesser scale, including its administration, the senate, and grain dole. The city grew quickly and in its Greco-Eastern context it ultimately underscored the halving of the Empire into its Greek- and Latin-speaking parts.



Delmatius

Caesar 335-337 A.D., bronze 3/4 (2.12 gm), Antioch mint, FL DELMATIVS NOB C, laureate and cuirassed bust of Delmatius right, border of dots/GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers standing facing one another, each holding reversed spear and resting hand on shield set on ground, between them a standard, SMANI in exergue, border of dots, RIC 112. Very fine plus, scarce.

Although only nephews of Constantine, Delmatius and his brother Hanniballianus were made caesars by the emperor in 335 A.D. to assist in ruling the Empire. Both were put to death within four months after Constantine's death because, it was said, the soldiers wished to be commanded only by sons of the late emperor. Indeed the three sons were then proclaimed augusti.



707

Hanniballianus

Caesar 335-337 A.D., bronze 3/4 (1.40 gm), Constantinople mint, FL HANNIBALLIANO REGI, bare-headed, draped bust of Hanniballianus right, border of dots/SECVRITAS PVBLICA [partially illegible on this specimen], Euphrates, bare to waist, reclining right holding sceptre in right hand, pouring water from urn in left, reeds in field, CONSS in exergue, border of dots, Cohen 2. Very fine, very rare.



708

Constans

337-350 A.D., gold solidus (4.61 gm), Treveri mint, CONSTANS AVGVSTVS, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans right, border of dots/VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG, two Victories holding wreath between them in which is inscribed VOI X MVLT XX, TR in exergue, border of dots, Cohen 171. Superb.

Decennial vows began with Augustus when, in 27 B.C., he accepted the government for ten years. The tradition continued, the vows being made for the safety of the Empire and emperor. By the later Empire, the vows were not only for the ten years, but for many (*multis*) others besides.



709

710



Constans

337-350 A.D., silver siliqua (3.28 gm). Treveri mint. **FL IVL CONSTANS P F AVG**, diademed and draped bust of Constans right, border of dots/**VICTORIA DD NN AVGG**, Victory advancing left holding wreath in right hand, trophy in left, **R** in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 155. Extremely fine, rare.

711



Constantius II

337-361 A.D., gold solidus (4.56 gm). Constantinople mint. **FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG**, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantius facing, holding transverse spear and shield ornamented with galloping horseman spearing fallen enemy, border of dots/**GLORIA REIPUBLICAE**, Roma and Constantinopolis seated holding shield on which is inscribed **VOT XXX MVLT XXXX**, **CONS** in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 116. Extremely fine.

Flavius Julius Constantius was the third son of Constantine the Great. Four months after his father's death, he and his brothers Constantine II and Constans were hailed as emperors. In the division of the Empire, he acquired Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Egypt and the Asiatic provinces. He spent most of his reign trying to thwart Persian invasions.

712



Constantius II

337-361 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Thessalonica mint. **DN CONSTANTIVS MAX AVGVS TVS**, diademed and cuirassed bust of Constantius right, border of dots/**GLORIA REIPUBLICAE**, Roma and Constantinopolis seated holding shield on which is inscribed **VOT XXX MVLT XXXX**, **TES** in exergue. Unpublished. Barbarized (?). Extremely fine.

713



Vetranio

350-351 A.D., bronze centemionalis (4.40 gm). Pannonia mint. **DN VETRANIO P F AVG**, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Vetranio right, **H** behind head, star before, border of dots/**CONCORDIA MILITVM**, Vetranio standing facing, head left, holding labarum in each hand, **H** in left field, border of dots. Cohen 1. From the Consul Weber Collection. About very fine.

Following Constans' death, there was a division of loyalties among Illyrian soldiers. Unable to decide between Magnentius and Constantius II, at the urging of Constantius' sister they proclaimed their commander Vetranio emperor. He declared for Constantius and was able to keep Magnentius at bay until Constantius could deal with the rebel, abdicating his position at that time. Constantius rewarded him with an estate and comfortable retirement.

Magnentius

350-353 A.D., bronze centenionalis (5.44 gm). Ambianum mint. D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnentius right, A behind head, border of dots/VICTORIAE D D N N AVG ET CAE, two Victories standing facing one another, holding between them a shield inscribed VOT V MVLT X. Christogram above shield. AMB in exergue. Cohen 68. Very fine plus.

Proclaiming himself emperor, this ex-general was supported by the western provinces but in hoping to expand into the East, his challenge was met by Constantius. Magnentius was eventually driven back and, finally deserted by the military, he took his own life.



Decentius

Caesar 351-353 A.D., bronze centenionalis (5.57 gm). D N DECENTIVS NOB CAES, bare-headed, and cuirassed bust of Decentius right, border of dots/VICTORIAE D D N N AVG ET CAE, two Victories standing facing one another, holding between them a shield inscribed VOT V MVLT X. SV in field. ASLC (?) in exergue. Cohen 33.

The centenionalis, a denomination introduced by Constantius in mid-century, had a comparatively brief existence. Adopted also by his contemporaries, including the usurper Magnentius and his brother Decentius, it was followed by other bronze denominations.



Julian II

360-363 A.D., silver siliqua (2.28 gm). Constantinople mint. D N IVLIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian right, border of dots/VOTIS V MVLTIS X within wreath, TCON in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 161. Extremely fine.

When his troops proclaimed him augustus, Julian led them against Constantius who died before any encounter could take place, thereby leaving Julian sole emperor. Most well known for his favor of the pagan cults, Julian was also a conscientious leader who fell leading his soldiers against the Persians.



Julian II

360-363 A.D., silver siliqua (2.11 gm). Arelate mint. D N IVLIANVS NOB CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian right, border of dots/VOTIS V MVLTIS X within laurel wreath, TCON in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 154; Mazzini pl.LVII. About extremely fine.

Julian, a nephew of Constantine, initially fell from favor and was imprisoned when his half brother Gallus was executed. He was, however, restored to the court, named caesar, and given responsible military and governmental positions.





Valentinian I

364-375 A.D., gold solidus (4.56 gm). Antioch mint, struck 364-367 A.D. $\overline{\text{D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG}}$, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, emperor standing facing, head right, holding standard with cross, Victory on globe, cross in left field, *ANTA* in exergue, border of dots. RIC 2b. Extremely fine.



Valentinian I

364-375 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Nicomedia mint, struck 364-369 A.D. $\overline{\text{D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG}}$, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, Valentinian standing facing, head right, holding labarum and Victory on globe, SMNS in exergue, border of dots. RIC 2b; Cohen 28. Nearly extremely fine.

Elevated to emperor by his troops, Valentinian was forced to devote much of his rule of the western Empire to the strengthening of northern defenses.



Valentinian I

364-375 A.D., silver siliqua (1.52 gm). Constantinople mint. $\overline{\text{D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG}}$, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/VOT V within laurel wreath, CPA below. RIC 13a; Cohen 69. Extremely fine.

The siliqua, a coin introduced by Constantine, was originally equivalent to 1/24 solidus and the same weight as Diocletian's argenteus. Under Constantius II its weight was reduced.



Valens

364-378 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm). Thessalonica mint. $\overline{\text{D N VALENS P F AVG}}$, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVG, two emperors seated facing, one on right holding mappa in left hand, the two together holding globe, Victory with outspread wings behind them, SMTES in exergue, border of dots. RIC 4b; Cohen 53. About extremely fine.

Valens was made emperor of the East by his brother Valentinian I. Under his jurisdiction were the eastern provinces where he campaigned extensively against the Goths and Persians. The Roman army was decimated and Valens himself slain in battle near Hadrianopolis.

Valens

364-378 A.D., silver siliqua (2.03 gm). Treveri mint, D N VALENS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right, border of dots/VRBS ROMA, Roma seated left on throne, holding Victory on globe and spear, TRPS below, border of dots, RIC 27e; Cohen 109. Very fine.



722

Procopius

365-366 A.D., silver siliqua (1.69 gm). Constantinople mint, D N PROCOPIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Procopius right/VOT V within laurel wreath, C-F below, RIC 13e. Very fine, very rare.

As a relative and general of Julian II, Procopius accompanied the emperor on the Persian campaigns. He was acclaimed emperor after leading an insurrection at Constantinople but, unable to continue his early success against Valens, he was defeated and slain.



723

Valentinian II

375-392 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint, D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGGGE, Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing on throne, head right, holding sceptre and globe, right foot on prow, CONOB in exergue, border of dots, RIC 67b. Extremely fine.

Shortly after the death of his father Valentinian I, the younger Valentinian was proclaimed augustus by the army. Although neither Valens nor Gratian had favored his elevation, they nevertheless gave him Italy, Africa, and Illyricum. Expelled from Italy by the usurper Magnus Maximus, Valentinian II was restored to the throne with the help of Theodosius and ruled only a few years before being murdered.



724

Theodosius I

379-395 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint, D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius right, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGGGB, Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head right, holding sceptre and shield on which is inscribed VOT V MVL X, right foot on prow, CONOB in exergue, border of dots, RIC 70b; Cohen 10. Extremely fine.

The monetary structure in gold remained stable, as did the designs also, from the reign of Constantine. In addition to the CONCORDIA AVGGG, three other reverse legends prevailed – VICTORIA AVGG, VICTORIA AVGGG, and RESTITVTOR REIPUBLICAE – which alluded to no particular or specific events.



725



Theodosius I

379-395 A.D., silver miliaresion (4.26 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 388-392 A.D. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius right, head turned left over shoulder, border of dots/GLORIA ROMANORVM. Theodosius, nimbate, in military dress, standing facing, head left, raising right hand, holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, border of dots, RIC 85a. Superb.

The miliaresia of Theodosius are not only rare but also unusual in the portraiture of the emperor whose head faces the left while his torso is turned right.



Arcadius

383-408 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint. D N ARCADIVS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Arcadius facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield ornamented with galloping horseman on left shoulder/NOVA SPES REI PVBLI CAE, Victory, nude to waist, seated right on cuirass inscribing XX XXX on shield held on her knees, star in left field, CONOB in exergue, border of dots, Ratto 49. Extremely fine.

Although he was in power for twenty-five years, Arcadius was a feeble and ineffectual emperor whose reign was controlled by various ministers and advisors.



Eudoxia

Wife of Arcadius, gold solidus (4.32 gm). Constantinople mint. AFL EVDOKIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Eudoxia right, hand holding wreath above, border of dots/SALVS REI PVBLICAE, Victory seated right inscribing Christogram on shield set on cippus, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Goodacre 2. Very fine, very rare.



Honorius

393-423 A.D., gold solidus (4.50 gm). Milan mint. D N HONORIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius right, border of dots/VICTORIAE AVGG, Honorius standing right holding standard and Victory on globe, left foot on captive, MD in field, COMOB in exergue, RIC 35c; Cohen 44. Superb.

Honorius, the youngest son of Theodosius, became sole emperor of the western Empire upon his father's death. The barbarian invasions, numerous challenges from usurpers, and loss of territory during his reign marked the beginning of the western Empire's ultimate collapse.

Honorius

393-423 A.D., gold solidus (4.38 gm). Constantinople mint. D N HONORIUS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Honorius facing, holding transverse spear over right shoulder and shield ornamented with galloping horseman on left shoulder, border of dots/VOT XX MVL I XXX, Victory standing left holding long cross in right hand, CONOB in exergue, Cohen 68v. About extremely fine.

**Theodosius II**

408-450 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius facing, holding transverse spear over right shoulder and shield ornamented with galloping horseman on left, border of dots/SALVS REI PVBLICAE A, Theodosius II and Valentinian III, nimbate, seated facing, each holding mappa in right hand, cross in left hand, star in field above, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Ratto 156v. Rare. Extremely fine.



731

Theodosius II

408-450 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius facing, holding transverse spear over right shoulder and shield ornamented with galloping horseman on left, border of dots/CONCORDIA AVGGG, Constantinople, helmeted, seated facing, head right, holding spear in right hand, Victory on globe in left, right foot on prow, star in left field, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Ratto 145. Extremely fine.



732

Theodosius II

402-450 A.D., gold tremissis (1.22 gm). Constantinople mint. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, diademed and draped bust of Theodosius right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory walking, holding wreath in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Goodaere 16; Ratto 186. *Fleur de coin*.



733

734



Eudocia

Wife of Theodosius II, gold tremissis (1.48 gm), Constantinople mint, AEL EUDOCIA AVG, diademed bust of Eudocia right, border of dots/Cross within wreath, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Goodacre 6; Ratto 206. Extremely fine, rare.

Eudocia, a well educated and cultured Athenian, was noticed by the imperial family when she went to Constantinople to appeal her father's will. Converted to Christianity, she was subsequently married to Theodosius II. Although she initially had some influence in affairs of state, she fell into disfavor and eventually had to retire to Jerusalem where she occupied herself with religious and charitable pursuits until her death.

735



Pulcheria

Sister of Theodosius II, gold solidus (4.43 gm), AEL PVLCHERIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Pulcheria right, hand holding wreath above, border of dots/IMP XXXXII COS XVII PP, Constantinople seated left holding globus cruciger in right hand, sceptre in left, star in left field, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Sabatier 1; Ratto 232. Extremely fine, very rare.

Throughout the reign of her brother Theodosius II, Pulcheria never married but chose to carry on the tasks of government which she had assumed as regent in the young prince's accession. When he died, it was she who chose his successor by offering Marcian the throne as well as the legal ties of marriage.

736



Valentinian III

425-455 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm), Ravenna mint, DN PLA VALENTINIANVS PF AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGG, Valentinian standing facing, holding long cross in right hand, Victory on globe in left, right foot on snake, RV in field, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 19. Very fine plus.

The son of Constantius III and Placidia, this western emperor was hardly an effective ruler, for first his mother and later a general on his staff controlled the government. In 444 A.D., Valentinian issued an edict giving the bishop of Rome authority over the provincial churches, but generally his reign was witness to the steady deterioration of the western Empire, particularly the loss of Africa. His reign was ended by his assassination.

737



Valentinian III

425-455 A.D., gold tremissis (1.44 gm), Thessalonica mint, DN PLA VALENTINIANVS PF AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian right, border of dots/Cross within wreath, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 49. About extremely fine.

Marcian

450-457 A.D., gold solidus (4.47 gm). Constantinople mint. D N MARCIANVS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Marcian facing, holding transverse spear over right shoulder, shield on left, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGG, Victory standing left holding long cross, star in right field, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Ratto 221. Extremely fine.

Marcian was sixty years of age when he ascended the throne. The eastern Empire enjoyed his reign of peace and calm, and very much mourned Marcian's death after his brief seven year term.



Leo I

457-474 A.D., silver double siliqua (4.35 gm). Constantinople mint. D N LEO PERPET AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Leo right, head left, border of dots/GLOBIA ROMANORVM, Leo, nimbate, in military dress standing facing, raising right hand, holding globe in left, star in left field, CON in exergue, border of dots. Unpublished. Cf. Leu 13, lot 554. Very fine, extremely rare.

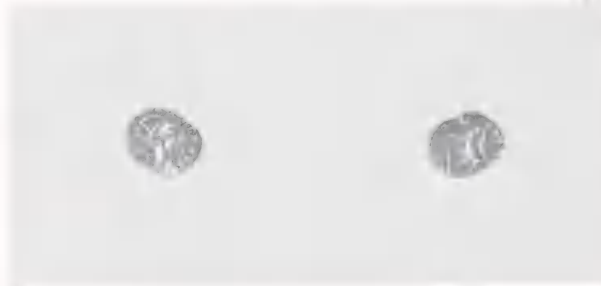
Until recently, there were no known double siliquae of Leo I.



Majorian

457-461 A.D., silver half siliqua (.62 gm). [D N MAIORIANVS], helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Majorian right with spear and shield, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGG, Victory standing facing, head left, holding cross, border of dots. Cohen 8v. About extremely fine, extremely rare.

Originally appointed chief general of the western Empire, Majorian took the title of emperor and spent much of his reign in offensive moves against the barbarians and Vandals. He was deposed through a conspiracy headed by the general Ricimer and slain.



Severus III

461-465 A.D., gold tremissis (1.42 gm). D N SEVERVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus right, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGG, Victory standing left holding cross, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 5. Very fine, rare.

Although Severus was nominal emperor after Marjorian's murder, the control of government was actually in the hands of the general Ricimer. In the four years of his reign, the boundaries of western Empire shrank before the invading barbarians.



742



Anthemius

467-472 A.D., gold solidus (4.35 gm), Mediolanum mint, D N ANTHEMIVS P F AVG, helmeted and draped bust of Anthemius facing, holding spear over right shoulder, shield on left, border of dots/SALVS REI PVBLICAE, Anthemius and Leo I standing facing, holding between them a globus cruciger, each holding spear, MD in field, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 6. Very fine, traces of mounting.

Following Severus' death, it was a year and a half before the throne was filled. On his accession, Anthemius married his daughter to Ricimer. The relationship between Ricimer and Anthemius only deteriorated and once more the general brought about the downfall of an emperor.

743



Anthemius

467-472 A.D., gold tremissis (1.40 gm), D N ANTHEMIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Anthemius right, border of dots/Cross within wreath, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 21. Nearly extremely fine.

744



Julius Nepos

474-475 A.D., gold tremissis (1.55 gm), D N IVL NEPOS P F AVG, draped and cuirassed bust of Nepos right, border of dots/Cross within wreath, COMOB in exergue, border of dots. Cohen 16. Very fine, very rare.

Created emperor by Leo I whose niece he had married, Nepos ruled in Italy for only a year despite his efforts to establish a peaceful and stable reign. When the Gallic legions of Orestes revolted, Nepos fled Italy for Dalmatia where he lived in exile until his death in 480 A.D.

745



Basiliscus

476-477 A.D., gold solidus (4.33 gm), DN BASILISCVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Basiliscus facing, holding spear on right shoulder, shield on left, border of dots/VICTORIA AVGGGA, Victory standing left, holding long cross, star in right field, CONOB in exergue, border of dots. Ratto 298v. Very fine plus.

The brother-in-law of Leo I, Basiliscus failed miserably as the leader of an expedition against the Vandals in 468 A.D. and was forced to retire to Heraclea. In 474 he and his sister conspired to depose Zeno who fled Constantinople, enabling Basiliscus to become emperor. The new emperor proved so unpopular that Zeno returned and Basiliscus was beheaded.

Type of Anastasius, gold solidus (4.50 gm). Ravenna mint, struck circa 493-518 A.D. by Theodoric. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius facing, holding transverse spear over right shoulder, shield on left/VICTORIA AVCCCA, Victory standing left holding long voided cross, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Wroth, *Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths and Lombards in the British Museum*, 1. Superb.



BYZANTINE COINS

Anastasius

491-518 A.D., gold solidus (4.45 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 498-518 A.D. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius facing, holding transverse spear over right shoulder, shield on left/VICTORIA AVCCCE, Victory standing left holding staff surmounted by reverse Christogram, star in left field, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 7e. Extremely fine.

Anastasius was sixty years of age and a palace marshal when chosen to succeed Zeno by Ariadne, the emperor's widow. Although he was a monophysite heretic and thus in conflict with the orthodoxy of the church, his reputation for honesty and capable administration was, no doubt, a prime factor in his appointment. Soon after his coronation, he married Ariadne, thus strengthening his position which was unsuccessfully challenged by the Isaurian kinsmen of his predecessor.



Anastasius

491-518 A.D., gold semis (2.11 gm). Constantinople mint. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVC, diademed and cuirassed bust of Anastasius right wearing paludamentum/VICTORIA AVCCC, Victory, nude to waist, seated right on shield and cuirass, inscribing XXXX on shield held on her knee, star in left field, Christogram in right field, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 9.2. Very fine plus.



Justin I Thrax

518-527 A.D., gold tremissis (1.45 gm). Constantinople mint. D N IVSTINVS P P AVC, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Justin right/VICTORIA AVCVSTORVM, Victory walking right, looking left, holding wreath in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 388; D.O. 4.1. Superb.

Justin was reputedly an illiterate military man who by trickery acquired a huge sum of money with which he bought his choice as successor to Anastasius. While he did choose able administrators and advisors, his policies nevertheless depleted the treasury of the surplus 320,000 pounds of gold left by Anastasius as well as an additional 400,000 pounds.





Justin I and Justinian I

April 1-August 1, 527 A.D., gold solidus (4.45 gm), Constantinople mint, D N IVSTIN ET IVSTINIAN P P AVC, Justin on left and Justinian on right, both seated facing, nimbate with trefoil ornament on heads, hands clasped on breast, CONOB in exergue/VICTORIA AVCCCH, Victory standing facing, holding long cross in right hand, globus cruciger in left, CONOB in exergue. BMC Iv, Superb.

The brief joint reign, symbolized on this solidus, was intended to insure the succession of Justin's nephew who was formally adopted by the emperor in 527 A.D. The accession of Justinian was accomplished both successfully and peacefully.



Justinian I

527-565 A.D., gold solidus (4.23 gm), D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian facing, holding transverse over right shoulder, shield on left/VICTORIA AVCCCH, Victory standing facing, holding long cross in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 444. Extremely fine.

Because he had been involved in affairs of state during his uncle's reign, Justinian came to the throne with a substantial background of imperial authority that he could draw on for almost four decades. During his reign much of the old Roman territory, lost over the years, was regained but most notable, perhaps, of his accomplishments was the reform and codification of laws.



Justinian I

527-565 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm), D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand, shield on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVCCCH, angel facing, holding long linear cross in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Cf. Ratto 447, Superb.

Justinian did not neglect the material aspect of the Empire. With the help of the famous general Belisarius, he stabilized the western frontiers and was able to buy a peace, although intermittently broken, in the east. He restored aqueducts and public edifices, erected fortresses, began an extensive ecclesiastical building program crowned by the construction of the Hagia Sophia, the inspiration and model for later Byzantine church architecture.



Justinian I

527-565 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm), D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand, shield on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVCCCH, angel standing facing, holding long cross surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 463. Extremely fine.

Justinian I

527-565 A.D., gold solidus (4.25 gm). Rome mint, struck 547-549 A.D. **D N IVSTINIA NVS P P AVC**, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian facing, three pellets on cuirass, holding globus cruciger in right hand, shield on left shoulder/**VICTORIA AVCCCA**, angel standing facing, holding long cross of pellets in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, **CONOB** in exergue. D.O. 320a.v; Ratto 451v. Very fine, mounted.



Justinian I (Anonymous)

Silver half siliqua (1.22 gm). Helmeted bust of Constantinopolis right/K in a circle. Ratto 471 ff. Superb.



Justin II

565-578 A.D., gold solidus (4.55 gm). Constantinople mint. **D N IVSTINVS P P AVC**, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justin facing, holding globus nicephorus in right hand, shield on left shoulder/**VICTORIA AVCCCA**, Constantinople seated facing, looking right, holding spear in right hand, globus cruciger in left, **CONOB** in exergue. Ratto 752. Extremely fine.

As nephew of Justinian and husband of Theodora's niece, Justin II acceded to the throne easily. From the outset of his rule, his policies and ineptitude, compounded by incipient insanity, led to a steady disintegration of the relative stability of Empire achieved by his predecessor. Wars arose, barbarians rebelled, and territory was lost. By the time of the emperor's complete breakdown, his wife Sophia was instrumental in running the government as was the heir and regent Tiberius.



Tiberius Constantine

578-582 A.D., gold solidus (4.33 gm). Constantinople mint. **M TIB CONSTANT P P AVI**, diademed and cuirassed bust of Tiberius Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand, shield on left shoulder/**VICTORIA AVCCI**, cross potent on four steps, **CONOB** in exergue. Ratto 920. Superb.

Both as regent under Justin II and as emperor, Tiberius Constantine was forced to carry on the war against the Persians who were twice defeated decisively. Ill health cut short his reign not long after he had chosen his successor.



758



Tiberius Constantine

578-582 A.D., gold tremissis (1.47 gm), Constantinople mint, **Δ Μ** **CONSTANTINVS P P** **AC**, diademed and cuirassed bust of Tiberius Constantine right wearing paludamentum/**QVICTOR TIBERIAVS**, **CONOB**, cross potent, D.O. 7.1; Ratto 923, Superb.

759



Maurice Tiberius

582-602 A.D., gold solidus (4.36 gm), Ravenna mint, struck 597-598 A.D, **DN MAVRC** **TIB P P AVI**, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand/**VICTORIA AVCCP**, angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by Christogram in left hand, globus cruciger in right, **CONOB** in exergue, D. Ricotti Pinna 32, Extremely fine, scarce.

His success as a general and his marriage to the emperor's daughter made Maurice Tiberius a likely successor to Tiberius II. He was able to conclude a peace in the East, but faced ever growing difficulties in the Balkans.

760



Maurice Tiberius

582-602 A.D., gold solidus (4.38 gm), **DN MAVRC TIB P P AVC**, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand/**VICTORIA AVCCCH**, angel standing facing, holding long cross surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, **CONOB** in exergue, Ratto 1018, Very fine plus.

761



Maurice Tiberius

582-602 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm), **DN MAVRC TIB P P ACV**, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, holding cross/**VICTORIA AVCCA**, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, **CONOB** in exergue, Ratto 997v, Extremely fine, weak strike.

Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.43 gm). Constantinople mint, Δ N FOCAS PERP AVC, consular bust of Phocas facing, holding mappa in right hand, cross in left/VICTORIA AVCC Θ , angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 4b; Ratto 1200. Superb, rare.

With Phocas' coinage, there was a move away from the traditional stylized portraiture to an attempt at realism. Written descriptions of Phocas as a rough featured man with straight hair, heavy brows which met, drooping mustache, and pointed beard easily fit this coin's representation of him.



762

Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint, Δ N FOCAS PERP AVC, facing bust of Phocas wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AVCC Θ , angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 10e.4. *Fleur de coin*.



763

Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus of 23 siliquae (4.27 gm). Constantinople mint, Θ N FOCAS PERP AVC, facing bust of Phocas wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown, holding globus cruciger in right hand, star in right field/VICTORIA AVCC Θ , angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, star in right field, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 7b; Ratto 1197. Superb, rare.

Under Maurice Tiberius, the treasury first issued the 23 siliquae series of solidi marked by a star on both obverse and reverse. It continued with Phocas, ended in 613 A.D. in the reign of Heraclius, and was revived after 650 under Constans II.



764

Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.48 gm). Θ N FOCAS PERP AVC, facing bust of Phocas wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AVCC Θ , angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 5f.1; Ratto 1194. Extremely fine, scarce variety.



765

766



Phocas

602-610 A.D., gold solidus (4.45 gm), Ravenna mint, struck 604-605 A.D. Δ N FOCAS PERP AVG., facing bust of Phocas wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AVCTT, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by Christogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 125; Ratto 1202. *Fleur de coin*, very rare.

The Column of Phocas, the last monument erected in the forum at Rome, is still extant.

767



Heraclius

610-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.47 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 610-613 A.D. Δ N HIRACLIQS P P A, facing bust of Heraclius with short beard, wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown with pendilia and cross rising from central circlet behind which a plume, cross in right hand/VICTORIA AVS 91, cross potent on base and two steps, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 2a,3; Ratto 1281. Superb.

The comparatively long reign of Heraclius, after an initial lull, saw a resurgence of Byzantine power and influence only to be followed once more by external attack and disaster. To regain lost ground, Heraclius first developed a solidly responsible military organization distributed throughout already established territory from which he launched, and often led in person, overwhelmingly successful offensives against the Avars, Persians and Sassanians. He climaxed his achievement by recovering the 'Holy Cross' which he returned to Jerusalem at the campaign's conclusion. With the fall of the old eastern enemies, however, there arose still another new one - the Muslims who soon started their conquest of the recently won Byzantine lands.

768



Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

613-630 A.D., gold solidus (4.49 gm), Δ N HIRACLIQS ET HERA CONST P P AV., facing bust of Heraclius on left with short beard, wearing chlamys and flat crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine on right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AVS 45, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. Ratto 1355v. Superb.

Three years into his reign, Heraclius was presented with a son whom he immediately elevated to the throne as associate emperor. During the joint reign of the emperor and his sons, more than a dozen mints were active although only those at Constantinople, Carthage and Ravenna produced extensive issues in precious metals.

769



Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

613-630 A.D., gold solidus (4.51 gm), Alexandria mint, Δ N HIRACLIQS ET HERA CONST P, facing bust of Heraclius on left with short beard, wearing chlamys and flat crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine on right, beardless, cross above, exergual line below/VICTORIA AVS 411, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB in exergue. D.O. 187b.1. Superb, rare.

Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

613-630 A.D., gold solidus (4.45 gm), dd NN HERACLIVS ET HERA CONST PP AVC, facing bust of Heraclius on left with short beard, wearing chlamys and flat crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine on right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below. D.O. 8d; Ratto 1358. Extremely fine, scarce.



771

Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

613-630 A.D., gold lightweight solidus of 23 siliquae (4.28 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 613-616 A.D. dd NN h|HERACLIVS ET HERA CONST PP AVC, facing bust of Heraclius on left with short beard, wearing chlamys and flat crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine on right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AVGVST, cross potent on base and three steps, two stars in field, CONOB in exergue, As D.O. 11. Very fine plus, very rare.



772

Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine

613-630 A.D., gold solidus (4.50 gm), Carthage mint, struck 614-615 A.D. D N ERACLI ET ER[]I, facing bust of Heraclius on left with short beard, wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown with cross, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine on right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AVCCP, cross potent on base and two steps, CONOB in exergue, D.O. 205. About extremely fine.



773

Arab Imitation

Type of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, gold tremissis or third dinar (1.40 gm), North Africa mint, struck before 704 A.D. Partially legible legend |δSNISIPSESOL|, facing bust of Heraclius on left with beard, wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown with triple ornament, similar but smaller bust of Heraclius Constantine on right, beardless/δF| |ET OMNIAMANSI, vertical staff with cross beam on base and single step. Cf. Walker, *Catalogue of the Arab-Byzantine and Post Reform Umayyad Coins*, 149. Very fine.



As the Muslim invaders swept through the Byzantine Empire, they adopted for their own use the current monetary systems of the conquered peoples and imitated the designs of their coins. Often the legends were done in Latin and expressed abbreviated versions of Muslim religious formulae. The usual obverse legend is NON EST δSNISIPSESOLISN (NON EST δeus NISI IPSE SOLus Cui Socius Non est), the Latin version of the Arabic creed of *Koran* ix, 33, 'There is no God except Allah alone. He has no partner.' It seems likely here that what is legible of the reverse inscription may amount to an abbreviation for D[eu]s ... ET OMNIA MAGnus NoSCens I..., calling on Allah by two of his so-called beautiful names, 'The Mighty' and 'the Omniscient.' The cross of Byzantine reverses was modified to a crossbar atop a vertical staff and employed as a denominational symbol which was varied to signify a particular value.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas

613-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.47 gm). No legend, Heraclius with mustache and beard, standing facing, flanked by Heraclius Constantine, beardless, on right and Heraclonas on left, each wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger in right hand, the two senior emperors also wearing crowns with crosses, a third cross in left field above head of Heraclonas/VICTORIA AVS Y Z, cross potent on base and three steps, $\frac{1}{4}$ in right field, CONOB in exergue, As D.O. 33. Very fine plus.

On July 4, 638 A.D., Heraclonas also was crowned and from that point joins his father and brother on the coinage.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas

613-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 632-641 A.D. No legend, Heraclius with mustache and beard, standing facing, flanked by Heraclius Constantine, beardless, on right and Heraclonas on left, each wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger in right hand, the two senior emperors also wearing crowns with crosses, a third cross in left field above head of Heraclonas/VICTORIA AVS Y E, cross on base and three steps, $\frac{1}{4}$ in right field, CONOB below, D.O. 33c. Very fine plus.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas

613-641 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 636-637 A.D. No legend, Heraclius with mustache and beard, standing facing, flanked by Heraclius Constantine, beardless, on right and Heraclonas on left, each wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger in right hand, the two senior emperors also wearing crowns with crosses, a third cross in left field above head of Heraclonas/VICTORIA AVS Y Θ, cross on base and three steps, $\frac{1}{4}$ in right field, $\frac{1}{4}$ in right field, CONOB below, As D.O. 36. Extremely fine.

In the previous year 635-636 A.D., with the issue having Θ in the reverse's right field, the figure of Heraclonas became full sized and thus the succeeding issues of solidi with $\frac{1}{4}$ in the field continue the new portrait. At this point in the $\frac{1}{4}$ series, however, the young man has not yet been given the crown with cross to mark his full ascendancy.



Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas

613-641 A.D., silver hexagram (6.35 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 638-641 A.D. No legend, Heraclius with mustache and long beard, standing facing, flanked by Heraclius Constantine on right and Heraclonas on left, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand/Θ Y S A Θ I Y T A R O M A N I S, cross on base above globe and steps, D.O. 68. Very fine, very rare.

The portrayal of all three figures at full height and the addition of the cross on Heraclonas' crown indicate for this coin a date near the end of Heraclius' reign when the mint was producing relatively little coinage in silver. The introduction of the hexagram, or double miliaresion, was the only major innovation in Heraclius' coinage.

Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm). Constantinople mint. [ΔNCONSTANTINVS PP AV, facing bust of Constans with short beard and mustache, wearing chlamys with tablion and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AVS M, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below. As D.O. 16; Ratto 1507v. Extremely fine.

Although his baptismal name was Heraclius, on his coronation at age eleven the emperor took the name Constantine which in common use became shortened to Constans. It is his coronation name, however, which appears on his coinage.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.24 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 651-654 A.D. ΔNCONSTANTINVS PP AV, facing bust of Constans with long beard and mustache, wearing chlamys and crown, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AVS M, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below. D.O. 19b. Extremely fine.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.29 gm). Constantinople mint. VICTORIA AVS M, facing bust of Constans with long beard and mustache, wearing chlamys and helmet with plume and cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand/Constantine IV standing facing flanked by Tiberius on left and Heraclius on right, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand, CONOB below. D.O. 40c. Extremely fine, extremely rare.



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.36 gm). Carthage mint, struck 647-651 A.D. ΔNCONSTANTINVS PP AV, facing bust of Constans with short beard wearing chlamys and crown with trefoil/VICTORIA S M, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below. Ratto 1519. Extremely fine.



782



Constans II

641-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.45 gm). Carthage mint. Δ NCOSTINT P, facing bust of Constans with long beard wearing crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA Δ IF, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB beneath. Morrison 13/Ct./A/06. Extremely fine.

783



Constans II and Constantine IV

654-659 A.D., gold solidus (4.36 gm). Constantinople mint. Δ N CONSTANTINVS C CO NSTAI, on left facing bust of Constans with long beard and mustache, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, similar but smaller bust of Constantine IV on right, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AVS Δ , cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB in exergue. Ratto 1587v; as D.O. 30. Extremely fine.

784



Constans II, Constantine IV, Heraclius and Tiberius

659-668 A.D., gold solidus (4.19 gm). Struck 661-663 A.D. Δ N I JAN, facing bust of Constans on left with long beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross and plume, similar but smaller bust of Constantine IV, beardless, cross above/VICTORIA AVS Δ , long cross on base and three steps, flanked by Heraclius on left and Tiberius on right, each beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, CONOB below. Ratto 1605v; as D.O. 30. Extremely fine.

785



Constantine IV, Heraclius and Tiberius

668-680 A.D., gold solidus (4.37 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 668-673 A.D. Δ N CO NSANVS P, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantine facing, holding transverse spear on right shoulder/VICTORIA AVS Δ H, cross potent on base and three steps, flanked by Heraclius on left and Tiberius on right, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger, CONOB beneath. D.O. 6g. Extremely fine, good style.

Constantine IV, Heraclius and Tiberius

668-680 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint. δN CONSTANVS P P, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantine IV facing, holding spear on right shoulder/VICTORIA A S S S, cross potent on base and three steps, flanked by Heraclius on left and Tiberius on right, each wearing chlamys and crown, holding globus cruciger, CONOB below. D.O. 6d.v; Ratto 1645v. Extremely fine.



Constantine IV, Heraclius and Tiberius

669-680 A.D., gold solidus (4.48 gm), Constantinople mint. δN COSTNVS P, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantine facing, holding spear on right shoulder, shield on left/ Legend partially off flan VICTORIA A S S S, cross potent on base and three steps, flanked by Heraclius on left and Tiberius on right, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger. As D.O. 10e. Superb.



Lombards, Perctarit

672-688 A.D., gold tremissis (1.21 gm). VAVHVIIV, bust of emperor facing right, diademed and wearing paludamentum and cuirass, B before head, linear border/VAVTO VIVAVIOVA, cross potent, annular border. Cf. Wroth, *Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths and Lombards in the British Museum*, p. 135, 7; *NC* 1972, pl. 19, 359. Nearly extremely fine.

Wroth notes that the O which appears twice in the unintelligible reverse legends of Perctarit's tremissis, derives from the legend VICTORIA AVGUSTORVM and is positioned at either end of the cross' horizontal bar for decorative purpose.



Justinian II

First reign, 685-695 A.D., lightweight gold solidus (4.18 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 686-687 A.D. Γ S J INIANVS P P AV, facing bust of Justinian II with faint beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA A S S S, cross potent on base and three steps, star in right field, CONOB below. Cf. D.O. 4. Very fine plus, very rare, fourth known specimen (?).

This type is the rarest of the lightweight solidi; only four specimens are known. The stars and Γ on the reverse may have been added to warn Greek citizens of the light weight which was intended for trade with foreigners.



790



Justinian II

First reign, 685-695 A.D., gold solidus (4.44 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 687-692 A.D. D IUSTINIANVS PE AV, facing bust of Justinian with beard, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand/VICTORIA AVSSA, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below, D.O. 6a. Extremely fine.

It has been suggested by Grierson that the P and the L more often seen at the end of CONOB in the D.O. 6 classification are perhaps a deformation of A.

791



Justinian II

First reign 685-695 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm), Constantinople mint, struck 692-695 A.D. INSCRIBIS REX REGNANTIUM, facing bust of Christ with beard, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, holding book of Gospels in left, cross behind head/D IUSTINIANVS SERV CHRISTIZ, Justinian standing facing, wearing loros and crown, holding cross on base and two steps in right hand, akakia in left, [CONOPA] below, D.O. 8d; Ratto 1682v. Very fine plus.

792



Leontius

695-698 A.D., gold solidus (4.30 gm), Constantinople mint, D LEON PE AV, facing bust of Leontius with beard, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding akakia in right hand, globus cruciger in left/VICTORIA AVSSA, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below, D.O. 1e. Extremely fine.

793



Tiberius III

698-705 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm), Constantinople mint, D TIBERIUS PE AV, facing bust of Tiberius III with beard, wearing cuirass and crown with cross on circlet, holding spear in right hand before body, shield on left shoulder/VICTORIA AVSSA, cross potent on base and three steps, CONOB below, D.O. 1c. Superb.

Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold solidus (4.34 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 705 A.D. [D N H[IS] CHS REX REGNANT[IS] M, facing bust of Christ wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, holding book of Gospels in left, cross behind head/ D N IUSTINIANVS MVLTVS AN[TO]N, facing bust of Justinian with close beard, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding cross potent on base and three steps in right hand, patriarchal cross inscribed with PAX in left. D.O. 1. Superb, rare.



Justinian II

Second reign, 705-711 A.D., gold tremissis (1.36 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 705 A.D. Inscription illegible because of overstrike, facing bust of Christ with close beard and curly hair, wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, holding book of Gospels in left, cross behind head/ IUSTINIANVS MVLTVS AN[TO]N, facing bust of Justinian with close beard, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding cross potent in right hand, patriarchal cross inscribed with PAX in left. Cf. D.O. 5. Very fine, rare.



Justinian II and Tiberius

Second reign 705-711 A.D., gold solidus (4.31 gm). Constantinople mint. D N H[IS] CHS REX REGNANT[IS] M, facing bust of Christ wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, holding book of Gospels in left, cross behind head/ D N IUSTINIANVS ET TIBERIUS PP[AT]R, on left half figure of Justinian, bearded, wearing divitision, chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, similar but smaller bust of Tiberius on right, beardless, holding between them cross potent on base and two steps. D.O. 2a. Superb, rare.



Justinian II and Tiberius

Second reign 705-711 A.D., gold semissis (2.04 gm). Constantinople mint. Inscription partially off flan D N H[IS] CHS REX REGNANT[IS] M, facing bust of Christ wearing pallium over colobium, right hand raised in benediction, holding book of Gospels in left, cross behind head/Inscription partially off flan D N IUSTINIANVS ET TIBERIUS PP[AT]R, on left half figure of Justinian facing, wearing divitision, chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, similar bust of Tiberius on right, holding cross potent on globe. D.O. 4b; Ratto 1707. Very fine, rare.



798



Phillipicus

711-713 A.D., gold solidus (4.40 gm), Constantinople mint. **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΚΟΣ ΜΥΛΤΡΑΣ ΑΝ.**, facing bust of Phillipicus wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand, sceptre surmounted by eagle in left/**VICTORIA AVSQA**, cross potent on base and three steps, **CONOB** in exergue, D.O. 1v; BMC 1v. *Fleur de coin*, very rare.

799



Anastasius II (Artemius)

713-716 A.D., gold solidus (4.46 gm), Constantinople mint. **ΑΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΟΥΣ ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΟΥ ΜΥΛ.**, facing bust of Anastasius II wearing cuirass, paludamentum and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left/**VICTORIA AVSQA**, cross potent on base and three steps, **CONOB** below. D.O. 2v; BMC 7v. Superb, rare.

800



Arab Imitation

Gold solidus or dinar (4.20 gm), North Africa mint, struck 715-716 A.D. Arabic legend in Kufic script in center **سول الله محمد**, Latin legend **2821 RI IN AFRICA XCVII**, border of dots/Arabic legend in Kufic script in center **سول الله محمد**, Latin legend **INNANIN 2212M1 2IN2N**. Cf. Walker 184. Extremely fine, very rare.

It is probable that the Muhammadan bilingual gold coins of Africa were struck at al-Kairawan, the capital of the Arabs' territory, or possibly at Carthage which had finally been captured by 700 A.D. The Latin legend of the obverse is an abbreviation for *Solidus Leontius IN AFRICA ANNO XCVII*, while the reverse legend is meant to be taken in part as *IN Nomine Domini Non Deus NISSI...*

801



Leo III and Constantine V

720-741 A.D., gold solidus (4.52 gm), Constantinople mint. **ΛΕΟΝ ΠΑΜΛΔ.**, facing bust of Leontius wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left/**6N CONSTANINQB**, facing bust of Constantine wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left. D.O. 7bv; BMC 8v. Extremely fine, scarce.

Constantine V and Leo IV

751-755 A.D., gold solidus (4.18 gm). Constantinople mint, $\text{CONSTANTINOS} \cdot \text{IOHANNES}$, facing bust of Constantine V on left, wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, similar bust of Leo IV on right, cross above/ $\text{C} \cdot \text{LEON} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{MU}$, facing bust of Leo III wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding cross potent in right hand. D.O. 2v; Ratto 1750v. Superb, rare.



Constantine VI and Irene

780-797 A.D., gold solidus (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint, struck 790-792 A.D. $\text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{N}$, on left facing bust of Constantine wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand, on right facing bust of Irene wearing loros and crown with cross, four pinnacles and pendilia, holding cross and sceptre in left hand/ $\text{SVIRINATVS} \cdot \text{MIRIAVS}$, figures of Constantine V, Leo III and Leo IV facing, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross. D.O. 2bv. Nearly extremely fine, very rare.



Nicephorus and Stauracius

802-811 A.D., gold solidus (4.30 gm). Constantinople mint, $\text{NICHFOROS} \cdot \text{BASILEVS}$, facing bust of Nicephorus wearing crown with cross on circlet, holding cross potent on base in right hand, akakia in left/ $\text{STAVRACIVS} \cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{ESPOVS}$, facing bust of Stauracius wearing chlamys and crown with cross, globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left. D.O. 2c. About extremely fine, rare.



Michael I and Theophylactus

811-813 A.D., gold solidus (4.33 gm). $\cdot \text{MIXAHL} \cdot \text{BASILEVS}$, facing bust of Michael, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding cross potent and akakia, border of dots/ $\text{ΘΕΟΦΥΛΑΚΤΟΣ} \cdot \text{I} \cdot \text{ESPOVS}$, facing bust of Theophylactus, beardless, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in left hand, cross sceptre on right shoulder, border of dots, Ratto 1790v. Superb, excessively rare.



806



Michael I and Theophylactus

811-813 A.D., gold solidus (3.83 gm), Syracuse mint. Legend off flan, facing bust of Michael, bearded, wearing loros and crown and holding patriarchal cross/Legend off flan, facing bust of Theophylactus, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross and holding globus cruciger in right hand. D. O. 4; Spahr 359. Extremely rare. Extremely fine.

807



Michael II and Theophilus

821-829 A.D., gold globular solidus (3.76 gm), Syracuse mint. Legend partially off flan MIXAHL, facing bust of Michael wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/ΘΕΟΦΙΛ, facing bust of Theophilus wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, cross potent in right hand. D.O. 15b; Ratto 1810v. About extremely fine.

808



Michael II and Theophilus

821-829 A.D., gold solidus (3.62 gm), Syracuse mint. Legend partially off flan ΜΙΧΑΗΛ, facing bust of Michael wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand/Legend partially undecipherable ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟ, facing bust of Theophilus wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, globus cruciger in right hand. D.O. 14 b.1v. Extremely fine, rare.

809



Theophilus

829-842 A.D., gold tremissis (1.57 gm), Syracuse mint, ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, facing bust of Theophilus wearing chlamys and crown with cross on triangle, holding globus cruciger in right hand/ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, similar bust of Theophilus but wearing loros, Morrison 32/SY/A/13. *Fleur de coin*.

Theophilus

829-842 A.D., gold tremissis (1.13 gm). Syracuse mint. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, facing bust of Theophilus wearing chlamys and crown with cross on triangle, holding globus cruciger in right hand/ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ, similar bust of Theophilus but wearing loros. Morrison 32/SY/A/13. Extremely fine.



Theophilus, Michael and Constantine

832-839 A.D., gold solidus (4.36 gm). *ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩ, facing bust of Theophilus wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding Greek cross in right hand, akakia in left/ +ΜΙΧΑΗΛ Σ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ, on left facing bust of Michael wearing chlamys and crown with cross, on right similar but smaller bust of Constantine. Ratto 1832. Very fine plus.



Michael III and Theodora

842-856 A.D., gold solidus (4.47 gm). Constantinople mint. ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, facing bust of Christ wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction, book in left hand, cross behind head/+ΜΙΧΑΗΛ Σ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ, on left facing bust of Michael, beardless, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, on right bust of Theodora wearing loros and crown with pendilia, two pinnacles and cross, cross above. D.O. 2; Ratto 1843. About very fine, very rare.



Michael III, Theodora and Thecla

842-856 A.D., gold solidus (4.28 gm). Constantinople mint. +ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ ΘΕΣΠΥΝΣΑ, facing bust of Theodora wearing loros and crown with pendilia, three pinnacles and cross, globus cruciger in right hand, cross sceptre on left shoulder/-ΜΙΧΑΗΛ Σ ΘΕΚΛΑ, on left facing bust of Michael wearing chlamys and crown with cross, globus cruciger in right hand, on right bust of Thecla wearing loros and crown with pendilia, pinnacles and cross, patriarchal cross in right hand. Morrison 33/CP/A/01. Extremely fine, extremely rare.





Constantine VII and Romanus I

920-944 A.D., gold solidus (4.42 gm), Constantinople mint. $\text{+}\text{H}\text{S}\text{X}\text{P}\text{S}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}\text{R}\text{E}\text{G}\text{N}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{M}\text{M}$, Christ seated facing on wide backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand in sling of cloak, left hand holding book on knee/ $\text{+}\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}\text{C}\text{I}\text{R}\text{O}\text{M}\text{A}\text{N}\text{I}\text{F}\text{I}\text{L}\text{I}\text{U}\text{S}\text{B}\text{R}$, on left Constantine standing facing, wearing chlamys with tablion ornamented by + and crown with cross, globus cruciger in right hand, on right Romanus standing facing, wearing loros with fringe and ornamented by + and crown with cross, globus cruciger in right hand, both standing on souppédion and holding patriarchal cross between them. D.O. 10.1. Extremely fine.

Since Constantine was a child on his accession, the government was for the first six years under the control of his mother, the Empress Zoe. When he married Helena, Constantine made her father, Romanus, co-emperor. It took twenty-five years before Romanus who dominated the reign was expelled and Constantine's own son made co-ruler. The whole of Constantine's reign seems to have been unblemished by any major troubles, but on his death it was said he had been poisoned by his daughter-in-law.



Romanus I and Christopher

921-927 A.D., gold solidus (4.15 gm), Constantinople mint. $\text{+}\text{H}\text{S}\text{X}\text{P}\text{S}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}\text{R}\text{E}\text{G}\text{N}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{M}\text{M}$, Christ seated facing on small lyre-backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction, holding book on left knee/ $\text{R}\text{O}\text{M}\text{A}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}\text{C}\text{I}\text{X}\text{P}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\text{O}\text{F}\text{I}\text{M}\text{G}\text{O}\text{S}$, on left facing bust of Romanus wearing loros and crown with cross, on right bust of Christopher wearing chlamys and crown with cross, both holding patriarchal cross between them. BMC 35; Ratto 1892. Extremely fine.

After being made co-emperor, Romanus soon moved to establish a dynasty of his own by naming as a co-emperor his own son, Christopher, who lived only a decade after his elevation.



Romanus I, Constantine VII and Christopher

919-944 A.D., gold solidus (4.34 gm). $\text{+}\text{X}\text{C}\text{E}\text{B}\text{O}\text{H}\text{O}\text{S}\text{I}\text{R}\text{O}\text{M}\text{A}\text{N}\text{O}\text{S}\text{C}\text{I}\text{P}\text{O}\text{T}\text{H}$, Romanus I bearded, standing on left, wearing loros and holding globus cruciger in right hand, crowned by Christ standing on right/ $\text{C}\text{O}\text{N}\text{S}\text{T}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\text{X}\text{P}\text{I}\text{S}\text{T}\text{O}\text{F}\text{I}\text{B}\text{R}$, bust of Constantine VII on left, bearded, wearing loros and crown with cross; bust of Christopher on right, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding between them patriarchal cross. Goodacre 7v. Extremely rare. Nearly extremely fine.



Nicephorus II and Basil II

963-969 A.D., gold histamenon (4.45 gm), Constantinople mint. $\text{+}\text{H}\text{S}\text{X}\text{P}\text{S}\text{R}\text{E}\text{X}\text{R}\text{E}\text{G}\text{N}\text{A}\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{M}\text{M}$, bust of Christ Pantocrator facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand in sling of cloak and raised in benediction, book in left hand, cross nimbus with three pellets in each arm behind/ $\text{N}\text{I}\text{K}\text{H}\text{+}\text{O}\text{P}\text{K}\text{A}\text{I}\text{R}\text{A}\text{C}\text{I}\text{A}\text{+}\text{A}\text{V}\text{I}\text{R}\text{+}\text{P}$, on left bust of Nicephorus facing, wearing loros and crown with cross, on right bust of Basil II facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, both holding patriarchal cross between them. D.O. 2. Superb.

Not long after defeating his rivals and assuming the purple, Nicephorus married the widow of his predecessor but not without opposition from the church. He incurred clerical wrath and his campaigns and resultant taxes made him disliked by the people. The empress too became dissatisfied with him and was instrumental in bringing about his murder.

822



Michael IV

1034-1041 A.D., gold histamenon (4.42 gm), Constantinople mint. $\Theta\text{H}\Sigma\text{X}\text{IS}\text{R}\text{EX}\text{ RE}\Sigma\text{N ANTIK}\alpha$, bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction in sling of cloak, book on left knee, nimbus cross with α in each arm behind head, triple border of dots/ $\Theta\text{M}\text{I}\text{X}\text{A}\text{H}\text{L}\text{H}\text{A}\text{S}\text{IL}\text{E}\text{QS RM}$, bust of Michael facing, wearing modified loros, collar piece, crown with cross and pendilia, holding globus cruciger in left hand, labarum in right, hand of God above left. D.O. I, Ratto 1976. About extremely fine, rare.

Through his sudden marriage to Zoe, Michael at age thirty became emperor. Since he was epileptic, his brother John, eunuch in the palace, assumed many of the regnal responsibilities to the dismay of Zoe. Because of her resentment at both her own loss of influence and John's increase in power as he installed three other brothers in responsible positions, Zoe was carefully watched. Despite his affliction, Michael somehow managed to survive and repel some barbarian uprisings before his death in a monastery.

823



Constantine IX

1042-1055 A.D., gold histamenon (4.39 gm), Constantinople mint. $\Theta\text{H}\Sigma\text{X}\text{IS}\text{R}\text{EX}\text{ RE}\Sigma\text{N ANTIK}\alpha$, bust of Christ Pantokrator facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction in sling of cloak, book in left, cross nimbus having crescent in each upper quarter behind head, triple border of dots/ $\Theta\text{C}\text{ON}\text{STANTIN}\text{H}\text{A}\text{S}\text{IL}\text{E}\text{QS RM}$, bust of Constantine facing, wearing modified loros, collar piece and crown with cross and pendilia, sceptre surmounted by cross in right hand, globus cruciger in left, triple border of dots. D.O. 3v. Superb.

When Constantine accepted Zoe's invitation to marry her and assume the purple, it was with the demand that the beautiful woman who had accompanied him in his exile also be permitted into the royal household. During his reign both women died and he remarried. Constantine had the reputation of being a light-hearted man with a sense of humor. He also was a patron of literary achievement and saw to the reinstatement of Constantinople's university. His reign is most remembered for the split between the churches of east and west.

824



Constantine IX

1042-1055 A.D., gold tetarteron (4.02 gm), Constantinople mint. $\Theta\text{H}\Sigma\text{X}\text{IS}\text{R}\text{EX}\text{ RE}\Sigma\text{N ANTIK}\alpha$, bust of Christ Pantokrator facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction in sling of cloak, book in left, cross nimbus behind head/ $\Theta\text{C}\text{ON}\text{STANTIN}\text{H}\text{A}\text{S}\text{IL}\text{E}\text{QS RM}$, bust of Constantine facing, wearing jeweled chlamys and crown with cross and pendilia, holding sceptre surmounted by trefoil in right hand, globus cruciger in left. D.O. 5av, Superb, scarce.

825



Theodora

1055-1056 A.D., gold tetarteron (3.84 gm), Constantinople mint. Bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction before breast, book in left, cross nimbus with two pellets in each arm behind head, IC to left, XC to right/ $\Theta\text{EODORA}\text{V}\text{I}\text{POVCT}$, bust of Theodora facing, wearing modified loros with central ornamented strip and high pearl collar, crown with cross and pendilia, sceptre with pellets in right hand, globus cruciger in left. D.O. 2v. Extremely fine, very rare.

Near the end of Constantine's reign, the seventy year old Theodora was recalled from her convent to take up again the task of ruling the Empire as she and her sister had done for almost two months in 1042 A.D. She rose to occasion with assurance and success but, in naming Michael VI successor, did not select someone equal to the task of maintaining his position in the face of challengers and a crumbling Empire.

Michael VI

1056-1057 A.D., gold histamenon (4.38 gm). Constantinople mint. $\text{+I} \Delta \text{X} \text{I} \text{R} \text{C} \text{X} \text{R} \text{C} \text{S} \text{N}$ $\text{AN} \text{TH} \text{M}$, bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction in sling of cloak, book in left, cross nimbus with single square in each arm behind head, double border of dots $\text{+M} \text{I} \text{X} \text{A} \text{H} \text{L} \text{A} \text{V} \text{T} \text{O} \text{C} \text{R} \text{A} \text{T}$, half figure of Michael facing, wearing jeweled chlamys with end draped over arm, crown with cross and pendilia, globus cruciger in left hand, Virgin facing, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding left hand before her and crowning emperor with right hand, $\text{M} \Theta$ between their heads, double border of dots. D.O. 1bv. *Fleur de coin*, of the highest rarity.



827

Isaac I Comnenus

1057-1059 A.D., gold histamenon (3.75 gm). Constantinople mint. $\text{+I} \Delta \text{S} \text{I} \text{S} \text{R} \text{C} \text{X} \text{R} \text{C} \text{N} \text{A}$ $\text{TH} \text{M}$, Christ seated facing on backless throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction, holding book on knee in left, cross nimbus behind head, double border of dots $\text{+I} \text{C} \text{A} \text{K} \text{I} \text{O} \text{C} \text{R} \text{A} \text{C} \text{I} \Delta \text{E} \text{Y} \text{C} \text{O} \text{M}$, Isaac standing facing, wearing armor, cloak and crown with cross and pendilia, holding upraised sword in right hand, scabbard in left, double border of dots. D.O. 2v. Very fine plus, rare.

Isaac was put on the throne by his relatives, the Comneni, who had become one of the wealthiest and most powerful families in Asia Minor. As the result of a conflict with the patriarch Michael Cerularius who died just before coming to trial on false charges of heresy, he was forced to abdicate.



828

Constantine X Ducas

1059-1067 A.D., gold histamenon (4.29 gm). Constantinople mint. Legend partially double struck $\text{+I} \Delta \text{S} \text{I} \text{X} \text{I} \text{R} \text{C} \text{X} \text{R} \text{C} \text{N} \text{A} \text{TH} \text{M}$, Christ seated facing on square-backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction in sling of cloak, book in left, cross nimbus behind head, double border of dots $\text{+K} \text{O} \text{N} \text{R} \text{A} \text{C} \text{A} \text{O} \Delta \text{O} \text{U} \text{K} \text{A} \text{C}$, Constantine standing facing, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, labarum with pellet on shaft in right hand, globus cruciger in left, double border of dots. D.O. 1b.3v. Extremely fine.

As a civilian rather than a military man, Constantine was quite unprepared to cope with the aggression he faced in three different areas of the Empire. The invasions made by the enemy during his rule caused even more serious problems for the emperor's successors.



829

Constantine X Ducas

1059-1067 A.D., gold histamenon (4.25 gm). Constantinople mint. $\text{+I} \Delta \text{S} \text{I} \text{X} \text{S} \text{R} \text{C} \text{X} \text{R} \text{C} \text{N} \text{A}$ $\text{TH} \text{M}$, Christ seated facing on lyre-back throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised in benediction in sling of cloak, holding book on knee in left, cross nimbus behind head, double border of dots $\text{+K} \text{O} \text{N} \text{R} \text{A} \text{C} \text{I}$, on left Constantine standing facing, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, right hand to breast, globus cruciger in left, on right Virgin standing facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding left hand before her and crowning emperor with right, M between their heads, double border of dots. D.O. 2v. Very fine plus.





Eudocia, Michael VII and Constantine

1067 A.D., gold histamenon (4.42 gm). $\text{+I} \text{H} \text{X} \text{I} \text{S} \text{T} \text{I} \text{C} \text{H} \text{S} \text{R} \text{I} \text{C} \text{H} \text{S} \text{R} \text{E} \text{C} \text{C} \text{N} \text{A} \text{N} \text{T} \text{I} \text{H} \text{M}$, Christ seated facing on square-backed throne, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised before body in benediction, holding book on knee in left, cross nimbus behind head, double border of dots/ $\text{+} \text{E} \text{U} \text{D} \text{O} \text{C} \text{I} \text{A} \text{K} \text{K} \text{O} \text{N} \text{S}$, in center Eudocia standing facing on dais, wearing modified loros and crown with pinnacles and pendilia, holding knobbed sceptre in right hand, left hand on breast, on left Michael standing facing, wearing modified loros and crown with cross and pendilia, holding akakia in left hand, globus cruciger in right, on right similar figure of Constantine, but globus cruciger in left hand, akakia in right, double border of dots. D.O. 1. *Fleur de coin*, rare.

On his death, Constantine's sons were too young to assume full power, and thus Eudocia the emperor's widow became regent. Since the Empire needed a competent leader, she married Romanus IV who, she hoped, would be able to repel the advancing invaders.



Romanus IV Diogenes

1067-1071 A.D., gold histamenon (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint. $\text{K} \text{O} \text{N} \text{M} \text{X} \text{A} \text{N} \Delta$, three figures standing facing on separate cushions, Michael VII in center wearing modified loros with loros waist and crown with cross and pendilia, holding labarum-headed sceptre in right hand, akakia in left, on left similar figure of Constantius holding globus cruciger in right hand, on right similar figure of Andronicus, but akakia in right hand, globus cruciger in left, double border of dots/Legend partially illegible [$\text{+P} \text{O} \text{M} \text{A} \text{N} \text{S}$] $\text{E} \text{V} \Delta \text{K} \text{H} \text{O} \text{N}$, three figures standing facing, Christ on center square footstool, nimbate, wearing tunic and himation, crowning Romanus on left and Eudocia on right, Romanus wearing modified loros and crown with pendilia, holding right hand on breast and globus cruciger, Eudocia wearing modified loros with kite-shaped panel and crown with pinnacles and pendilia, holding left hand on breast and globus cruciger, IC and XC in upper field, double border of dots. D.O. 1v; Ratto 2066. About extremely fine.



Michael VII

1071-1078 A.D., gold histamenon (4.41 gm). Constantinople mint. Bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised before body in benediction, left holding book with X on cover, cross nimbus with X in arms behind head, IC and XC in field, double border of dots/ $\text{+M} \text{I} \text{X} \text{A} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{A} \text{C} \text{I} \text{A} \text{O} \Delta$, facing bust of Michael wearing modified loros with collar piece and crown with cross and pendilia, holding labarum-headed sceptre decorated with X in left hand, globus cruciger in right, double border of dots. D.O. 2a. About extremely fine.

During Michael's reign, attacks against the Empire were renewed with such vigor that territory from Asia Minor to South Italy was lost and the Empire tottered on the brink of virtual collapse.



Michael VII

1071-1078 A.D., gold histamenon (4.40 gm). Constantinople mint. Bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and himation, right hand raised before body in benediction, left holding book with X on cover, cross nimbus with X in arms behind head, IC and XC in field, double border of dots/ $\text{+M} \text{I} \text{X} \text{A} \text{H} \text{A} \text{R} \text{A} \text{C} \text{I} \text{A} \text{O} \Delta$, facing bust of Michael wearing modified loros with collar piece and crown with cross and pendilia, holding labarum-headed sceptre decorated with X in left hand, globus cruciger in right, double border of dots. D.O. 2c. Extremely fine.

Michael VII and Maria

1071-1078 A.D., gold tetarteron (4.14 gm). Constantinople mint. +ΘΚΕΡΟΗΘ[ΕΙ] +, bust of the Virgin facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and maphorion, holding medallion of the Infant Christ with cross nimbus behind head, ΜΡ and ΘΥ in field/+ΜΙΧ ΑΗΑ ΣΜΑ [ΡΙΑ], half figures of Michael on left and Maria on right facing, holding between them long cross with terminal pellets to arms, X and Ψ on shaft, Michael wearing modified loros and crown with pinnacles and pendilia, Maria wearing modified loros with collar piece and crown with pinnacles and pendilia. D.O. 5a. Extremely fine.



834

Alexius I Comnenus

1081-1118 A.D., electrum aspron trachy 4.33 gm). Constantinople mint. Virgin seated on backless throne wearing tunic and maphorion, holding nimbate beardless head of Christ on breast, ΜΡ ΘΥ in field/Α/ΑΕ/ΣΙΩ/ΔΕΥ/ΗΘ/Τ on left, [ΤΩ/ΚΟ/ΜΝ/Ν] on right, Alexius standing facing wearing stemma, divitision and sagion, holding jeweled sceptre in right hand, globus cruciger in left. D.O. pl.6, 2-5. Extremely fine.

In his forty year reign, Alexius was able to salvage much of the Empire but not without intensive struggles with forces from all areas of the outside world, including the Normans, Turks and Patzinaks. He had also to contend with internal troubles in the guise of a shattered treasury and economy, a weakened army and dissatisfaction of the nobles. Under his reign and that of his successors, the inevitable collapse was merely postponed.



835

Alexius I Comnenus

1081 A.D., gold hyperpyron (4.43 gm). Thessalonica mint. +ΚΕΡΟ ΗΘΕΙ, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on backless throne, right hand raised in benediction, book in left, IC XC in upper field/Α/ΑΕ/ΣΙΩ/ΔΕΥ/ΗΘ/Τ on left, partially illegible ΤΩ/ΚΟ/ΜΝ/Ν/Ω on right, Alexius standing facing, wearing stemma, divitision and chlamys, holding labarum-headed sceptre in right hand, globus cruciger in left, hand of God in upper right field. D.O. pl. 5, 3-4. Extremely fine.



836

John II Comnenus

1118-1143 A.D., gold hyperpyron (4.70 gm). Thessalonica mint. Legend partially illegible ΚΕΡ[ΟΗΘΕΙ], Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne with back, holding book in left hand, IC XC in upper field/Legend illegible ΤΩ[ΔΕΥ/ΗΘ/ΤΗ] on left, John standing facing, wearing stemma, divitision, collar piece and modified loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand, left hand on breast, on right the Virgin, nimbate, standing facing, wearing tunic and maphorion, crowning emperor, ΜΡ in field. D.O. pl. 9, 13-14. Extremely fine.



837

S 38



Andronicus I

1183-1185 A.D., electrum nomisma (4.52 gm), Constantinople mint. ⲕⲉⲣⲟ ⲙⲟⲩⲉⲓ , Virgin, orans, standing facing on dais, wearing veil, tunic and mantle, medallion of Christ on breast, ⲙⲡ ⲙⲧ in upper field/ $\text{ⲁⲛⲁⲡⲟⲛⲓⲕⲱ ⲁⲓⲥⲱⲩⲟⲩⲥ}$, on left Andronicus standing facing, wearing tunic, mantle and crown, holding labarum in right hand, akakia in left, on right Christ with cross nimbus behind head wearing tunic and mantle, book in left hand, crowning emperor with right, ⲓϥ ⲛϥ in upper field. BMC 3. Extremely fine.

S 39



Theodore I Lascaris, Empire of Nicaea

1204-1222 A.D., silver trachy (3.62 gm), Magnesia mint. Christ seated facing on square-backed throne, cross nimbus behind head, ⲓϥ in upper field/ $\text{ⲓⲑⲉⲟⲩⲁⲱⲡⲓⲁⲓⲥⲱⲩ ⲙⲟⲩⲉⲓ ⲙⲟⲩⲉⲓ}$, on left Theodore standing facing, wearing tunic, mantle and crown, holding akakia in right hand, on right Saint Theodore, nimbate, standing facing, wearing tunic and mantle, holding sword in left hand, both holding shaft surmounted by labarum between them. Ratto 2282v; Hendy pl. 30, 2-3. Extremely fine.

The Nicaean Empire was established in Asia Minor by Theodore and his supporters who had managed to escape and survive the fall of Constantinople in 1204 A.D. By the time he died and bequeathed his position to John Ducas, he had developed Nicaea into a stable little Empire which grew in territory and prestige.

S 40



John I Ducas, Empire of Nicaea

1122-1254 A.D., gold histamenon (4.42 gm), Christ with cross nimbus behind head seated facing on backless throne, right hand raised in benediction/Legend illegible, on left John standing facing, wearing modified loros and crown, holding in right hand labarum-headed sceptre, akakia in left, on right the Virgin, nimbate, standing facing, wearing tunic and maphorion, crowning emperor with right hand, left hand before body, ⲙⲡ in upper field. Ratto 2283. About extremely fine.

S 41



Michael VIII Paleologus

1261-1282 A.D., gold hyperpyron (4.07 gm), Constantinople mint. View of the city of Constantinople surrounded by circular wall flanked by eighteen towers arranged in six groups of three, within which nimbate bust of the Virgin, orans, above the lowest group of towers, ⲛⲓⲓ in lower field/ ⲛⲙⲁⲓϥⲁⲓⲥⲱⲩⲟⲩⲥ on left, ⲓϥ above, ⲛϥⲓⲓ on right, on left Michael kneeling to front, supported by Saint Michael standing behind him and crowned by Christ on right who sits on throne facing, Michael wearing long tunic with pellet ornamentation and crown, right hand on breast, Christ with cross nimbus, wearing tunic and mantle, holding book in left hand. BMC 3v; Ratto 2215. Nearly extremely fine.

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

GREEK NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 842 Baldwin, Agnes, *The Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos*. New York, 1914. 34 pages, 2 plates, paper covers.
- 843 Baldwin Brett, Agnes, *Museum of Fine Arts, Catalogue of Greek Coins*. Boston, 1955. xvi plus 340 pages, 115 plates. Original edition in fine condition.
- 844 Boehringer, Erich, *Die Munzen von Syrakus*. Berlin, 1929. 2 volumes, 297 pages text, 32 plates in portfolio volume.
- 845 British Museum, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum*. Bologna, 1963-1965 reprints, 29 volumes. Rebound in red buckram with volume titles pasted on. A nice set, with 2 labels badly rubbed.
- 846 – *Palestine*. Forni reprint. Standard binding.
- 847 – *Ptolemies, Kings of Egypt*. Forni reprint. Standard binding.
- 848 Cahn, Herbert A., *Die Munzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos*. Basel, 1944. 168 pages, 12 plates. And by the same author, *Griechische Munzen, Archaischer Zeit*. Basel, 1947. 32 pages, 36 plates, paper covers. 2 pieces.
- 849 de Morgan, J., *Manuel du Numismatique Orientale*. Paris, 1923-1936. 3 fascicules comprising 1 volume, over 465 pages covering all areas of Indo-Greek coinage. Many illustrations, paper covers, uncut.
- 850 Franke, Peter Robert, *Die antiken Munzen von Epirus*. Wiesbaden, 1961. 2 volumes, 344 pages text with charts, 67 plates in portfolio. All as originally published, as new.
- 851 Gallatin, Albert, *Syracusan Dekadrachms of the Euametos Type*. Cambridge (Mass.), 1930. A mint copy of this beautiful book.
- 852 Gardner, Percy, *A History of Ancient Coinage, 700-300 B.C.* Oxford, 1918. 440 pages, index with 11 plates. Original.
- 853 Grose, S. W., *Catalogue of the McClean Collection of Greek Coins*. Cambridge, 1923-1929. 3 volumes. Complete and in excellent condition. Rare.
- 854 Head, Barclay V., *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*. London, 1961. 108 pages, 52 plates. With Charles Seltman, *Masterpieces of Greek Coinage*. Oxford, 1948. 101 pages, many illustrations of Greek coins. 2 pieces.
- 855 Herzfelder, Hubert, *Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegion*. Paris, 1957. 154 pages, 20 plates.
- 856 Hill, George, *Becker the Counterfeiter*. London, 1965. 111 pages, 19 plates.
- 857 Hirmer, Max, *Die schönsten Griechenmunzen Siziliens*. Leipzig, 1940. 15 pages text, 48 enlargements of Greek coins. Paper covers. By the same author in collaboration with Peter R. Franke, *Die griechische Munze*. Munich, 1964. 173 pages, hundreds of coins illustrated, some in color. The finest large book on Greek coins ever published. Presented by Bank Leu to Mr. van Every. 2 pieces.
- 858 Humphreys, Henry Noel, *Ancient Coins and Medals*. London, 1850. 208 pages text, 10 heavy plates with facsimiles of actual ancient coins. Rebound. One plate has 6 of 9 facsimiles corroded; otherwise a good copy. Rare.
- 859 Jenkins, G. K., *Ancient Greek Coins*. London, 1972. 310 pages, many excellent plates. Now out of print.
- 860 – and R. B. Lewis, *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins*. London, 1963. 140 pages, 38 plates.
- 861 Kraay, C. M. and G. K. Jenkins, eds., *Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*. Oxford, 1968. 268 pages, 33 plates. Now out of print.
- 862 – and Max Hirmer, *Greek Coins*. London, 1966. 396 pages, 1329 photographs, 20 plates in color, 4 maps. The English version of Franke and Hirmer, *Die griechische Munze*. No dust jacket, otherwise perfect.
- 863 May, J. M. F., *The Coinage of Damastion*. Oxford, 1939. 207 pages, 12 double plates. Rare.
- 864 –, *Amos, Its History and Coinage, 474-341 B.C.* London, 1950. 288 pages, 10 double plates. Slight separation of front hinge. Van Every name engraved on the title page. Rare.
- 865 Naster, Paul, *La collection Lucien de Hirsch*. Brussels, 1959. 353 pages, 104 plates. Bound in boards. Scarce.
- 866 Newell, Edward T., "The Seleucid Mint of Antioch," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Volume 51 (1917). 137 pages, 13 plates. Also included in this paper-covered issue are F. Zerbe's article, "Private Silver Coins Issued in the United States" and the index to volumes 1-50 of the *American Journal of Numismatics*.
- 867 –, "Tarsos under Alexander" and "The Alexandrine Coinage of Sinope," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Volume 52 (1918), 62 pages, 8 plates. Also contained in this volume is F. Compagnot's article "Aes Signatum."
- 868 Noe, Sydney P., *The Coinage of Metapontum*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 32 and 47, New York, 1927 and 1931. 2 volumes bound similarly. By the same author *The Coinage of Caulonia*. Numismatic Studies No. 9, New York, 1958. 3 pieces.
- 869 Petrowicz, A., *Arsaciden-Munzen*. Vienna, 1904. 2 volumes, 206 pages, 25 plates. Bound in boards. 4 loose pages of English translation of the preface, otherwise all German text.
- 870 Ravel, O., *Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Tarentine Coins Formed by M. P. Vlasto*. London, 1947. 195 pages, 53 plates.

- 871 Regling, Kurt, *Die antike Münzen als Kunstwerk*. Berlin, 1924. 148 pages, 45 plates. Cloth bound with marbled boards.
- 872 Rizzo, Giulio Emanuele, *Monete greche della Sicilia*. Rome, 1946. 2 volumes, 319 pages text, 66 magnificent plates loose in portfolio volume. The major corpus on the coinage of ancient Sicily. An excellent set except for missing foil medallion on front cover of portfolio volume.
- 873 Schwabacher, Willy, *Grekiska Mynt*. Malmö, no date. 33 pages, 50 plates of individual Greek coins.
- 874 Seltman, Charles, *Greek Coins*. London, 1935. 311 pages, 64 plates. By the same author, *Masterpieces of Greek Coinage*. Oxford, 1948. 128 pages, many excellent plates. Both books are nicely bound. Scarce. 2 pieces.
- 875 — another copy of *Masterpieces of Greek Coinage*. Richly bound in vellum and boxed. With Seltman's *A Book of Greek Coins*. London, 1952. 116 pages, many plates. A small bound Penguin book. 2 pieces.
- 876 Svoronos, J. N., *Synopsis de mille coins faux du faussaire C. Christodoulos*. Basle reprint, 1963. 17 plates of the forgeries made by Christodoulos. Bound in boards.
- 877 —, "L'Hellenisme primitif de la Macedoine," *Journal International d'Archeologie Numismatique*, 1918-1919. 262 pages, 14 plates plus charts. Paper covers, uncut. Rare.

All of the following tomes of *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* are in the original cardboard bindings with handwritten labels on the spines.

- 878 *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Volume I, Part I. Spencer-Churchill and the Salting Collection*. London, 1931. Rare.
- 879 — *Volume II. The Lloyd Collection, Parts I and II: Etruria to Thurium*. London, 1933.
- 880 — *Volume II. The Lloyd Collection, Parts III and IV: Eolia to Eryx*. London, 1934.
- 881 — *Volume II. The Lloyd Collection, Parts VII and VIII: Syracuse to Lipara*. London, 1937.
- 882 — *Volume III. The Lockett Collection, Parts I-V*. London, 1957. Second impression, 5 pieces complete.
- 883 — *Volume IV. Fitzwilliam Museum, Part I: Spain-Italy*. London, 1940.
- 884 — *Volume IV. Fitzwilliam Museum, Part II: Sicily-Thrace*. London, 1972.
- 885 — *Volume IV. Fitzwilliam Museum, Part IV: Acarnania-Phlasiia*. London, 1956.
- 886 — *Volume IV. Fitzwilliam Museum, Part V: Sicyon-Thera*. London, 1958.

- 887 — *Volume IV. Fitzwilliam Museum, Part VII: Asia Minor: Lycia-Cappadocia*. London, 1967.
- 888 — *Volume I. Ashmolean Museum, Part IA: Etruria-Lucania*. London, 1962.
- 889 — Burton Y. Berry Collection, *Part I: Macedonia to Attica*. New York, 1961. *Part II: Megaris to Egypt*. New York, 1962. 2 volumes.
- 890 — *Collection of the American Numismatic Society, Part I: Etruria-Calabria*. New York, 1969. *Part II: Lucania*. New York, 1972. 2 pieces.
- 891 — *Deutschland, Sammlung von Aulock, Heft I through VI*. Berlin, 1957-1960. 6 volumes. Rare.
- 892 *Staatliche Münzsammlung München, Volume III: Kalabrien-Lukanien*. Berlin, 1973.
- 893 *The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum, North Africa*. Copenhagen, 1969.
- 894 — *Grece, Collection Rena H. Evelpidis, Part I: Italie*. Louvain, 1970. Hard cardboard covers.
- 895 Thompson, Margaret, *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*. New York, 1961. 2 volumes, 747 pages text, 202 plates plus charts. Complete.
- 896 Ward, John, *Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities*. London, 1902. 156 pages including 22 plates of the author's collection by G. F. Hill, plus a 310-page second part by Ward, "Imaginary Rambles in Hellenic Lands." Inside fly leaf the hand-written *ex libris* of J. Pierpont Morgan. With this a reprint copy of G. F. Hills, *Descriptive Catalogue of Greek Coins*. San Diego, 1967. Some wear and pencilled notes. 2 pieces.
- 897 Westermarck, Ulla, *Das Bildnis des Philetairos von Pergamon*. Stockholm, 1960. 82 pages, 24 plates. Paper covers.

ROMAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 898 Babelon, E., *Des monnaies de la republique romaine*. Paris, 1885-1886. 2 volumes. Complete and original. Bound in green buckram. Rare.
- 899 Blum, Gustave, "Le numismatique d'Antinoos," an abstract from *Journal International d'Archeologie Numismatique*, Volume XVI. Athens, 1940. 70 pages, white on black reproduction with 5 excellent photographic plates in portfolio insert. Bound in boards.
- 900 Breglia, Laura, *Roman Imperial Coins: Their Art and Technique*. London, 1968. 236 pages, 303 illustrations. Binding soiled, contents good.
- 901 Brunetti, L., *Opus monetale Cigoi*. Bologna, 1966. 158 pages, 14 plates of forgeries.

- 902 Cohen, H., *Monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain*. Graz reprint, 1955, 9 volumes, complete.
- 903 Grant, Michael, *Aspects of the Principate of Tiberius*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 116, New York, 1950. With C. M. Kraay, *The Aes Coinage of Galba*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 133, New York, 1956, 2 pieces.
- 904 Lee, John E., *Roman Imperial Photographs*. London, 1874. Forty enlarged photographs of Roman coins. An interesting early photographic work. Rare.
- 905 Mattingly, H., *Roman Coins*. London, 1967, 305 pages, 64 plates. Some pencilled notes.
- 906 — and E. Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*. London, 1948 (Volume I), 1962 (Volumes II-V), 1966 (Volume VI) and 1967 (Volume VII), 11 volumes altogether.
- 907 —, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*. London, 1965+. Volumes I-IV are reprints; Volume VI is original. 5 volumes in 6 books.
- 908 Mazzini, G., *Monete imperiali romane*. Milan, 1957-1958, 5 volumes. Set number 120 of 500 printed. A magnificent set of books covering the entire realm of Roman imperial coinage, classified after Cohen, with every coin illustrated. 531 spectacular plates.
- 909 Robertson, Anne S., *Roman Imperial Coins in the Hunter Coin Cabinet*. Volume I, London, 1962. Out of print and rare. Volume II, London, 1971.
- 910 Three Seaby publications on Roman coins: H. A. Seaby, *Roman Silver Coins*, in 4 volumes; David R. Sear, *Roman Coins and Their Values*, 1970 edition; and S. W. Stevenson, *Dictionary of Roman Coins*, 1964 reprint of 1889 original, 6 volumes altogether.

MEDIEVAL, ISLAMIC AND MODERN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 911 Appel, Joseph, *Repertorium zur Münzkunde des Mittelalters*. Vienna, 1824, 2 volumes. German text with many illustrations. New bindings required, some staining.
- 912 —, *Münzen und Medaillen aller Könige von Oesterreich*. Vienna, 1822. By the same author, *Münzen und Medaillen der Republiken Städte*. Vienna, 1829. New bindings required, some staining. 2 pieces.
- 913 Breckenridge, James D., *The Numismatic Iconography of Justinian II*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 144, New York, 1959. With Joan M. Fagerlie, *Late Roman and Byzantine Solidi Found in Sweden and Denmark*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 157, New York, 1967, 2 pieces.
- 914 Heiss, Aloiss, *Monnaies des rois Wisigoth d'Espagne*. Paris, 1872, 185 pages, 13 plates. The original work bound in buckram.

- 915 Kann, E., *Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Coins*. Hollywood, 1954, 476 pages, 224 plates. Original edition. Rare.
- 916 Miles, George C., *The Numismatic History of Rayy*. Numismatic Studies No. 2, New York, 1938, 240 pages, 6 plates. Very rare.
- 917 —, *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain*. New York, 1950, 2 volumes. By the same author, *Coins of the Spanish Muluk al-Tawaij*. New York, 1954, 3 pieces.
- 918 —, *Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 111, New York, 1948. Rare.
- 919 —, *Contributions to Arabic Metrology*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs 141, New York 1958, and 150, 1963, 2 pieces.
- 920 Malter, Joel L., *Byzantine Numismatic Bibliography, 1950-1965*. Chicago, 1968. With Paul Rynearson, *Byzantine Coin Values*. San Diego, 1971, and P. D. Whitting, *Byzantine Coins*. New York, 1973. All three books out of print.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 921 Burns, Edward, *The Coinage of Scotland*. Edinburgh, 1887, 3 large volumes out of 45 printed. Minor repairs needed on Volume I. A nice set.
- 922 Davis, W. J., *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*. London, 1904, 277 pages, 14 plates. Plate L partly cut. In need of rebinding. Rare.
- 923 Folkes, Martin, *Tables of English Silver and Gold Coins*. London, 1763. Complete with supplements. Elaborately bound in three quarters leather.
- 924 Hawkins, Edward, *The Silver Coins of England*. London, 1841, 320 pages, 47 plates. Part of spine chipped.
- 925 — a similar copy, 1837 edition. In need of rebinding.
- 926 Henfrey, H. W., *A Guide to the Study of English Coins*. London, 1885. Large paper edition. Bound with J. D. Robertson, *Coinage of Scotland*, London, 1878, 2 volumes in 1. Rebinding needed.
- 927 Hildebrand, Brur Emil, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*. Stockholm, 1846, 332 pages, 10 plates and map. Bound in boards. Rare.
- 928 Keary, Charles, *English Coins in the British Museum. Anglo-Saxon*. London, 1970, 2 volumes. With Ernest Bramah, *English Regal Coins*, London, 1929, 128 pages. Rare.
- 929 Montagu, H., *The Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of England*. London, 1893, 150 pages with illustrations. A nice clean copy.

- 930 North, J., *English Hammered Coinage*. London, 1963. 2 volumes.
- 931 Peck, C. Wilson, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum*. London, 1964. Cover worn.
- 932 Prime, W. C., *Coins, Medals and Seals*. New York, 1861. 288 pages with illustrations including an excellent run of English seals.
- 933 Ruding, Rogers, *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*. London, 1840. 3rd edition. 3 beautiful leather-bound volumes. 2 of text and 1 of plates.
- 934 Snelling, T. *A View of the Silver Coins and Coinage of England*. London, 1762. This large volume includes well-illustrated articles on gold and copper coins of England, as well as articles on jetons and medals. A marvelous book. Leather bound.
- 935 - a vellum copy of the same work but with fewer articles and some repair to pages.
- 936 Tonnochy, A. B., *British Seal Dies in the British Museum*. London, 1952. 212 pages, 32 plates, some with pencilled notes. With W. de Gray Birch, *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*. London, 1878. Volume V only. 1041 pages, 18 plates including illustrations of Byzantine lead seals. Rare.

NUMISMATIC PERIODICALS

- 937 *Berichte*, H. Kricheldorf, editor. 18 issues from Volume I, Number 3 to Volume 4, Number 24; Numbers 4, 6, 22 and 23 lacking. Together with *Schweizer Münzblätter*, H. Cahn, editor. Volume 11, Number 42 to Volume 13/14, Number 55. The two publications boxed together with red cloth overleaf.
- 938 *The British Numismatic Journal*, published by the British Numismatic Society. Third Series, Volumes XXV-XXXIX, 1945-1970. A nice run of 15 bound volumes.
- 939 *Journal International d'Archeologie Numismatique*, J. N. Svoronos, editor. Complete run from 1899-1927 except for Volumes I, V and VI lacking. All in original paper wrappers as issued. This work is a treasure house of major papers, such as Blum on the coins of Antinoos, Ruvier on the coins of Phoenicia and Svoronos on the forged Christodoulos and on archaic Macedonian coinage. Although incomplete, still a most important work.
- 940 *The Numismatic Chronicle*, John Allan, editor. 1948-1958. 11 volumes bound in green buckram, some years very difficult to obtain.
- 941 Another run of *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1959-1971. 13 bound volumes.

- 942 *The Numismatist*, published by the American Numismatic Association. 1915 (11 issues, November lacking), 1921, 1924, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1960, 1961, 1961, 1963, 1965. Paper covers. A nice run of this important journal.
- 943 *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress, London, 1938*. H. Mattingly and E. S. G. Robinson, editors. 490 pages, 27 plates.

NUMISMATIC SALES CATALOGUES

Auction catalogues include prices realized only when so stated.

Ars Classica, see Naville et Cie.

Bank Leu A.G., see Hess-Leu.

- 944 Bourgey, E., a lot of auction catalogues: June 1959, May 1973, December 1973 and July 1964. 4 pieces.
- 945 Cahn, Adolph, *Antike Münzen*. Auction 71, 14 October 1931, and Auction 84, 29 November 1933. Both bound in marbled boards. 2 pieces.
- 946 --, Auction 75, 30 May 1932. Prices realized. Bound in marbled boards.
- 947 Frankfurter Münzhandlung, a lot of auction catalogues: January 1963, December 1963 and November 1964. Together with H. Kricheldorf, auction catalogues of October 1962, September 1963 and July 1964. 6 pieces.
- 948 Glendining & Co., *The Henry Platt Hall Collection*. London, 19 July 1950. Complete prices realized. Bound.
- 949 --, *R. C. Lockett Collection of Greek and Roman Coins*. October 1955. Complete with prices realized. Bound.
- 950 --, another set of the *Lockett Collection*, including the English and Continental parts. 3 volumes, beautifully bound in leather. Slight repair to 3 plates of English coins. A magnificent set.
- 951 --, a lot of 65 paper-bound catalogues from 1962 to 1973. Some with prices realized. Not a complete run.
- 952 --, another lot of 11 catalogues, including *The Rashleigh Sale of Ancient Coins*; *The Lockett Collection of Greek Coins, Part II*, with prices realized; 2 copies of *The Bauer Collection*; and *The Lady Doreen Collection*. 11 pieces as issued.
- 953 Hess, Adolph, with Bank Leu A.G., a run of 12 years of auction catalogues 1954-1965. All with prices realized except 1965 sale. Rebound in boards with red spines and labels pasted on. A lovely and important set.

- 954 —, a similar lot of unbound Hess-Leu auction catalogues for April 1963, April 1965, May 1965, October 1965, December 1966, April 1968 and April 1971. Prices realized in 1965, 1966 and 1971 catalogues. Well used with some markings. 7 pieces.
- 955 —, a similar lot: Hess-Leu auction catalogues of October 1962, April 1968 and May 1970; Bank Leu fixed price lists on *Bruttium, Tarentum, Lucania, Sicilia and Hippika*; and Bank Leu-Munzen und Medaillen auction *Griechische Munzen aus der Sammlung eines Kunstfreundes*, 28 May 1974, with prices realized. Last slightly stained on cover.
- 956 Hirsch, Gerhard, a lot of 7 auction catalogues, 1961-1964. No prices realized.
- 957 Hirsch, Jacob, Auction XXXI, 6 May 1912. Bound in boards. Rare.
Kricheldorf, H., see Frankfurter Munzhandlung.
Malter, Joel L., see Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc.
- 958 Munzhandlung Basel, a lot of 3 auction catalogues: Auction 4, 1 October 1935, Auction 8, 22 March 1937, and Auction 19, 15 March 1938. Prices realized with Auction 4 only. 3 pieces.
- 959 Munzen und Medaillen A.G., Basel, a lot of 11 auction catalogues: Auction XIX, XXI, XXV, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37 and 38. Prices realized bound with Auctions XIX, XXI and XXV. 11 pieces, 3 bound.
- 960 —, monthly price lists from 1957-1970, missing 6 issues in 1959. All in 2 custom-made boxes.
- 961 — and Bank Leu A.G., *Sammlung Walter Niggeler, Parts 1-4*; together with the important *Griechische Munzen aus der Sammlung eines Kunstfreundes*, 28 May 1974, with prices realized. 5 pieces.
- 962 Naville et Cie., *Monnaies grecques provenant de la collection de feu le prof. S. Pozzi*, Auction I, 4 April 1921. Prices realized in pocket in back cover. Bound in boards with part vellum. Water stains on the margins of some plates, otherwise sound, clean and complete.
- 963 —, *Monnaies grecques antiques provenant des doubles du British Museum, etc.* Auction V, 1923. Complete with plates. Some pencilled notes on title page. Paper cover with some spine damage.
- 964 — and Ars Classica, lot of 11 catalogues comprising all auctions of Greek coins by these firms from 1922-1934: Auction IV (Mikhailovitch), Auction V (British Museum Duplicates), VI and VII (Bement), X (Petrowicz), XII, XIII, XIV (Churchill), XV (Evans), XVI and XVII (Burrage). Estimates included. Paper covers, some rubbing on labels on spines but excellent overall. 11 pieces.
- 965 Northwicke Park Collection, *Coins and Gems*, 7 December 1965. Prices realized. Bound.
- 966 Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc., Auctions 1, 2 and 3. With Joel L. Malter & Co. auction catalogue of November 1973. All 4 pieces bound with prices realized.
- 967 Proschowsky, Paul, *Greek Coins*, 10 March 1970.
- 968 Rollin et Feuardent, *Collection des medailles grecques du Chevalier de Molthem*, Paris, 1895. 31 excellent plates. As issued. Very rare.
- 969 Sambon, Arthur, *Catalogue de monnaies de la Grande-Grece et de la Sicilie*, 27 June 1927. 40 plates.
- 970 Schlessinger, Felix, *Griechische Munzen*, 4 February 1935. The famous sale of duplicates of the Hermitage.
- 971 Schulman, Jacques, a lot of 4 auction catalogues: 18 March 1963, 10 February 1964, 5-9 April 1965 in 2 volumes and the important Graham collection, 8-10 June 1966. 5 pieces.
- 972 Seaby, Peter, *Coin and Medal Bulletin*. London, 1961. Bound.
- 973 —, 5 bound volumes for 1960, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1967.
- 974 Sotheby & Co., *The Haughton Collection*, 30 April 1958. An important Indo-Greek collection. With the bound volume of the *Metropolitan Museum Collection of Greek Coins*, 4 April 1973 (Zurich). 2 pieces.
- 975 —, a lot of 10 auction catalogues including another copy of the *Metropolitan Museum Greek Coins*, bound, and 9 other Sotheby sales of 1970 and 1971.
- 976 —, *Greek and Roman Coins, Cavaliere Campana Collection*, London, 23 July 1846. No plates. Binding foxed.
- 977 Spink & Son, *Numismatic Circular*, 1947-1949. All bound in boards in one volume.
- 978 —, 1963-August 1964, in custom-made box. Together with 2 other custom-made boxes of *Numismatic Review* and miscellaneous lists of Seaby, Gans and Munzen und Medaillen, Basel.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE, INCLUDING SALES CATALOGUES

Auction catalogues include prices realized only when so stated.

- 979 Ars Antiqua, Lucerne, *Antike Kunstwerke*, Auction 1, 2 May 1959. Bound in boards.
- 980 —, Auction 2, 14 May 1960. Bound in boards.

- 981 —. Auction 3, 29 April 1961. Bound in boards.
- 982 —. Auction 4, 7 December 1962. Bound in boards.
- 983 —. Auction 5, 7 November 1964. Bound in boards.
- 984 Chipiez, Charles and George Perrot, *History of Art in Chaldea and Assyria*. London, 1884. 2 volumes. By the same authors, *History of Art in Ancient Egypt*. London, 1883. 2 volumes. Altogether 4 pieces.
- 985 Forsdyke, E. J., *Prehistoric Aegean Pottery (Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum), Volume I, Part I*. London, 1925. 228 pages, 16 plates. Rare.
- 986 Gerke, F., *Griechische Plastik*. Zurich, 1938. lxxi, 208 plates of archaic and classical Greek art followed by 56 pages of additional text.
- 987 Hess, Adolph, *Bedeutende Kunstwerke aus dem Nachlass Dr. Jacob Hirsch*. Auction of 7 December 1957. Bound in boards.
- 988 Kricheldorf, H. H., *Tonlampen der Antike*. Auction XII, 11 October 1962. A Stuttgart auction of ancient lamps. Well illustrated.
- 989 Monnaies et Medailles, Bale, *Classical Antiquities*. Auction XIV, 19 June 1954. Bound in boards.
- 990 —, *Kunstwerke der Antike*. Auction XVIII, 29 November 1958. Bound in boards.
- 991 —. Auction XXII, 13 May 1961. Bound.
- 992 —. Auction XXVI, 5 October 1963. Bound.
- 993 —. Auction 34, 6 May 1967. Not bound.
- 994 Newberry, Percy, *Funerary Statuettes from Antiquites egyptiennes du Musee du Caire*. Cairo, 1957. Plate volume only. 45 plates. Paper covers. Very rare.
- 995 Rowe, Alan, *A Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals and Amulets in the Palestine Archaeological Museum*. Cairo, 1936. The best catalogue on the subject of scarabs, with hundreds described and illustrated. Needs rebinding.

- 996 Vercoutter, Jean, *Les objets egyptiens et egyptisants*. Paris, 1945. 397 pages, 29 plates of scarabs and amulets. Paper covers.
- 997 Sotheby and Company, *The Ernest Brummer Collection of Egyptian Antiquities*. New York, 1964. Includes prices realized.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOK LOTS

- 998 Lot of 25 Sotheby & Co. auction catalogues, various issues, 1966-1975.
- 999 Lot of 5 Zurich auction catalogues, 2 hardbound, 3 in paper covers.
- 1000 Lot of 24 European auction catalogues: Bank Leu Auctions 6-15 inclusive, like new except cover of Auction 10 slightly creased; Adolph Hess Auctions 243, 244 and 245, like new; Jacques Schulman Auctions 258-265 inclusive, like new; and Frank Sternberg auctions, 1974, 1975 and 1976.
- 1001 Lot of 17 issues of *Numismatic Review*, Volumes VI-X. Some volumes complete, possibly some duplication.
- 1002 Lot of 13 books on United States coins—some standard references including Raymond's *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* (1946), Quartermann's *Masonic Pennies*, Judd, Lee's *California Gold*, Willem's *United States Trade Dollar*, etc. 12 hardbound, 1 paperbound.
- 1003 Lot of 13 Seaby publications, including *English Silver Coinage*, *Standard Catalogue of British Coins* (various years), *Roman Coins and Their Values*, *Greek Coins and Their Values*, etc. 12 hardbound, 1 paperbound. Clean.
- 1004 Lot of 10 hardbound books, all but 2 on English coins. Includes early Spink publications, Duveen's *History of the Gold Sovereign*, Brahmah's *English Regal Bronze*, Freeman's *Bronze of Great Britain*, etc. Good value. Clean overall.



14



14



20



20



41



53



53



73



109



109



120



120



121



179



179



198



217



233



251



250



253



253



308



329



329



309



408



519



540



537



537



606



562



562



638



639



639



682



683



746



806



813



813



814



816



816



825



826



830

Lot		Lot		Lot		Lot	
121	2,000.00	166	2,400.00	211	450.00	256	2,100.00
122	290.00	167	600.00	212	575.00	257	725.00
123	800.00	168	1,700.00	213	2,100.00	258	1,050.00
124	2,500.00	169	100.00	214	1,150.00	259	1,000.00
125	1,150.00	170	130.00	215	1,900.00	260	800.00
126	165.00	171	3,600.00	216	180.00	261	825.00
127	925.00	172	1,250.00	217	325.00	262	575.00
128	850.00	173	1,700.00	218	375.00	263	650.00
129	825.00	174	650.00	219	500.00	264	750.00
130	3,500.00	175	650.00	220	375.00	265	375.00
131	3,900.00	176	1,800.00	221	475.00	266	475.00
132	325.00	177	600.00	222	190.00	267	725.00
133	350.00	178	1,350.00	223	1,200.00	268	775.00
134	2,300.00	179	1,450.00	224	400.00	269	650.00
135	1,300.00	180	1,550.00	225	925.00	270	750.00
136	160.00	181	290.00	226	400.00	271	725.00
137	4,250.00	182	875.00	227	250.00	272	875.00
138	2,600.00	183	70.00	228	160.00	273	1,100.00
139	1,850.00	184	60.00	229	310.00	274	500.00
140	1,700.00	185	250.00	230	975.00	275	850.00
141	2,200.00	186	375.00	231	550.00	276	450.00
142	425.00	187	350.00	232	10,500.00	277	1,100.00
143	375.00	188	2,500.00	233	2,500.00	278	1,350.00
144	1,650.00	189	700.00	234	475.00	279	1,500.00
145	1,850.00	190	600.00	235	270.00	280	575.00
146	975.00	191	235.00	236	400.00	281	725.00
147	325.00	192	325.00	237	290.00	282	1,050.00
148	150.00	193	725.00	238	325.00	283	500.00
149	375.00	194	750.00	239	150.00	284	400.00
150	240.00	195	110.00	240	800.00	285	155.00
151	950.00	196	1,250.00	241	425.00	286	3,600.00
152	675.00	197	3,100.00	242	625.00	287	875.00
153	290.00	198	4,600.00	243	825.00	288	575.00
154	320.00	199	825.00	244	800.00	289	2,100.00
155	600.00	200	1,600.00	245	270.00	290	1,100.00
156	2,600.00	201	600.00	246	4,800.00	291	525.00
157	2,000.00	202	725.00	247	2,400.00	292	200.00
158	1,450.00	203	1,400.00	248	145.00	293	280.00
159	100.00	204	1,600.00	249	2,400.00	294	1,800.00
160	425.00	205	280.00	250	12,000.00	295	800.00
161	500.00	206	270.00	251	6,500.00	296	1,100.00
162	575.00	207	40.00	252	3,700.00	297	725.00
163	110.00	208	35.00	253	3,200.00	298	1,050.00
164	800.00	209	250.00	254	140.00	299	260.00
165	300.00	210	375.00	255	110.00	300	4,500.00

Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc.

16661 Ventura Blvd. Suite 518 Encino, California 91316 U. S. A.